Printed by P Knight at the Baptist Mission Press, and Published on behalf of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda by Benoytosh Bhattacharyya, Director, Oriental Institute, Baroda

Price Rs. ~~12-0-0~~.

THE
INDIAN YEAR BOOK
1932-33

VOLUME XIX

A Statistical and Historical Annual of The Indian Empire, with an Explanation of the Principal Topics of the day.

EDITED BY
SIR STANLEY REED, KT., K.B.E., LL.D.
AND
S. T. SHEPPARD.

NINETEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE

PUBLISHED BY
BENNETT, COLEMAN & CO., LTD.,
"THE TIMES OF INDIA" OFFICES, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA
LONDON AGENCY SALISBURY SQUARE HOUSE, FLEET STREET, E.C. 4

With the object of introducing Dalgado's work to those interested in such studies I read before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society a paper entitled *The Portuguese Legacy to the East or the Influence of Portuguese on the Languages of the East with special reference to the Languages of the Bombay Presidency* This was in 1922 A paragraph from its concluding part will bear quotation here in as much as it explains my motive in reading it and, at the same time, makes an avowal of my indebtedness for my materials to the *Vocabulario*

'It remains for me to acknowledge my great and grateful debt to Dr S Rodolfo Dalgado s *Influencia do Vocabulario Portuguez em Linguas Asiaticas (abrangendo cerca de cinquenta idiomas)* The student who wishes to study from a scientific and philosophical standpoint the process by which the gradual transplantation of the exotic words on Asiatic soil was affected will find the introduction to this great work of absorbing interest The book which is published by the University Press Coimbra, and brought out under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences Lisbon is in Portuguese a language unknown to the majority of scholars in India I am sure that on this very account a few brief remarks on the character of this work as well as on the career and achievements of the indefatigable orientalist and philologist, its author, will not be out of place' And the very same reasons have determined the inclusion of a sketch of the author's life and work in this volume

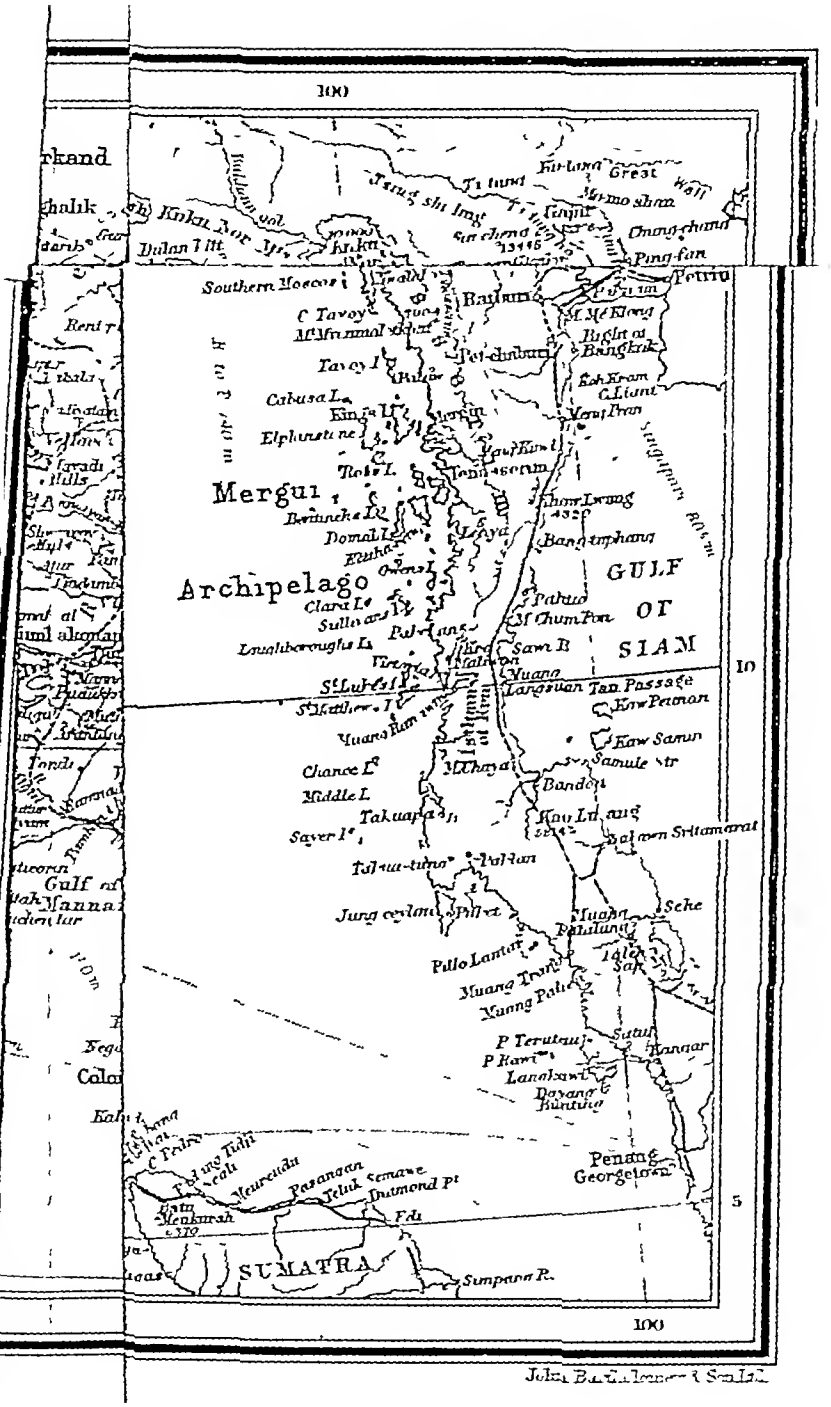
The paper was published in the Society's Journal No LXXIV, Vol XXVI, and it was not long before I had the satisfaction of finding that my object had in some measure been realised The few inquiries which had reached me before, consequent on the brief summary of the paper having appeared in the *Times of India*, Bombay, now increased both in number and in purposefulness Almost without a single exception my correspondents regretted their inability to read the Monsignor's works in the original and also the absence of an English translation of the most important of them The *Vocabulario*,

made its appearance, much published material—new volumes, in the Hakluyt Society's publications in Foster's *Letters*, and *English Factories in India*, and of the *Indian Antiquary*, etc , . . had become available The New Oxford English Dictionary which the author does not appear to have known or consulted was also approaching completion

In view of all this I decided that it would enhance the utility of my translation if I incorporated in it the alterations or additions that the new material had made necessary or possible The additions have been in the main with reference to Anglo-Indian terms which owe their existence to Portuguese, and they have not been confined to etymological investigations alone but been extended to various other fields—historical, sociological, botanical, zoological, etc which I thought might provoke the reader's interest, and at the same time relieve to some extent the baldness as a rule, inseparable from a Vocabulary

The author, as is but natural considering the nature of his work, quotes usually from the early Portuguese chronicles in support of the currency of a Portuguese vocable in the East I thought that it would promote both enquiry and interest among English-speaking readers if I were to give the reference to the relative passage in the English version of the text when such existed, and there are not a few of them in the Hakluyt Society's series This, with very few instances excepted, I have done.

There are many Anglo-Indian words in the *Vocabulario* for which the author provides quotations , in the case of quite a number of others, he does not do so—the nature of his study did not demand them I have endeavoured to supply the lacunæ, and, when this had to be done in regard to vocables which had been already dealt with in *Hobson-Jobson*, I aimed at providing, whenever possible, citations other or earlier in point of time than those given by Yule and Burnell In furnishing references for the various forms sometimes assumed by a term, I have chiefly been moved by considerations of tracing



The

John Bartholomew & Son Ltd.

insoluble had it not been for the gracious and personal interest which the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda took in the work and the decision of His Highness' Government to finance its publication

The spontaneous generosity of this great Prince in assisting enterprises that conduce to the cultural or social advancement of his countrymen has become proverbial both in the East and the West Himself a keen student of languages Indian and European he has given proof of his interest in linguistic researches by having had the *Shree Sayaji Shastama Shabda Kalpatru*—a comparative dictionary of administrative terms in seven Indian languages—compiled and published, and everyone in India who has at heart the unification and cultural progress of India is aware how much the movement for making Hindi the lingua franca of India owes to this Ruler I venture to take this opportunity of recording my indebtedness and grateful thanks to His Highness and his Government

It remains for me now to thank, besides the many friends who have shown interest in my work, rendered help, and put up with and answered not a few importunate questions, Miss Olive da Cunha B A, for offering to let me use her copy of the *Vocabulario* presented to her by the author, which contained corrections and additions made by him—the latter have been shown within parallel lines in the present edition, Dr Mariano José Saldanha, Professor of Sanskrit, Lisbon University, for his advice regarding the transliteration of certain Konkani phonetics, Mr Vitus P de Sá, Solicitor, Bombay, for placing at my disposal letters from Orientalists in Europe received by his uncle, the Monsignor, from which I have quoted, and my daughter Florence who has rendered me very useful assistance in the dreary task of preparing the language lists and the general index and in revising their proofs

A X SOARES

Phases of the Moon—APRIL 30 Days.

● New Moon	9th, 0h 51m A M	○ Full Moon	21st, 2h 57m A M
☽ First Quarter	14th, 8h 46m A M	☾ Last Quarter	27th, 8h 44m P M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time: Sunrise A M		Sunset, P M		True Noon P M		Moon's Age at Noon.		Sun's Declination at Mean Noon	
			H	M	H	M	H	M	D.		N.	
											°	′
Friday	1	92	6	33	6	53	0	43	25	0	4	20
Saturday	2	93	6	33	6	53	0	43	26	0	4	53
Sunday	3	94	6	32	6	53	0	42	27	0	5	16
Monday	4	95	6	31	6	53	0	42	28	0	5	39
Tuesday	5	96	6	30	6	54	0	42	29	0	6	1
Wednesday	6	97	6	29	6	54	0	42	0	2	6	24
Thursday	7	98	6	28	6	54	0	41	1	2	6	47
Friday	8	99	6	28	6	54	0	41	2	2	7	9
Saturday	9	100	6	27	6	54	0	41	3	2	7	32
Sunday	10	101	6	26	6	55	0	40	4	2	7	54
Monday	11	102	6	25	6	55	0	40	5	2	8	16
Tuesday	12	103	6	24	6	55	0	40	6	2	8	38
Wednesday	13	104	6	23	6	55	0	40	7	2	9	0
Thursday	14	105	6	22	6	56	0	39	8	2	9	22
Friday	15	106	6	21	6	56	0	39	9	2	9	43
Saturday	16	107	6	20	6	56	0	39	10	2	10	4
Sunday	17	108	6	19	6	57	0	38	11	2	10	26
Monday	18	109	6	19	6	57	0	38	12	2	10	47
Tuesday	19	110	6	18	6	57	0	38	13	2	11	8
Wednesday	20	111	6	17	6	57	0	38	14	2	11	28
Thursday	21	112	6	16	6	57	0	38	15	2	11	49
Friday	22	113	6	15	6	58	0	37	16	2	12	9
Saturday	23	114	6	14	6	58	0	37	17	2	12	29
Sunday	24	115	6	14	6	58	0	37	18	2	12	49
Monday	25	116	6	13	6	59	0	37	19	2	13	9
Tuesday	26	117	6	13	6	59	0	37	20	2	13	28
Wednesday	27	118	6	13	6	59	0	36	21	2	13	47
Thursday	28	119	6	12	7	0	0	36	22	2	14	6
Friday	29	120	6	12	7	0	0	36	23	2	14	25
Saturday	30	121	6	12	7	0	0	36	24	2	14	44

His eminence in the field of Oriental studies is unquestionable. He was one of the very few Indians enrolled among the 'thirty' whom the Royal Asiatic Society of London at any one time honours with its honorary membership, and we shall at this stage forbear mentioning honours that came to him from other learned societies not as well known to readers in India. There is one fact, however, connected with his life and work which calls for mention even now and it is sure to secure from scholars in India and the East the sympathy and admiration which those of Europe felt for him. During the years he was engaged in compiling his monumental works, in order to avoid worse consequences to his health, he had to undergo surgical operations requiring the amputation of both his legs, one after the other, at the short interval of about three years. And the picture of this ardent and untiring Oriental scholar, alone and away from his home, his only constant companions and faithful friends, the dictionaries of Eastern tongues and Portuguese and other European chronicles, his truncated body resting in an invalid's chair—a veritable Procrustean bed—from which he lectured to his students and on which, with heroic resignation, he worked away at his books, is as moving as it is sustaining.

His works are in Portuguese—a language which till the middle of the eighteenth century was the lingua franca of India, but to-day is practically unknown here except to a microscopic section of the population and that limited to a small proportion of the Portuguese possessions in India. Again, he bore a name which could easily lead the indiscriminating to regard him as a non-Indian. What wonder then that his countrymen, had they even heard of him and his works, should have failed to pierce the disguises of name and language and discover in him one of their kindred?

For Sebastião Rodolfo Dalgado was born in Assagão, Bardez, Goa, of a distinguished Brahmin family which for generations had occupied a place of prominence and privilege in the economy of the village. In the sixteenth century, Christianity

Phases of the Moon—JUNE 30 Days.

● New Moon .. . 4th, 2h. 46m P M | ○ Full Moon .. 18th, 6h 8m P M

☽ First Quarter 12th, 3h 9m A M | ☾ Last Quarter 26th, 2h 6m A M

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A M		Sunset P M		True Noon P M			
			H.	M	H	M	H	M	D	° ′
Wednesday	1	153	6	1	7	12	0	36	26 5	22 2
Thursday	2	154	6	1	7	12	0	36	27 5	22 10
Friday	3	155	6	1	7	13	0	37	28 5	22 18
Saturday	4	156	6	1	7	13	0	37	29 5	22 25
Sunday .	5	157	6	1	7	14	0	37	0 9	22 32
Monday .	6	158	6	1	7	14	0	37	1 9	22 39
Tuesday ..	7	159	6	1	7	14	0	37	2 9	22 45
Wednesday .	8	160	6	1	7	15	0	37	3 9	22 50
Thursday	9	161	6	1	7	15	0	38	4 9	22 56
Friday	10	162	6	1	7	15	0	38	5 9	23 0
Saturday	11	163	6	1	7	16	0	38	6 9	23 5
Sunday	12	164	6	1	7	16	0	38	7 9	23 9
Monday .	13	165	6	1	7	16	0	38	8 9	23 13
Tuesday	14	166	6	1	7	17	0	39	9 9	23 16
Wednesday	15	167	6	1	7	17	0	39	10 9	23 19
Thursday	16	168	6	1	7	17	0	39	11 9	23 21
Friday	17	169	6	1	7	17	0	39	12 9	23 23
Saturday .	18	170	6	2	7	18	0	39	13 9	23 25
Sunday	19	171	6	2	7	18	0	40	14 9	23 26
Monday	20	172	6	2	7	18	0	40	15 9	23 27
Tuesday	21	173	6	2	7	18	0	40	16 9	23 27
Wednesday	22	174	6	3	7	19	0	40	17 9	23 27
Thursday	23	175	6	3	7	19	0	40	18 9	23 26
Friday .	24	176	6	3	7	19	0	41	19 9	23 26
Saturday	25	177	6	3	7	19	0	41	20 9	23 24
Sunday	26	178	6	3	7	19	0	41	21 9	23 22
Monday	27	179	6	4	7	19	0	41	22 9	23 20
Tuesday	28	180	6	4	7	20	0	42	23·9	23 18
Wednesday	29	181	6	4	7	20	0	42	24 9	23 15
Thursday .	30	182	6	5	7	20	0	42	25 9	23 12

hold in various parts of India and in Ceylon brought him into contact with the idioms and cultures of different people and enabled him to gather materials for the two enduring monuments he was to raise in after years

From Rome he went to Lisbon where, by a Government order of the 19th November, 1884, he was nominated a missionary of the Crown, with India as his field of activities He arrived in Goa in April 1885 and in quick succession was appointed to several ecclesiastical offices We shall refer here only to such as have a direct bearing on his researches in the field of Oriental studies

On the 19th March, 1886, he was appointed Vicar General of Ceylon and took charge of his office on the 14th May As the result of a Concordat between the Holy See and the Portuguese sovereign, the Portuguese Mission in Ceylon became extinct on the 2nd January, 1887, and Dr Dalgado returned to Goa, but not before he had acquired a working knowledge of Sinhalese and Malay From May 1887 to April 1890, he was the Vicar General of Bengal with his headquarters in Calcutta, long enough for him to acquire proficiency in Hindustani and Bengali In 1893 he was appointed Vicar Forane of Honawar, and he continued in this office till 1895, employing his leisure in learning Kanarese and Tamil A large part of the three years preceding his taking up his office at Honawar he spent at Savantwadi, a State on the frontiers of Goa, with his eldest brother, Dr Gelasio D Dalgado, who was the Civil Surgeon there, studying Marathi and Sanskrit It was evidently during these years and studies that he realised how closely his own mother tongue, Konkani, was related to Sanskrit, and the recognition of this fact led him to undertake a scientific investigation of the structure and vocabulary of this vernacular Research was fruitful in helping him to bring out his Konkani-Portuguese Dictionary in 1893, and to write a Grammar of Konkani, on which he was busy at the time of his death and which in its manuscript form he bequeathed to the Public Library of Nova-Goa

Phases of the Moon—AUGUST 31 Days

● New Moon 2nd, 3h 12m, P M | ○ Full Moon .. . 16th, 1h 12m P M.

☽ First Quarter .. 9th, 1h 10m P M | ☾ Last Quarter 24th, 0h 51m P M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A M		Sunset P M		True Noon P M			
			H	M	H	M	H	M	D	° N ′
Monday .	1	214	6	15	7	15	0	45	28 4	18 4
Tuesday	2	215	6	15	7	14	0	45	29 4	17 49
Wednesday	3	216	6	16	7	14	0	45	0 9	17 33
Thursday	4	217	6	16	7	13	0	45	1 9	17 18
Friday	5	218	6	16	7	13	0	45	2 9	17 1
Saturday	6	219	6	17	7	12	0	45	3 9	16 45
Sunday ..	7	220	6	17	7	12	0	44	4 9	16 28
Monday	8	221	6	17	7	11	0	44	5 9	16 12
Tuesday	9	222	6	18	7	11	0	44	6 9	15 54
Wednesday	10	223	6	18	7	10	0	44	7·9	15 37
Thursday	11	224	6	18	7	9	0	44	8 9	15 19
Friday	12	225	6	19	7	9	0	44	9 9	15 2
Saturday	13	226	6	19	7	8	0	44	10 9	14 43
Sunday	14	227	6	19	7	8	0	43	11 9	14 25
Monday	15	228	6	20	7	7	0	43	12·9	14 7
Tuesday	16	229	6	20	7	6	0	43	13 9	13 48
Wednesday	17	230	6	20	7	6	0	43	14 9	13 29
Thursday	18	231	6	20	7	5	0	43	15 9	13 9
Friday	19	232	6	21	7	4	0	42	16 9	12 50
Saturday	20	233	6	21	7	4	0	42	17 9	12 30
Sunday	21	234	6	21	7	3	0	42	18·9	12 11
Monday	22	235	6	21	7	2	0	42	19 9	11 50
Tuesday	23	236	6	21	7	1	0	42	20 9	11 31
Wednesday	24	237	6	22	7	1	0	41	21·9	11 10
Thursday	25	238	6	22	7	0	0	41	22·9	10 49
Friday	26	239	6	22	6	59	0	40	23·9	10 28
Saturday	27	240	6	22	6	59	0	40	24 9	10 8
Sunday	28	241	6	23	6	58	0	40	25 9	9 46
Monday	29	242	6	23	6	57	0	40	26 9	9 25
Tuesday .	30	243	6	23	6	56	0	39	27 9	9 4
Wednesday ..	31	244	6	23	6	55	0	39	28·9	8 42

Hitopadeça ou Instrucção Util (translation of Hitopadeça from the Sanskrit original into Portuguese) Lisbon 1897, xxii + 292 pp

Dialecto Indo-Português de Ceylão Lisbon 1900 xii + 262 pp

Dialecto Indo-Português de Goa. Oporto, 1900, 22 pp

Dialecto Indo-Português de Damão Lisbon, 1903, 31 pp

Dicionario Português-Concani Lisbon 1905 xxxii + 906 pp

Dialecto Indo-Português do Norte (the Indo-Portuguese dialect of Bombay and its suburbs) Lisbon 1906 62 pp

Influencia do Vocabulario Português em Linguas Asiaticas Coimbra, 1913, xcii + 253 pp

Contribuição para a Lexicologia Luso-Oriental (Contributions towards a study of Luso-Oriental words) Coimbra, 1916, 196 pp

Historia de Nala e Damyanti (Translation of Nala and Damyanti from the Sanskrit original into Portuguese) Coimbra, 155 pp

Dialecto Indo-Português de Negapatam. Oporto 1917, 16 pp

Gonsalves Viana e a Lexicologia Portuguesa de origem Asiatico-Africana

Glossario Luso-Asiatico, Vol I Coimbra, 1919, lxvii + 535 pp

Glossario Luso-Asiatico, Vol II Lisbon, 1921, vii + 580 pp

Rudimentos da lingua Sanscrita (Rudiments of Sanskrit, for use of students at the University) 1920

Florilégio de Provérbios Concanis Coimbra 1922 xx + 330 pp

As will be noticed from the above, his special subject of study was the influence of Portuguese on the languages of the East, and inversely of the idioms of the East upon Portuguese,

Phases of the Moon—DECEMBER 31 Days.

☽ First Quarter . . . 5th, 3l . 15m. A M | ☾ Last Quarter . 21st, 1h 52 m A M

○ Full Moon . 13th, 7h 51m A.M. | ● New Moon . 27th, 4h 52m P M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time						Moon's age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A M.		Sunset P M.		True Noon. P M			
			H	M	H	M	H	M	D	° S ′
Thursday	1	336	6	55	6	0	0	28	3 3	21 48
Friday	2	337	6	55	6	0	0	28	4 3	21 57
Saturday .	3	338	6	56	6	0	0	28	5 3	22 6
Sunday .	4	339	6	57	6	0	0	29	6 3	22 14
Monday	5	340	6	58	6	0	0	29	7 3	22 22
Tuesday	6	341	6	59	6	1	0	30	8 3	22 29
Wednesday	7	342	6	59	6	1	0	30	9 3	22 36
Thursday .	8	343	6	59	6	1	0	30	10 3	22 43
Friday	9	344	7	0	6	1	0	31	11 3	22 49
Saturday	10	345	7	0	6	2	0	31	12 3	22 55
Sunday	11	346	7	1	6	2	0	32	13 3	23 0
Monday	12	347	7	2	6	3	0	32	14 3	23 5
Tuesday	13	348	7	2	6	3	0	33	15 3	23 9
Wednesday	14	349	7	3	6	3	0	33	16 3	23 13
Thursday	15	350	7	3	6	4	0	34	17 3	23 16
Friday .	16	351	7	4	6	4	0	35	18 3	23 19
Saturday	17	352	7	4	6	5	0	35	19 3	23 22
Sunday .	18	353	7	5	6	5	0	36	20 3	23 24
Monday	19	354	7	5	6	6	0	36	21 3	23 25
Tuesday	20	355	7	6	6	6	0	37	22 3	23 26
Wednesday	21	356	7	7	6	6	0	37	23 3	23 27
Thursday	22	357	7	7	6	7	0	38	24 3	23 27
Friday	23	358	7	8	6	7	0	38	25 3	23 27
Saturday	24	359	7	8	6	8	0	39	26 3	23 26
Sunday	25	360	7	9	6	9	0	39	27 3	23 24
Monda	26	361	7	9	6	9	0	40	28 3	23 23
Tuesday	27	362	7	10	6	9	0	40	29 3	23 20
Wednesday	28	363	7	10	6	10	0	41	0 8	23 18
Thursday .	29	364	7	11	6	10	0	41	1 8	23 15
Friday	30	365	7	11	6	11	0	41	2 8	23 11
Saturday	31	366	7	11	6	11	0	42	3 8	23 7

number of these latter were adopted by the French and the English

It is possible to realise the magnitude and the monumental character of the work, embodying as it does the result of a quarter century's reading and research, by turning to the Bibliography Its five hundred and more names of works several of them running into many volumes—cover practically every book in Portuguese dealing with the East a very large number of such in Latin French Italian, Dutch, Spanish and English, and some even from Arabic Persian and Chinese sources

Upon the appearance of the *Glossario* the author was overwhelmed with appreciations from Oriental scholars in different parts of the world In England, Mr Longworth Dames the then Vice-President of the Royal Asiatic Society, reviewed it in the Society's Journal (April 1921) and went so far as to say that he hoped students in England and India who were not acquainted with Portuguese, would endeavour to obtain a sufficient knowledge of that language to enable them to avail themselves of the mass of invaluable information contained in the two volumes Not long after he was elected an Honorary member of the Royal Asiatic Society

But his great aspiration was to be a full member or to use the Portuguese term, 'Socio effectivo' of the Lisbon Academy of Sciences, under whose auspices and at whose cost most of his important books had been published The number of the 'Socios Effectivos', as of the 'Immortels' of the French Academy, is limited, but the death of one of them Dr Anselm Jose Braacamp had created a vacancy and Dr Dalgado's name was selected to be placed before the general body at a session on the 27th April, but Providence had willed otherwise, for on the 4th of the same month Dr Dalgado was summoned by his Maker to receive the due reward of his exemplary sanctity of life, untiring industry, wise use of his rare gifts and his heroic resignation in suffering

The Portuguese people mourned the passing away of this Indian scholar as a national loss, for they had come to look upon

PREFACE

THE Editors have to thank many correspondents who during the past year have offered suggestions for the improvement of the book. The Indian Year Book is intended here all to be a book of reference, and its completeness and convenience of arrangement must necessarily depend to a great extent on the particular attention and editing by the members of the public who most use it.

The help extended to the Editors by various officials, and more particularly by the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, Bombay, and the Indian Commercial Intelligence Department, has again been readily given and is most gratefully acknowledged. Without such help it would be impossible to produce the Year Book with up-to-date statistics.

Suggestions for the improvement or correction of the Year Book may be sent to the Editors at any time, but those which reach them before October have a better chance of being adopted than later suggestions which only reach them after the work of revision has been partly completed.

The Times of India, Bombay,
January, 1932.

made relentless efforts to suppress the language of the soil not unlike those once made by the Normans against Anglo-Saxon speech, and as unsuccessfully Monsignor Dalgado was surely acquainted with these, but he must have presumed that a newer order had yielded place to the older one

His intense devotion to India is understandable, but how is it that this Indian with not a trace of Portuguese blood in his veins came to feel the affection he did for Portugal? A sentence in his preface to this work bears witness to its intensity I have pursued this task with an ardent zeal and unflagging enthusiasm inspired above all by my devotion to Portugal and thought for her glory' We shall allow Dr Dalgado himself to answer what on the surface appears to be a very intriguing query —

"The influence of Portugal in the East which many foreign and some Portuguese writers have characterised as cruel, intolerant and of few beneficial results, presents nevertheless on careful investigation, an aspect and a type which are wholly peculiar, in as much as it has been highly sympathetic and warm-hearted It is an influence which other nations who regard themselves as being more civilised and more liberal have not up to this day succeeded in exerting in spite of present-day advance in social doctrines The most striking evidence of this influence, which in itself constitutes a glorious record of the relations that have existed between the conquerors and the conquered, is their effective and legal recognition of political and social equality, without any difference whatsoever, between the Portuguese and their colonials, be they Indians, Chinese, Oceanians or Africans—a policy which as yet remains a desideratum among non-Portuguese colonies, however rich, extensive and cultured

According to the general theory of the Portuguese, their colonies are not dependencies or centres for exploitation. On the contrary, they are patches of Portugal sown, for her glory, in different climes with races, colours, castes, usages and customs, it is true, very unlike those of the mother country, but not on

BESAR.—In Hindi (also Gujarati Vesar)—Woman's nose ring

BEWAR.—Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill-sides, syn taungya, Burma; jhum, North-Eastern India

BHADOI—Early autumn crop, Northern India reaped in the month Bhadon

BHAGAT or BHAKTA—A devotee

BHAG-BATAI—System of payment of land revenue in kind

BHAIBAND—Relation or man of same caste or community

BHAIBANDI—Nepotism

BHANGI—Sweeper, scavenger

BHANG—The dried leaves of the hemp plant, CANNABIS SATIVA, a narcotic

BHANWAR—Light sandy soil, syn bhur

BHANWARLAL.—Title of heir apparent in some Rajput States

BHARAL—A Himalayan wild sheep, OVIS NAHURA

BHARAT—India

BHARATA-VARSHA—India

BHENDI—A succulent vegetable (HIBISCUS ESCULENTUS)

BHONSLE—Name of a Maratha dynasty

BHUP—Title of the ruler of Cooch Behar

BHUGTI—Name of a Baluch tribe

BHUSA—Chaff, for fodder

BHUT—The spirit of departed persons

BIDRI—A class of ornamental metalwork, in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver, named from the town of Bidar, Hyderabad

BIGHA—A measure of land varying widely, the standard bigha is generally five-eighths of an acre "Vigha" in Gujarat and Kathiawar

BHISHTI—Commonly pronounced "Bhishti" Water-carrier (lit "man of heaven")

BIR (BID)—A grassland—North India, Gujarat and Kathiawar Also "Vidi."

BLACK COTTON SOIL—A dark-coloured soil very retentive of moisture, found in Central and Southern India

BOARD OF REVENUE—The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras

BOHRA—A sect of Ismaili Shia Musalmans, belonging to Gujarat

BOR—See BER

BRINJAL—A vegetable, SOLANUM MELONGENA, syn egg-plant

BUND—Embankment

BUNDER, or bandar—A harbour or port Also "Monkey"

BURJ—A bastion in a line of battlements

CADJAN—Palm leaves used for thatch

CHABUK—A whip

CHABUTRA—A platform of mud or plastered brick, used for social gatherings, Northern India

CHADAR—A sheet worn as a shawl by men and sometimes by women (Chudder)

CHAITYA—An ancient Buddhist chapel

CHAMBHAR (CHAMAR)—"Cobbler", "Shoemaker" A caste whose trade is to tan leather

CHAMPAK—A tree with fragrant blossoms MICHELIA CHAMPACA.

CHANA—Gram

CHAND—Moon

CHANDI—(Pron with soft d) Silver Chandi (with palatal d and short a)—Godders Durga

CHAPATI—A cake of unleavened bread

CHAPRASI—An orderly or messenger, Northern India, syn pattawala, Bombay, peon, Madras

CHARAS—The resin of the hemp plant

CANNABIS SATIVA, used for smoking

CHARKHA—A spinning wheel

CHARPAI (charpoy)—A bedstead with four legs, and tape stretched across the frame for a mattress

CHAUDHRI—Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official, at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild

CHAUK, CHOWK—A place where four roads meet

CHAUKIDAR—The village watchman and rural policeman.

CHAUTH—The fourth part of the land revenue, exacted by the Marathas in subject territories.

CHAVRI (CHORO, GUJARATI)—Village head quarters

CHEETAH—Hunting leopard

CHELA—A pupil, usually in connexion with religious teaching

CHHAONI—A collection of thatched huts or barracks, hence a cantonment

CHHATRAPATI—One of sufficient dignity to have an umbrella carried over him

CHHATRI—(1) An umbrella, (2) domed building such as a cenotaph.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER—The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India

CHIKOR.—A kind of partridge, CACCABIS CHUCAR

CHIKU—The Bombay name for the fruit of ACHRAS SAPOTA, the Sapodilla plum of the West Indies

CHINAR.—A plane tree, PLATANUS ORIENTALIS

CHINKARA—The Indian gazelle, GAZELLA BENNETTI, often called 'ravine deer'

the East, there are others, however, who believe, and Dr Dalgado is one of them, that the true criterion of estimating the success of colonial administration is the *affectionate memory and grateful esteem* of the rulers by the subject population and, tested by this the success of the old Portuguese colonial policy has been very great indeed

It is the earnest desire of present-day statesmanship to see the East and the West understand each other and to have them extend to each other the hand of fraternal sympathy Dr. Dalgado's *Vocabulario* and *Glossario* will remain abiding monuments of such an alliance between the two civilisations, and he himself whether regarded as man, priest, or scholar is a splendid exemplar of the happy result to be derived from an intimate association of the East and the West

DHAMNI – A heavy shighram or tonga drawn by bullocks

DHARALA.—Bhil, Koli, or other warlike castes carrying sharp weapons

DHARMA.—Religion (Hindu)

DHARMSALA —A charitable institution provided as a resting-place for pilgrims or travellers, Northern India

DHATURA —A stupefying drug, DATURA ARSTUOSA

DHED —A large untouchable caste in Gujarat, corresponding to Mahar in Maharashtra and Holeya in Karnatak.

DHENKLI —Name in Northern India for the lever used in raising water, syn picottah

DHOBI —A washerman

DHOTI —The loincloth worn by men

DIN — Religion (Mahomedan)

DISTRICT —The most important administrative unit of area

DIVISION —(1) A group of districts for administrative and revenue purposes, under a Commissioner, (2) the area in charge of a Deputy Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District, (3) the area under a Superintendent of Post Offices, (4) a group of (revenue) districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department

DIWAN (SIKH) —Communal Gathering

DIWALI —The lamp festival of Hindus

DIWANI —Civil, especially revenue, administration; now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and Courts

DOAB —The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and Jumna

DOM —Untouchable caste in Northern India

DRUG —A hill-fort, Mysore

DRY CROP —A crop grown without artificial irrigation

DRY RATE —The rate of revenue for unirrigated land

DUN —(Pron "doon") A valley, Northern India.

EKKA.—A small two-wheeled conveyance drawn by a pony, Northern India

ELCHI, ELACHI —Cardamom

ELCHI (Turk)—Ambassador

ELAYA RAJA.—Title given to the heir of the Maharaja of Travancore or Cochin

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER —See Deputy Magistrate and Collector.

FAKIR —Properly an Islamic mendicant but often loosely used of Hindu mendicants also

FAMINE INSURANCE GRANT —An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure, or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt

FARMAN —An imperial (Mughal) order or grant

FARZAND—Lit means "child" with the defining words added such as "Farzand-e-dilband" in the case of several Indian Princes it means beloved, favourite, etc

FARZANDARI or FAZANDARI —A kind of land tenure in Bombay City

FASLI —Era (solar) started by Akbar, A C. minus 572-3

FATEH —"Victory"

FATEH JANG —"Victorious in Battle" (a title of the Nizam)

FATWA —Judicial decree or written opinion of a doctor of Muslim law

FAUJDARI —Relating to a criminal court, criminal proceedings

FAUJDARI —Under native rule, the area under a Faujdar or subordinate governor, now used generally of Magistrates' Criminal Courts

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER —The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma and the Central Provinces

FITTON GARI —A phæton, Bombay Derived from the English

GADDI, Gadi —The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty

GAEKWAR (sometimes GUICOWAR) —Title with "Maharaja" added of the ruler of Baroda It was once a caste name and means "cowherd," *i e*, the protector of the sacred animal, but later on, in common with "Holkar" and "Sindhia," it came to be a dynastic appellation and consequently regarded as a title Thus, a Prince becomes "Gaekwar" on succeeding to the estate of Baroda, "Holkar," to that of Indore and "Sindhia," to that of Gwalior

(All these are surnames of which Gaekwar and Shinde are quite common among Marathas—and even Mahars)

GANJA —The unfertilised flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant, CANNABIS SATIVA, used for smoking

GAUR.—Wild cattle, commonly called 'bison' BOS GAURUS

GAYAL —A species of wild cattle, BOS FRONTALIS, domesticated on the North-East Frontier, syn mithan

GHADR —Mutiny, Revolution

GHARRIE (GARI) —A carriage, cart

GHAT, Ghant —(1) A landing-place on a river; (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank, (3) a pass up a mountain, (4) in European usage, a mountain range In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghats

GHATWAL —A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes (ghats), Bengal

GHAZI —One who engaged in "Ghazv," a holy War, *i e*, against kafirs.

GHI, Ghee —Clarified butter

GINGELLY —See TIL

GODOWN —A store room or warehouse Anglo Indian word derived from the 'gadang'

noticed at once that it was not only in Portuguese India but also in British India that many Portuguese words were current, this fact I had on a previous occasion though of course on a scale much smaller, observed when I was the vicar general and administrator of the Portuguese missions in Ceylon and Bengal In my Konkani-Portuguese dictionary published in 1903, I indicated by initials placed before the respective word, the six or seven languages, Aryan or Dravidian which used them and which I then knew

Accepting the suggestion of a friend, I sent him from India in 1892 a very short manuscript study to be put before the International Congress of Orientalists which was to have been held in Lisbon but eventually was not held there It was a brief study consisting of two distinct parts of the Indo-Portuguese dialect of Ceylon, and of the Portuguese terms, grouped under certain heads which had been introduced into half a dozen languages of India

The Geographical Society of Lisbon published, as my contribution to the celebrations in honour of the fourth centenary of the discovery of the sea-route to India, an enlarged study of the Portuguese dialect of Ceylon But I could not then accede to the pressing request of the late Luciano Cordeiro to put through the press the second part of my essay because I wished to extend the scope of this part of the work and, at greater leisure, to co-ordinate it in the best possible manner

Since then I have carried on, with interruptions more or less protracted and occasionally with flagging zeal, the arduous task of going through, more than once, a large collection of dictionaries and vocabularies of some fifty languages, some of them voluminous, rare and costly, of acquiring incomplete but published lists of words, of obtaining fresh ones through the help of obliging friends scattered over India, and finally of casting anew the materials thus brought together And all this has been done in the midst of constant physical sufferings, oftentimes of an excruciating nature, and of not a few moral smarts.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

MAUND, ser Man —A weight varying in different localities The Bombay maund is 80 lbs

MAYA —Sanskrit term for cosmic illusion in Vedanta philosophy

MEHEL or MAHAL—A palace

MELA —A religious festival or fair

MIAN —Title of the son of a Rajput Nawab resembling the Scottish "Master"

MIHRAB —The niche in the centre of the western wall of a mosque

MIMBAR—Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit

MINAR—A pillar or tower

MINOR WORKS —Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept, except, in some cases, of capital

MIR—A leader, an inferior title which, like "Khan," has grown into a name, especially used by descendants of the Chiefs of Sind

MIRZA —If prefixed, "Mr" or "Esquire"

MOFUSSIL —See MUFFASSAL

MISTRI —(1) a foreman, (2) a cook

MOHUR—A Gold coin no longer current, worth about Rs 16

MOHSALAM —A class of land holding Rajput Musalmans in Gujarat who have retained Hindu names and customs

MONG, MOUNG, or MAUNG (Arakanese)—Leader

MORA —Stool

MONSOON —Lit Season, and specifically (1) The S W Monsoon, which is a Northward extension of the S E trades, which in the Northern Summer cross the equator and circulate into and around the low pressure area over North India, caused by the excessive heating of the land area, and (2) The N E Monsoon, which is the current of cold winds blowing down during the Northern winter from the cold land areas of Central Asia, giving rain in India only in S E Madras and Ceylon through moisture acquired in crossing the Bay of Bengal, and passing across the equator into the low pressure area of the Australasian Southern summit

MOPLAH (Mappila) —A fanatical Mahomedan sect in Malabar

MOULVI or MAULVI —A learned Musalman or Muslim teacher

MUDALIYAR OR MUD-LIAR —A personal proper name, but implying "steward of the lands"

MUEZZIN —Person employed to sound the Mahomedan call to prayer

MUFASSAL, mofussil —The outlying parts of a District, Province or Presidency, as distinguished from the headquarters (Sadr)

MUJAWAR —Custodian of Musalman sacred place, especially Saint's tomb

MUJTAHID —Lit One who wages war against infidels. Learned Mahomedan Generic name given to custodian of Mahomedan sacred places in some parts

MUKADAM—Chief, leader, in Bombay, leader of coolie gang, also one employed by a merchant to superintend landing or shipment of goods

MUKHTAR (corruptly mukhtiar) —(1) A legal practitioner who has not got a sanad and therefore cannot appear in court as of right, (2) any person holding a power of attorney on behalf of another person

MUKHTIARKAR —The officer in charge of a taluka, Sind, whose duties are both executive and magisterial, syn tahasildar

MUKTI, "release"—The perfect rest attained by the last death and the final reabsorption of the individual soul into the world soul, syn NIRVANA, MOKSHA

MUMTAZ UD DAULA —Distinguished in the State MULK, in the country

MUNG, mug —A pulse, PHASEOLUS RADIATUS syn mag Gujarat

MUNJ —(1) A tall grass (SACCHARUM MUNJA) in North India, from which mats are woven, and the Brahman sacred thread worn, (2) In Maharashtra "munj" means the thread ceremony

MUNSHI —A teacher of Hindustani or any Persio Arabian language President or presiding official Also Secretary or writer

MUNSIF —Judge of the lowest Court with civil jurisdiction

MURLI (DEVADASI) —A girl dedicated to a God or temple

MURUM moorum —Gravel and earth used for metalling roads

MUSALMAN, Muslim, Momin (plural Mominin) —The names by which Mahomedans describe themselves "Momin" is also name of a particular caste of Muhammadans in Gujarat, also called "Mumins"

MYOWUN —"Mr"

NACHANI, NAGLI—See RAGI

NAGARKHANA, Nakkarkhana —A place where drums are beaten

NAGARSHETH —The head of the trading guild of Hindu and Jain merchants in a city

NAIB —Assistant or Deputy

NAIK —A leader, hence (1) a local chieftain in Southern India, (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (corporal) in the Indian army (In Bombay a head peon)

NAT —A demon or spirit, Burma

NAWAB —A title borne by Musalmans, corresponding roughly to that of Raja among Hindus Originally a Viceroy under the Moghal Government, now the regular leading title of a Mohammedan Prince, corresponding to "Maharaja" of the Hindu

NAWABZADA —Son of a Nawab

NAZAR, nazarana —A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions

NAZIM —Superintendent or Manager

NET ASSETS —(1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord, (2) In Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production

race, customs, and language[1] But there are other aspects by no means of less consequence and which, at the same time, are important factors of civilisation, the introduction of new objects the flora, the fauna, agriculture and industries

There is no colonial nation which has less racial egotism and is more inclined to identify itself with the indigenous population than the Portuguese.[2] The discerning mind of Albuquerque found no better means of knitting together the East and the West and of consolidating the Empire which he was founding than by the fusion of the conquerors and the conquered, and towards this end he concentrated all his efforts[3] If his judicious policy was not resolutely maintained or if it encountered grave difficulties, it did not fail any the less to achieve considerable results Even at the present time there are to be met with in various parts of Asia groups of families, some small others large, which pride themselves on being the descendants of the European people who were the earliest in modern times to bring their civilisation to the East These families also glory in designating themselves Portuguese and are proud of their Lusitanian patro-

---

1 *Traces de Portugais dans les principales langues des Indes Orientales Neerlandaises*

2 'The Portuguese have always been in this matter very tolerant—and this is one of the great qualities of colonisers—and they would never think it a disgrace to contract marriage alliances with the high castes of India, the people with the purest Aryan blood in their veins' Conde de Ficalho, *Garcia da Orta e o seu tempo*, p 169

3 See João de Barros, Dec II, V, 11.

'And already at this time there were in Goa four hundred and fifty married men, all servants of His Majesty, the King, and of the Queen, and of the Lords of Portugal, and those who wished to marry were so numerous that Afonso de Albuquerque could hardly grant their requests, for he did not give permission except for the men of proved character to marry' *Commentaries* of Afonso Albuquerque, III, Ch 9 [Hak Soc, Vol III, p 41 —Ed]

'The Portuguese make a marvellous profit all over India Where they are well received they associate with the natives of the country, who in their turn accompany them in their voyages, so much so, that even all the crews of their ships and pilots are Indians, either Mohammedans or Hindus' Pyrard de Laval, *Viagem*, Vol 1, p 373 [Hak Soc, Vol 1, p 438 —Ed]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

profess And as these converts recall to mind with gratitude the names of those who were the earliest to bring over to them their faith with ample good will they forgive the Portuguese nation for the lapses they may well have been guilty of [1] And among the cultured Hindus who are championing the cause of national self-rule there are not wanting some who regret as I myself have had occasion to hear that Portugal had not converted to her religion the greater part of India

The Portuguese also promoted the civilisation of the East by her immense trade bringing over from Europe objects unknown in these parts, introducing these into the domestic life of the people, and by carrying very many objects from parts of Asia to others more remote in the continent, this last fact is testified to by the names of the articles with which are associated their place of origin [2]

The flora of Asia and in a especial degree, that of India owes to Portugal the introduction of very many plants most of

---

[1] 'With regard to the influence of Portuguese colonisation on the customs of the indigenous peoples, it is enough to say that since the very beginning Portuguese missionaries preached Christianity and founded Christian schools It is unnecessary to add that the work of the missionaries introduced at the same time, the first elements of European civilisation and that the views of the conquerors, in respect of indigenous customs, began to be mellowed under the influence of Christianity' Dr Heyligers, *op cit*

'These Catholic populations, which even now are to be found there in lands over which for long years we have lost our sway, and which combine with reverence for their faith their regard for the name of our land (Portugal), go to prove how deep the teaching and the influence of the Portuguese missionary had penetrated' Conde de Ficalho, *op cit*, p 160

[2] 'Our ancient intercourse has, however left indelible traces in the language *Bengarajima*, *Chaujima* and *Santomejima* are fabrics which were imported from the Indian cities of Bengal (Port *Bengala*), Chaul and St Thomas (Port *San Tomé*) *Amakaua sango* are corals from Macau (formerly called Amacao), *Indengawa*, leather from India, and *Perusyagawa*, that from Persia' Dr N Murakámi, *The Influence of Early Intercourse with Europe*, etc

'They have also a great quantity of cloths from Cambaya, Chaul, and Dabul, and from Bengal they bring many *synabasos* which are a sort of cloth' Duarte Barbosa, *Livro*, p 261 [Hak Soc Longworth Dames's Translation, Vol I, p 93]

national sovereignty has passed away This is the case with the Portuguese in Bengal, on both the coasts of the Indian peninsula, and in Malacca and Singapore

But the phenomenon which one notices in Ceylon is nothing short of a marvel There, not only the descendants of the Portuguese, but even the children of the Hollanders who exercised a sway over the island during as long a period as the Portuguese and generally speaking all the Euro-Asiatics and even some of the indigenous inhabitants, have adopted Portuguese as their mother tongue Besides these, there are the Europeans and the natives who learn the language for the convenience of trade, domestic requirements, or religious services [1]

And it is yet again a matter for surprise and not a little amazing, that a section of the indigenous population, which cannot lay claim to a drop of Portuguese blood in its veins, should have repudiated its own vernacular and adopted, together with the Christian religion, Portuguese as its mother tongue This is a phenomenon which one notices in the Presidency of Bombay and also in some parts of the Malabar Coast [2]

The expansion of the Portuguese language over Asia during the past centuries is astounding 'The history of the discovery of the Portuguese conquests is likewise the history, generally speaking, of the spread of the Portuguese language,' [3] says Dr Schuchardt very aptly, and he establishes his thesis with much erudition To this may be added that the history of the spread of Portuguese missionary activities is, in an equal measure, up to a certain point, the history of the diffusion of the Portuguese language In those early days Portuguese was

---

[1] 'Already the language of the Dutch, which they sought to extend by penal enactments, has ceased to be spoken even by their direct descendants, whilst a corrupted Portuguese is to the present day the vernacular of the lower classes in every town of importance' Emerson Tennent

See the introduction to *Dialecto Indo Português de Ceilão* by the author

[2] See *Dialecto Indo-Português do Norte* by the author

[3] *Beiträge zur Kenntniss des kreolischen Romanisch*, V

Manners and Customs.

Next to the complexion of the people, which varies from fair to black, the tourist's attention in India is drawn by their dress and personal decoration. In its simplest form a Hindu's dress consists of a piece of cloth round the loins. Many an ascetic who regards dress as a luxury wears nothing more and he would dispense with even so much if the police allowed him to. The Mahomedan always covers his legs generally with trousers, sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the ankles. Hill men and women who at one time wore a few leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing do not appear to-day within the precincts of civilisation and will not meet the tourist's eye. Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from the waist in front, may be seen in the streets in the most advanced cities and in the homes of the rich. The child Krishna with all the jewels on his person, is nude in his pictures and images.

Dress.—The next stage in the evolution of the Hindu dress brings the loincloth nearly down to the feet. On the Malabar coast, as in Burma, the ends are left loose in front. In the greater part of India, they are tucked up behind—a fashion which is supposed to befit the warrior, or one end is gathered up in folds before and the other tucked up behind. The simplest dress for the trunk is a scarf thrown over the left shoulder, or round both the shoulders like a Roman toga. Under this garment is often worn a coat or a shirt. When an Indian appears in his full indigenous dress, he wears a long robe, reaching at least down to the calves; the sleeves may be wide, or long and sometimes pucered from the wrist to the elbow. Before Europeans introduced buttons, a coat was fastened by ribbons, and the fashion is not obsolete. The Mahomedan prefers to button his coat to the left, the Hindu to the right. A shawl is tied round the waist over the long coat, and serves as a belt, in which one may carry money or a weapon, if allowed. The greatest variety is shown in the head-dress. More than seventy shapes of caps, hats, and turbans, may be seen in the city of Bombay. In the Punjab and the United Provinces, in Bengal, in Burma and in Madras other varieties prevail. Cones and cylinders, domes and truncated pyramids, high and low, with sides at different angles, folded brims, projecting brims, long strips of cloth wound round the head or the cap in all possible ways, ingenuity culminating perhaps in the "parrot's beak" of the Maratha turban—all these fashions have been evolved by different communities and in different places, so that a trained eye can tell from the head-covering whether the wearer is a Hindu, Mahomedan or Parsi, and whether he hails from Poona or Dharwar, Ahmedabad or Bhavnagar.

Fashion Variations.—Fashions often vary with climate and occupation. The Bombay fisherman may wear a short coat and a cap, and may carry a watch in his pocket, yet, as he must work for four hours in water, he would not cover his legs, but suspend only a coloured kerchief from his waist in front. The Pathan of the cold north west affects loose baggy trousers, a tall head-dress befitting his stature and covers his ears with its folds as if to keep off cold. The poorer people in Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or must appear respectable. Many well to do Indians wear European dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian and European costumes; notably the Indian Christians and Parsis. Most Parsis however have retained their own head-dress, and many have not borrowed the European collar and cuffs. The majority of the people do not use shoes; those who can afford them wear sandals, slippers and shoes, and a few cover their feet with stockings and boots after the European fashion in public.

Women's Costumes.—The usual dress of a woman consists of a long piece of cloth tied round the waist, with folds in front, and one end brought over the shoulder or the head. The folds are sometimes drawn in and tucked up behind. In the greater part of India women wear a bodice; on the Malabar coast many do not, but merely throw a piece of cloth over the breast. In some communities petticoats, or drawers, or both are worn. Many Mussalman ladies wear gowns and scarfs over them. The vast majority of Mahomedan women are *gosha* and their dress and persons are hidden by a veil when they appear in public; a few converts from Hinduism have not borrowed the custom. In Northern India Hindu women have generally adopted the Mussalman practice of seclusion. In the Dekhan and in Southern India they have not.

As a rule the hair is daily oiled, combed, parted in the middle of the head, plaited and rolled into a chignon, by most women. Among high caste Hindu widows sometimes shave their heads in imitation of certain ascetics, or monks and nuns. Hindu men do not, as a rule, completely shave their heads, Mahomedans in most cases do. The former generally remove the hair from a part of the head in front, over the temples, and near the neck, and grow it in the centre, the quantity grown depending upon the fancy of the individual. Nowadays many keep the hair cropped in the European fashion, which is also followed by Parsis and Indian Christians. Most Mussalmans grow beards, most Hindus do not, except in Bengal and elsewhere where the Mahomedan influence was paramount in the past. Parsis and Christians follow their individual inclinations. Hindu ascetics, known as Sadhus or Bairagis as distinguished from Sanyasis, do not clip their hair, and generally coil the uncombed hair of the head into a crest, in imitation of the god Shiva.

Hindu women wear more ornaments than others of the corresponding grade in society. Ornaments bedeck the head, the ears, the nose, the neck, the arms, wrists, fingers, the waist—

It is true that to-day the radius of the circulation of Portuguese in Asia is no longer what it used to be, it is much reduced It has ceased to be the *lingua franca* and, of its several dialects, some are extinct, others are *in articulo mortis*, and it may well be that yet others shall after the lapse of ages, have entirely disappeared But when perchance Portuguese shall have ceased to be spoken in the East, the words from the beautiful tongue of Camoens adopted and naturalised in a hundred and one of the vernaculars of the East, will continue to exist as long as the vernaculars themselves endure and stand as living and abiding monuments of the Portuguese dominion and civilisation in those parts

As was to be expected, the languages which most felt the influence of Portuguese were those of India and the Eastern Archipelago And these are precisely the languages which are the subject of this study, and to these for one reason or another are superadded others It is on this account that the philological notes that follow in the succeeding chapters have most reference to India

III *The Languages of India General Observations*

India, on a par with her other riches, is rich also in languages and dialects of various species and gradations, which are spoken by an indigenous population of over 300 millions in an area which is equal to that of half Europe [1]

Especially in the mountainous tracts inhabited by numerous tribes, nomadic and savage or semi-savage there exist so many diverse forms of speech that it is difficult to say whether they are distinct languages, well-defined dialects, or mere variants In the plains the more important languages spread themselves out as the result of a process of absorption, and many dialects ordinarily limited to provinces or districts are easily reduced to one common

---

[1] [According to the Census of 1921, the population of British India, excluding Ceylon, was reported to be 318,942,480 —Ed]

Indian Names.

The personal name of most Hindus denotes a material object, colour, or quality, an animal a relationship, or a deity. The uneducated man, who cannot correctly pronounce long Sanskrit words, is content to call his child, father, brother, uncle, or mother, or sister, as the case may be. This practice survives among the higher classes as well. Appa Saheb, Anna Rao, Babaji, Bapu Lal, Bhai Shankar, Tatacharya, Jijibhai, are names of this description, with honorific titles added. It is possible that in early society the belief in the re-birth of departed kinsmen lent popularity to this practice. Nothing could be more natural than to call a man white, black, or red, gold or silver, gem, diamond, ruby, pearl, or merely a stone, small or tall, weak or strong, a lion, a snake, a parrot, or a dog, and to name a woman after a flower or a creeper. Thus, to take a few names from the epics: Pandu means white, and so does Arjuna. Krishna black. Bhima terrible. Nakula a mongoose. Shunaka a dog. Shuka a parrot. Shringa a horn. Among the names prevalent at the present day Hira is a diamond. Ratna or Ratan a jewel. Sonu or Chinna gold. Velli or Belli, in the Dravidian languages, means white metal or silver. Men are often called after the days of the week on which they were born, and hence they bear the names of the seven heavenly bodies concerned. When they begin to assume the names of the Hindu deities, they practically

writings in connection with the language of the East have come exclusively from the preachers of the Gospel and in modern times the cultivation of these languages is principally their work.[1]

Since the last fifty years and especially during very recent years the study and the cultivation of the more important living languages has grown apace thanks to the persistent efforts of missionaries and indologists and to the sustained stimulus and generous patronage of the British Government. Everywhere there are to be found mixed vernacular schools and every year there is published a large number of books in the characters of the various vernaculars, most of them of a didactic nature, not to speak of the large number of periodicals and journals which are read with great avidity by the present generation.[2]

It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that up to now there has been no investigation on scientific lines of the total number of languages and dialects in India nor has there been a unanimous consensus of opinion regarding the limits of the Indian language-field which, of course, varies a great deal from the geographical and political boundaries of India. Robert Cust enumerates no less than two hundred and forty-three languages and two hundred and ninety-six of the dialects grouped under eight families, but he unduly extends the range of the language-field including in it Timor, Madagascar, and the island of Formosa, owing, as he says, to linguistic and ethnic affinities.[3]

In a zone much more circumscribed, but which however included Burma and Siam, Beames in 1868 counted hundreds of

---

1 'To one class of labourers Science is more indebted than to any other. I allude to the Missionaries, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, who have vied with each other in letting light into dark places.' Robert Cust, *A Sketch of the Modern Languages of the East Indies*, p. 21.

2 About eight hundred indigenous periodicals are published in India; they are printed in nineteen different languages. And about seven thousand books are printed each year in the vernacular languages.

3 *Op. cit.*, p. 148.

Indian Art.

[illegible]

[illegible] 1700 [illegible] Lahore, Delhi, Agra, [illegible] Bijapur

[illegible] Architecture is mainly exemplified [illegible] in Western India and in the *Topes* or sacred [illegible]. The [illegible] decoration, and external [illegible] of the former and the rails and gateways [illegible] the latter point unmistakably to their being derived from wooden structures of an earlier period. The characteristic features of the [illegible] are horseshoe openings in the facades to admit light, and colonnades of pillars with richly ornamented caps in the interior halls. Jaina Architecture is found in its most highly developed form in the Dilwara temples at Mount Abu. The ground plan consists of a shrine for the god or saint, a porch, and an arcaded courtyard with niches for images. The characteristic of the style is grace and lightness, with decorative carving covering the whole interior, executed with great elaboration and detail. Constructional methods suggest that original types in wood have been copied in marble.

Brahminical, Chalukyan and Dravidian styles differ little in essential plan, all having a shrine for the god, preceded by pillared porches. The outer forms vary. The northern [illegible] with a central [illegible]. The Chalukyan [illegible] is the gran[illegible] Delhi are [illegible] and Minar [illegible] of the style are recently [illegible] it is stated, to the [illegible]. The mosques [illegible] Hindu [illegible] are to be found [illegible] Indo-Saracenic [illegible] of its develop[illegible] of the Moghul Emperors [illegible] Shah Jahan. It eclipsed [illegible] the Taj Mahal at Agra. The [illegible] the Adil Shahi [illegible] at Bijapur [illegible] later date [illegible] especially in the [illegible] though [illegible] lacking the attraction of precious materials in their decoration, these splendid edifices are held in higher esteem by some critics than those of the Moghuls, on account of their simplicity, grandeur and fine proportions. The era of great civil architecture in India was realised by the Mahomedan powers. Splendid palaces and fortresses were built at Mandu, Delhi, Agra, Fatehpore Sikri and Bijapur, and the example thus set was copied by the Hindu princes at Jaipur, Udaipur and elsewhere in India. The application of great architectural treatment, unequalled in extent elsewhere, is to be seen in the Ghauts or steps enclosing lakes and on the banks of rivers. The most notable constructional contribution of the Mahomedans to Indian architecture was the introduction of the true arch and dome.

Sculpture.—The use of sculpture and painting in isolated works of art was practically non-existent in India until modern times. One or two reliefs and certain gigantic figures may be quoted as exceptions, but taken generally it may be stated that these arts were employed as the decorative adjuncts of architecture. No civil statuary, such as is now understood by the term, was executed; for no contemporary portrait figures, or busts in marble, or bronze, have come down to us from the ruins of ancient India, as they have from those of Egypt, Greece and Rome. Sculpture has been used exclusively as the handmaid of religion, and to this fact may be attributed the stereotyped forms to which it became bound. The lavish use of sculpture on Indian temples often exceeds good taste, and mars the symmetry

Hindi, Punjabi, Sindhi, Bihari, Bengali, Marathi, Konkani, Gujarati, Assamese, Oriya, Kashmiri, Nepali, Sinhalese.[1] Sir Grierson adds to these eleven others which he designates as Aryan but non-Sanskritic and these are spoken in Gilgit, Chitral, and Kafiristan. The total population of those who speak the Aryan tongues is more than 220 millions.[2]

To the Dravidian family belong Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, Kanarese, Tulu, Kodagu, Toda, Kota, Kurukh (or Oraon), Malhar (or Rajmahali), Gond, Khond, Kandh, Kolami. The first five and perhaps the Kodagu are cultivated, the rest are not cultivated. The population that employs the Dravidian languages is more than 57 millions.[3]

---

parative Dictionary of the Bihari Language, Introduction. But it is necessary to make a distinction. Sanskrit properly so called or classic Sanskrit could not have been a mother tongue, learnt at the breast of the mother, but yet it is undeniable according to the data provided by Yaska, Panini, and Patanjali that it was spoken by the cultured classes throughout the length and breadth of Aryavarta (from the Himalayas to the Vindyas), in the same way as Portuguese is in Goa. See Arthur Macdonell, *History of Sanskrit Literature*. And it is to be noted that in the census of 1901 seven hundred and sixteen individuals declared Sanskrit to be their language.

Sanskrit was evolved from the dialect spoken on the banks of the Sarasvati river almost in the same way as Latin was from the Italian dialect of Latium. Bālabhāshā (literally 'the language of children') corresponds to Low Latin which was spoken by the masses. In many of the Indian languages, inclusive of the Dravidian, the literary idiom differs much from the spoken, as must also have happened, though perhaps not to the same extent, with Latin and Greek. Vid. Robert Caldwell, *A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages*.

[1] With respect to the classification of this language, there is a difference of opinion among indologists and to this we will refer hereafter.

[2] The words in the early Indo Aryan language, mentioned in the Vedas, found their way into the new Indo Aryan idioms through two channels: directly, through the original Prakrit—a spontaneous and common evolution and indirectly, through classic Sanskrit, by the labours of the learned. The former are called *tadbhāvas*, and the latter *tatsamas*, which again are divided into ancient and modern. To comprehend the difference: the Portuguese terms *chão* (ground), *cheio* (full), *auto* (action), and *feito* (deed) are *tadbhāvas*, with reference to Latin *plano* (plain), *pleno* (full), *acto* (action), and *facto* (deed) are *tatsamas*.

[3] Brahui, spoken in Baluchistan by about 160,000 people according to the 1921 census report is a remote branch of the Dravidian group. The ancient

of architecture were adopted for public and private buildings in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras because these were found to be more suitable for their purpose than buildings of indigenous pattern. The practical result was the same, for the Indian craftsmen employed upon their erection were confronted with styles affording no scope for the application of their traditional ornament and concerning which they had no knowledge or sympathy. As there were no sculptors in India capable of modelling or carving civil sculpture, the monuments to distinguish public servants were all imported from England and the portraits or other paintings which decorated the interior walls of the buildings, were furnished by European painters who visited India or by artists in England. Although a considerable amount of research work of a voluntary nature was done by Archæologists, no official interest was taken in artistic education until the Government of India was transferred to the British Crown in 1859. In England itself, the first fifty years of the nineteenth century was a period of gross commercialism and artistic degradation, but with the advent of the International Exhibition of 1851 the eyes of the nation were opened to the value of art as applied to industry.

The Schools of Art then instituted throughout England were imitated in a timid and tentative manner in India and were attached to the educational system, which had been previously modelled upon a definitely European basis. The work of the Schools of Art in regard to industrial art is referred to elsewhere, and as several of them have confined their activities almost exclusively to this branch of the subject it is sufficient to mention only the work of the Schools at Calcutta and Bombay in the present article. The Calcutta school, except for occasional experiments in the application of the graphic arts to lithography, engraving and stained glass, has become a school of painting and drawing. That at Bombay covers a wider field, for in addition to classes for modelling, painting and design it possesses a special school of architecture, and a range of technical workshops, in which instruction is given in the applied arts. It is in the principles underlying the instruction in painting that the schools at Calcutta and Bombay have taken almost diametrically opposite roads to reach the end they both have in view, namely, the revival of the art of painting in India by means of an indigenous school of Indian painters. Mr Havell, who several years ago was the Principal of the Calcutta School, (he left India in 1907) banished from within its walls every vestige of European art, and claimed that the traditional art of India, in its old forms, is not dead, but merely sleeping or smothered by the blanket of European culture laid upon it for the last 150 years, and needed but to be released from this incubus to regain its pristine vigour. Well equipped with literary ability, backed by intense enthusiasm for the views he held, he imposed upon his students an exclusive and severe study of the Moghul and Rajput schools of painting. He was fortunate in finding a willing and equally enthusiastic friend in Mr. Abinandranath Tagore, an artist of imagination and fancy, combined with a serious devotion to his art. He with other Bengal painters, inspired by Mr Havell's precepts, founded, about thirty years ago, what has since become known as the Calcutta School of painting. In their early work the painters of this school closely adhered to the conventions of Moghul and Rajput artists, whom they took as their models, and these early examples made a great impression upon all European critics who saw them. They were welcomed as the first sign of a genuine revival of Indian painting, based upon traditional lines, and it was confidently hoped that the movement would meet with the support it merited from Indians of all classes. Interesting as many individual works of the school undoubtedly are the anticipations which greeted its inception have scarcely been fulfilled by the Calcutta school. The painters themselves have never reached the high technical standard of the artists who produced the best works of the Moghul or Rajput schools, and, as time has passed, their outlook appears to have shifted, and, while stemming the flood of western influence, they appear to have drifted into a backwater of Japanese conventions. The Indian public has failed to give the school the support it was hoped they would afford and the movement has had to depend for encouragement mainly upon Europeans in England and India.

Bombay School of Art.—The attitude towards the development of art in modern India taken by its successive Principals Messrs Lockwood Kipling, Griffiths, Greenwood, and Cecil Burns, was on wider lines than that favoured by Mr Havell. In general the view this School of Art has taken is that with European literature dominating the system under which the educated classes in India are trained and with European ideas, and science permeating the professional commercial, industrial, and political life of the country, it is not possible for modern Indians now to recapture the spirit which alone gave vitality to the great works of the past, that without this spirit, the conventions the ancient artists adopted are mere dead husks, and that to copy these would be as unprofitable as it would be for the artists of Europe to harness themselves to the conventions of the Greek and Roman sculptors or to those of the mediæval painters, that with European pictures, often of inferior quality illustrating every educational text book, and sold in the shops of every large city, it is essential for the proper education of art students that they should have before them the masterpieces of European art, and that, with the wide adoption of European styles of architecture in India, it is necessary for a school of art to possess the best examples of ornament applicable to the great historic styles, for the purpose of study and reference. There are certain basic principles common to the technique of all great art, such as line and accurate drawing in its widest sense, composition and design, and the science of colour harmony.

Among the developments during Mr. Burns' administration were the founding of the Architectural School, the extension of drawing classes in the Government Schools, and the appointment of an Inspector of T[illegible] inspect and on the drawing [illegible] schools Pottery

V *Geographical Distribution*

It is evident that in the present state of our knowledge, which is far from complete, it is not possible to trace with mathematical accuracy the lines which divide each of the living languages of India, nor would this be possible in respect of certain localities

Apart from the difficulty referred to above, of determining the territorial boundaries of the languages of India, there arises another of ascertaining whether the hill peoples who are ethnically distinct are also separated by language differences and if their languages belong to one and the same family [1]

There are countries where two or more mother tongues or vernaculars exist side by side spoken by different tribes or races, this phenomenon is due to immigration in the remote past

Besides this two or more languages become so blended along the frontier of a continuous stretch of territory that, they either go to form one separate dialect with elements taken equally from each language and without any genealogical subordination or one of the two rises superior to the other and preserves its ties of family likeness

It is not to be expected, therefore, that the linguistic maps which have till now been published are accurate in respect of all the languages, some of them err through excess—by double designation or enlargement of the language-field—others through defect—by omission or contraction of the language area

The zone of each of the more important languages is sufficiently well known in its general lines and will be marked out in the description that follows of each of these

---

[1] 'In the Himalayas the two families, as far as we have data for them, are so intermixed, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to lay down definite boundaries Especially is this the case in the large kingdom of Nepal which is still a *terra incognita* in many respects' Beames, *Outlines of Indian Philology*, p 9

Buddhist Work

Fergusson's first architectural period is then the Buddhist, of which the great tope at Sanchi with its famous Northern gateway is perhaps the most noted example Then we have the Gandharan topes and monasteries Perhaps the examples of Buddhist architecture of greatest interest and most ready access to the general student are to be found in the Chaitya halls or rock-cut caves of Karli, Ajanta, Nasik, Ellora, and Kanheri A point with relation to the Gandhara work may be alluded to in passing This is the strong European tendency, variously recognized as Roman, Byzantine but most frequently as Greek, to be observed in the details The foliage seen in the capitals of columns bears strong resemblance to the Greek acanthus, while the sculptures have a distinct trace of Greek influence, particularly in the treatment of drapery, but also of hair and facial expression From this it has been a fairly common assumption amongst some authorities that Indian art owed much of its best to European influence, an assumption that is strenuously combated by others as will be pointed out later

The architecture of the Jains comes next in order Of this rich and beautiful style the most noted examples are perhaps the Dilwara temples near Mount Abu, and the unique "Tower of Victory" at Chittore

Other Hindu Styles

The Dravidian style is the generic title usually applied to the characteristic work of the Madras Presidency and the South of India. It is seen in many rock-cut temples as at Ellora where the remarkable "Kylas" is an instance of a temple cut out of the solid rock, complete, not only with respect to its interior (as in the case of mere caves) but also as to its exterior It is, as it were, a life-size model of a complete building or group of buildings, several hundred feet in length, not built, but sculptured in solid stone, an undertaking of vast and, to our modern ideas, unprofitable industry The Pagoda of Tanjore, the temples at Srirangam, Chidambaram, Vellore, Vijayanagar, &c, and the palaces at Madura and Tanjore are among the best known examples of the style

The writer finds some difficulty in following Fergusson's two next divisions of classification, the "Chalukyan" of South-central India, and the "Northern or Indo-Aryan style." The differences and the similarities are apparently so intermixed and confusing that he is fain to fall back on the broad generic title of "Hindu"—however unscientific he may thereby stand confessed Amongst a vast number of Hindu temples the following may be mentioned as particularly worthy of study —Those at Mukteswara and Bhuvaneswar in Orissa at Khajuraho, Bindrabun, Udalpur, Benares, Gwalior, &c The palace of the Hindu Raja Man Singh at Gwalior is among the most beautiful architectural examples in India So also are the palaces of Amber, Datiya, Urcha, Dig and Udalpur

Indo-Saracenic

Among all the periods and styles in India the characteristics of none are more easily recognizable than those of what is generally called the "Indo-Saracenic" which developed after the Mahomedan conquest Under the new influences now brought to bear on it the architecture of India took on a fresh lease of activity and underwent remarkable modifications The dome, not entirely an unknown feature hitherto, became a special object of development, while the arch, at no time a favourite constructional form of the Hindu builders, was now forced on their attention by the predilections of the ruling class The minaret also became a distinctive feature The requirements of the new religion,—the mosque with its wide spaces to meet the needs of organized congregational acts of worship—gave opportunities for broad and spacious treatments that had hitherto been to some extent denied The Moslem hatred of idolatry set a tabu on the use of sculptured representations of animate objects in the adornment of the buildings and led to the development of other decorative forms Great ingenuity came to be displayed in the use of pattern and of geometrical and foliated ornament This Moslem trait further turned the attention of the builders to a greater extent than before to proportion, scale and mass as means of giving beauty, mere richness of sculptured surface and the æsthetic and symbolic interest of detail being no longer to be depended on to the same degree

Foreign Influence

There would appear to be a conflict between archæologists as to the extent of the effect on Indian art produced by foreign influence under the Mahomedans The extreme view on the one hand is to regard all the best of the art as having been due to foreign importation The Gandharan sculptures with their Greek tendency, the development of new forms and modes of treatment to which allusion has been made, the similarities to be found between the Mahomedan buildings of India and those of North Africa and Europe, the introduction of the minaret and, above all, the historical evidences that exist of the presence in India of Europeans during Mogul times, are cited in support of the theory On the other hand those of the opposite school hold the foregoing view to be due to the prevailing European preconception that all light and leading must come by way of Europe, and the best things in art by way of Greece To them the Gandharan sculpture, instead of being the best, is the worst in India even because of its Greek tincture They find in the truly indigenous work beauties and significances not to be seen in the Greco-Bactrian sculptures, and point to those of Borobuder in Java, the work of Buddhist colonists from India, wonderfully preserved by reason of an immunity from destructive influences given by the insular position, as showing the best examples of the art extant It is probable that a just estimate of the merits of the controversy, with respect to sculpture at any rate, cannot be formed till time has obliterated some of the differences of taste that exist between East and West

To the adherents of the newer school the undisputed similarities between Indo-Mahomedan and Hindu buildings outweigh those between Indian and Western Mahomedan

VII *Exotic Elements*

No Asiatic language, generally speaking and no Indian language in particular, can pride itself on possessing a vocabulary which is purely vernacular, free from a very considerable and, at the same time very necessary admixture indeed of heterogeneous elements[1] The exotic elements were first introduced by Sanskrit, whose influence direct or indirect on the Dravidian languages (and on a smaller scale on the Malayan languages) is comparable to that which Latin continues to exercise on the non-Romance languages of Europe It is divided into old Sanskrit which is in common use and the modern which is confined to literary purposes

The Mahommedan invasion, in its turn brought into the country many Arabic and Persian terms but these enriched the vocabularies more of the Aryan than of the Dravidian languages its influence on these was similar to what it exercised on the languages in the peninsula of Spain

After them the Portuguese as was to be expected, gave a large number of words of their own language to almost all the languages, cultivated or uncultivated, what time they themselves were absorbing a large number of words from them into their own tongue This they effected by direct or indirect means, and they also helped to spread over the country some vernacular expressions derived from one or the other language after they had undergone sometimes a phonetic modification at their hands

The Dutch, as has been said before, have left very few vestiges of their language and these almost exclusively in Sinhalese, nor, in spite of their long domination, is the influence of their language very great in the languages of Malay, as is admitted by Dr Fokker

---

[1] Sanskrit herself borrowed from the Latin *dināra*, denarius, and from the Greek *kalama*, a reed used for writing, *horā*, hour, and other astronomical terms

[illegible] In Bombay the Dandhon or [illegible] Below there are the [illegible] Mogul door [illegible] Hindoos, [illegible] greens [illegible] and recent mar the [illegible] throughout. The [illegible] the [illegible] the Viceroy's [illegible] the building is [illegible] and arrets [illegible] which [illegible] have the architectural [illegible] feeling. This feeling [illegible] the spectators gave [illegible] indeed of the [illegible] that contain [illegible] Queen Mary [illegible] the [illegible] some third [illegible] the glaring [illegible] the white [illegible] with similar red [illegible] and [illegible] coloured. With [illegible] decoration of New Delhi [illegible] by those who [illegible] as a point of focus [illegible] of India art to obtain for the [illegible] and artistic commissions to [illegible] required in the [illegible] A great deal of public [illegible] in Bombay some com[illegible] of this kind were given by the Government of India based on the results of a [illegible] competition. But in spite of the indubitable [illegible] of the buildings, and the [illegible] of the Indian artists [illegible] for this kind of work, nothing further has been accomplished in the matter since the end of 1919.

The controversy of East and West, however vital to the interests of the country's architecture, is too purely technical for its merits to be estimated by the general reader or discussed here. Its chief claim on our attention lies in the fact that it affords an added interest to the tourist, who may see the fruits of both schools of thought in the modern buildings of British India as well as examples of the "master builders" work in nearly every native town and bazaar. The town of Lashkar in Gwalior State may be cited as peculiarly rich in instances of picturesque modern Indian street architecture, while at Jaipur, Udaipur, Benares, etc., this class of work may be studied in many different forms both civil and religious.

1 The Christian religion which was propagated and carried on by Portuguese missionaries or by missionaries who though not Portuguese had assimilated Portuguese ways of life and thought, this was so because there were no vernacular terms corresponding exactly with what they wished to teach, or such as were known to the people at large Again, even when suitable terms or expressions existed in the indigenous languages, they made use of the Portuguese words for fear lest the people might confound Christianity with Hinduism or Mahommedanism and thereby trace resemblances between these three religions Cf *cruz* (cross), *igreja* (church), *altar* (altar), *padre* (priest), *casar* (to marry) Likewise the names of ecclesiastical dignitaries of church vestments and vessels, of ceremonies and liturgical festivities are with few exceptions Portuguese as *papa* (Pope) *bispo* (bishop), *arcebispo* (archbishop) *meirinho* (beadle), *cálix* (chalice), *hóstia*, *particula* (the sacred wafer) *alva* (alb), *estola* (stole), *capa* (cope), *Natal* (Christmas), *Advento* (Advent) *Pascoa* (Easter) [1]

2 The new civilisation which introduced new vocables to signify objects till then unknown or little known, such as *armário* (ward-robe), *balde* (bucket).

---

[1] For example, in Tamil, not to speak of Konkani, the following ecclesiastical terms are in use *amito* (amice), *alva* (alb), *cordão* (cord), *casula* (chasuble), *dalmática* (dalmatic), *manípulo* (maniple), *estola* (stole), *capa* (cope), *cálix* (chalice), *patena* (paten), *pala* (?), *bólsa* (?), *corporal* (corporal), *sanguinho* (a little cloth with which the priest wipes the chalice after receiving the sacrament), *cota* (surplice), *hóstia* (host), *partícula* (wafer), *missal* (missal), *ritual* (ritual), *estante* (a reading desk), *altar* (altar), *cruz* (cross), *castiçal* (candle stick), *tabernáculo* (tabernacle), *sacramento* (sacrament), *turíbulo* (censer), *navéta* (incense pan), *caldeirinha* (?), *galheta* (cruet), *pálio* (a canopy carried over the sacrament in processions), *sotaina* (soutane), *loba* (cassock) For the most part such vocables are not referred to in this book

[illegible]

Wood Work—[illegible] The carved [illegible] of Ahmedabad, Nasik and other parts of Western India are noteworthy for their [illegible] the structural beams, the overhanging [illegible] with their [illegible] and supporting brackets, being carved in a manner which unites richness of effect with good taste and propriety. Of furniture, as the term is now understood, few examples were in use in India before Europeans introduced their own fashions. These were confined to small tables and stools, book rests, clothes chests and screens, the designs of which conformed somewhat closely to the architectural style of the period. Many of these were decorated with inlays of coloured woods, ivory and metal, while in some cases the wooden basis was entirely plated with copper, brass or silver. In Southern India, where close grained sandalwood is grown, jewel cases and boxes are enriched with carving executed with the attention to detail and the finish generally associated with the carving of ivory. Coloured lac was freely used to decorate many articles of furniture, especially those turned on the lathe and rich colour effects were obtained in this, perhaps the most distinctive and typically Indian development of decoration as applied to wood work. Teak, shisham, deodhar, sandal wood, ebony, walnut, jun nim and Madras red wood are among the chief woods used in India for ornamental work.

Metal Work.—With the exception of weaving, [illegible] employed [illegible] number of articles [illegible] Copper and brass have [illegible] two metals most widely used [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] of many of these humble [illegible] beautiful to be found [illegible] exhibit that sense of [illegible] which are only [illegible] of the human hand and the [illegible] naturally from the [illegible] with the simplest [illegible] In the technical treatment of [illegible] Indian craftsmen have shown [illegible] by those of other [illegible] In the development of fine cast[illegible] used in the working of gold and [illegible] of technical and con[illegible] reached by the [illegible] of Europe and Japan. It may [illegible] that the more beautiful [illegible] articles is, and this especially [illegible] to metal work, the less need [illegible] decoration of its surface. It is [illegible] that the highest type of craftsman[illegible] of a perfect article with [illegible] The reason being that the [illegible] fault is apparent on a plain [illegible] be hidden or disguised of [illegible] covered with ornament. The [illegible] silversmiths of India were [illegible] skilful and industrious but judged [illegible] their works often exhibit a lack of [illegible] in the structural portion [illegible] satisfactory example of per[illegible] work from the hands of the gold and silver[illegible] of India is rarely to be met with [illegible] excessive and often inappropriate ornamentation of the articles that they produce allowed its application as much to the necessity of hiding defective construction as it did to any purely decorative purpose. For many generations, ornaments of gold and silver were regarded in the light of portable wealth, a practice which naturally made for massiveness. The solid ornaments are most effective and picturesque and, despite an enormous output of elaborate and delicate work from their hands, the most valuable contribution of the Indian metal workers to the sum total of man's artistic use of the precious metals will probably be found to lie in a certain barbaric note which distinguishes these pieces—a note not present in the craft work of other countries. In the design of Hindu gold and silver ornaments, religious symbols have been extensively used. The ornaments which bedeck the early sculptured figures, and those depicted in the paintings at the Cave Temples of Ajanta are precisely the same in design and use as similar articles made at the present time, thus affording a striking evidence of the inherent conservatism of the Hindu people and its effect upon an industrial art that makes a closer personal appeal than any other.

Textiles.—The textile industry is the widest in extent in India and is that in which her craftsmen have shown their highest achievements. Other countries, east and west of India have produced work equal at least in stone, wood, and metal, but none has ever matched that of her weavers in cotton and wool, or excelled them in the weaving of silken

(pickle), *chuta* (chintz) *quartão* (store room) *pro* (saucer), *rota* (walking tool)

IX *The Morphology of the Loan*

The greater number of the imported words is made up, as is natural, of substantives which are either the names of persons or objects, and of some abstract nouns and these are employed sometimes in an extended and at other in a limited sense.

Abstract terms and derivatives are formed and the nouns declined in conformity with the general rule of each language. To take an instance, *bebdo* (drunkard) in Konkani gives *bebdepan* or *bebdikay* (drunkenness), *bebadura*, in Sinhalese, gives *bēbadukama*. From *lazâr*, also used as a substantive in Konkani in the sense of 'marriage', is derived *lāzari* (married), *lāzarâtso* (marriageable) *lāzro* ('marriage' in a deprecative sense).

Some substantives are employed in an acceptation peculiar to the local Portuguese dialect as in the Sinhalese, *rāmura* (from the Port. dialect, ramo) for 'mould', *rendaya* (from the Port. dialect, renda) for 'rent,' 'toll, tax payable to the State.'

Verbs have very little adaptability and are never much in demand for borrowing purposes. And yet we meet many of them in Konkani and in the Malayan group. In Konkani they remain as a rule unchanged and are conjugated with the vernacular verb corresponding to 'to make' or 'to be' according as it is transitive or intransitive and reflexive. The Malay verbs have no inflexions.

Some words with a verbal form have, in addition or exclusively, the meaning of the substantive, as *casar* (to marry and marriage), *pintar* (to paint and a painting), *jogar* (game of dice), *confessar* (confession).

Some adjectives occur in a few languages, which are also used adverbially as the result of indigenous influence, as, in Goa, *justo* (just and justly), *sert* (certain and certainly). Adverbs proper, conjunctions and prepositions occur only in the Malay group. But we meet with *contra* (against) in Konkani.

3 The final vowel when preceded by a stressed vowel may also sometimes be dropped as in *almāri* from 'armário' (ward-robe), *basí* from 'bacia' (plate), in Konkani all the post-tonic vowels are eliminated, thus we have *almári* from 'armário' (ward-robe), *vigári* from 'vigário' (vicar), *muzq* from música (music) and músico (musician), *lambr* from 'camara' (chamber)

4 The final *a* after a consonant is treated in diverse ways In the Aryan languages of the South (except Sinhalese) it is silent as in *phít* from 'fita' (ribbon), *kamís* or *kamij* from 'camisa' (shirt), *bomb* from 'bomba' (pump) In those of the North, ordinarily, it is lengthened out or stressed as in *phītá*, *pīpá*, *qīrjá*, *kamij*, *mêj* from 'fita' (ribbon), 'pipa' (barrel), 'igreja' (church), 'camisa' (shirt), 'mesa' (table) In the Dravidian it is changed into *u̯*, a favourite termination with them *kamísu* (Tam *kamisei*), *pistúlu̯*, *rípu̯*, *vár u̯* from 'camisa' (shirt), 'pistola' (pistol), 'ripa' (lath), 'vara' (yard) In the Malayan, the final *a* is retained in some words, whilst in others it is changed into the closed *ô* *renda*, *rendô*, from 'renda' (tax or hire), *roda*, *rodô* from 'roda' (wheel), *ronda*, *rondô* from 'ronda' (patrol)

5 The final *e* mute oscillates between the tonic *í* (Aryan languages) and the atonic *i* (Dravidian and Malayan languages) *bāldí*, *báldi* from 'balde' (bucket), *chāví*, *chávi* from 'chave' (key), *pādrí*, *pádri* from 'padre' (priest) In Konkani and Marathi it is dropped many times, being preceded by the simple consonant *kôb* from 'couve' (cabbage), *garád* from 'grade' (railing), *búl* (Konk) from 'bule' (tea-pot), *kôch* (Konk) from 'coche' (coach).

Indian Time.

For many years Indian time was in a state of chaotic confusion What was called Madras or Railway time was kept on all the railways and each great centre of population kept its own local time, which was not based on any common scientific principle and was divorced from the standards of all other countries It was with a view to remedying this confusion that the Government of India took the matter up in 1904, and addressed to the Local Governments, and through them to all local bodies, a long letter which reviewed the situation and made suggestions for the future The essential points in this letter are indicated below

'In India we have already a standard time, which is very generally, though by no means universally, recognised It is the Madras local time, which is kept on all railway and telegraph lines throughout India and which is 5h 21m. 10s in advance of Greenwich Similarly, Rangoon local time is used upon the railways and telegraphs of Burma, and is 6h 24m 47s ahead of Greenwich But neither of these standards bears a simple and easily remembered relation to Greenwich time

"The Government of India have several times been addressed by Scientific Societies, both in India and in England, and urged to fall into line with the rest of the civilised world And now the Royal Society has once more returned to the attack The Committee of that Society which advises the Government of India upon matters connected with its observatories, writes —' The Committee think that a change from Madras time to that corresponding to a longitude exactly 5½ hours east of Greenwich would be an improvement upon the existing arrangements, but that for international scientific purposes the hourly zone system, making the time 5 hours in advance of Greenwich in the west, and 6 hours in advance in the east of India would be preferable'

"Now if India were connected with Europe by a continuous series of civilised nations with their continuous railway systems all of which had adopted the European hour zone system, it would be imperative upon India to conform and to adopt the second suggestion But as she is not, and as she is as much isolated by uncivilised States as Cape Colony is by the ocean, it is open to her to follow the example of that and some other similarly situated colonies and to adopt the first suggestion

"It is believed that this will be the better solution There are obvious objections to drawing an arbitrary line right across the richest and most populous portions of India and so as to bisect all the main lines of communication, and keeping time on different by an hour on opposite sides of that line India has become accustomed to a uniform standard in the Madras time of the railways, and the substitution for it of a double standard would appear to be a retrograde step; while it would, in all probability, be strongly opposed by the railway authorities Moreover, it is very desirable that whatever system is adopted should be followed by all Europeans and Indians alike, and it is certain that the double standard would puzzle the latter greatly, while by emphasising the fact that railway differed from local time, it might postpone or even altogether prevent the acceptance of the former instead of the latter by people generally over a large part of India The one great advantage which the second possesses over the first alternative is, that under the former, the difference between local and standard time can never exceed half an hour whereas under the latter it will even exceed an hour in the extreme cases of Karachi and Quetta But this inconvenience is believed to be smaller than that of keeping two different times on the Indian system of railways and telegraphs.

"It is proposed, therefore, to put on all the railway and telegraph clocks in India by 8m 50s They would then represent a time 5½ hours faster than that of Greenwich, which would be known as **Indian Standard Time** and the difference between standard and local time at the places mentioned below would be approximately as follows, the figures representing minutes, and F and S meaning that the standard time is in advance of or behind local time respectively —Dibrugarh 51 S, Shillong 38 S, Calcutta 24 S, Allahabad 2 F, Madras 9 F, Lahore 33 F Bombay 39 F, Peshawar 44 F, Karachi 62 F, Quetta 62 F

"This standard time would be as much as 54 and 55 minutes behind local time at Mandalay and Rangoon, respectively, and since the railway system of Burma is not connected with that of India, and already keeps a time of its own, namely, Rangoon local time it is not suggested that Indian Standard Time should be adopted in Burma It is proposed, however, that instead of using Rangoon Standard Time as at present, which is 6h 24m 47s in advance of Greenwich, a Burma Standard Time should be adopted on all the Burmese railways and telegraphs, which would be one hour in advance of Indian Standard Time, or 6½ hours ahead of Greenwich time and would correspond with 97° 30' E longitude The change would bring Burma time into simple relation both with European and with Indian time, and would (among other things) simplify telegraphic communication with other countries

"Standard time will [illegible] have been [illegible] ways and to simplify for the whole of the Indian Empire. It [illegible] a question for a [illegible] while [illegible] is a matter which must be left to the local community in each case

It is difficult to recall, without a [illegible] of [illegible] of this proposal [illegible] Indian Standard Time was [illegible]

rule, because they are not to be met with in the majority of Asiatic languages, e g we have *lareta* from 'carreta' (light cart), *amárra* from 'amarra' (cable), *bora* from 'bôrra' (wine lees), *phôr* from 'fôrro' (lining)

12 *Lh* and *nh* which have no sounds corresponding to them are rendered respectively by *ly* or *l* and *ny* or *n* Thus we have *tuálya*, *tuála*, *tual* *tuváló* from 'toalha' (towel) *velly*, *el*, from 'velho (old), *kunyá* from 'cunha' (wedge); *barlín* from 'barquinha' (a skiff) Konkani, Malayalam and some other languages preserve the original sound in some words representing it by *ñ* or *ññ* Thus we get *modiñ* or *modinh* (Konk) from 'modinha' (song), *viññu* (Malayal) from 'vinho' (wine)

13 *S* intervocalic (=*z*) is generally changed into *j* (sometimes into *s* sibilant) either because many of the languages have no such sound or because it is only associated with the syllables of certain vowels (*a*, *o*, *u*, as in Konkani, Marathi, Sindhi) Thus we have *mêj* from 'mesa' (table), *kamíj* or *kamís* from 'camisa' (shirt) [1]

14 *R* and *l* change places in those languages which have these sounds but in those which have only one of them the one is replaced by the other Thus we have *kadêl*, *bhobló* from 'cadeira' (chair), and 'abóbora' (pumpkin), *boru*, *charamera* (Jap) from 'bôlo' (cake), and 'charamela' (bagpipe), *complador*, *patili* (Pid -Engl) from 'comprador' (steward) and 'padre' (priest)

15 Surd consonants frequently become sonant, but rarely does the reverse of this happen Thus we

---

[1] In Konkani *j* is usually changed into *z* after *a*, *o*, *u* *imaz* from Port *imagem* (image), *relóz* from Port *relójio* (watch), *āzud* from Port *ajuda* (assistance)

Coinage, Weights and Measures.

As the currency of India is based upon the rupee, statements with regard to money are generally expressed in rupees, nor has it been found possible in all cases to add a conversion into sterling Down to about 1873 the gold value of the rupee (containing 165 grains of pure silver) was approximately equal to 2s, or one-tenth of a £, and for that period it is easy to convert rupees into sterling by striking off the final cipher (Rs 1,000=£100) But after 1873 owing to the depreciation of silver as compared with gold throughout the world, there came a serious and progressive fall in the exchange, until at one time the gold value of the rupee dropped as low as 1s In order to provide a remedy for the heavy loss caused to the Government of India in respect of its gold payments to be made in England, and also to relieve foreign trade and finance from the inconvenience due to constant and unforeseen fluctuations in exchange, it was resolved in 1893 to close the mints to the free coinage of silver, and thus force up the value of the rupee by restricting the circulation The intention was to raise the exchange value of the rupee to 1s 4d., and then introduce a gold standard at the rate of Rs 15=£1 From 1899 onwards the value of the rupee was maintained, with insignificant fluctuations, at the proposed rate of 1s 4d until February 1920 when the recommendation of the Committee appointed in the previous year that the rupee should be linked with gold and not with sterling at 2s instead of 1s 4d was adopted This was followed by great fluctuations (See article on Currency System).

Notation—Another matter in connection with the expression of money statements in terms of rupees requires to be explained The method of numerical notation in India differs from that which prevails throughout Europe Large numbers are not punctuated in hundreds of thousands and millions, but in lakhs and crores A lakh is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a **crore** is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (written out as 1,00,00,000) Consequently, according to the exchange value of the rupee, a lakh of rupees (Rs 1 00,000) may be read as the equivalent of £10,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £6 667 after 1899, while a crore of rupees (Rs 1,00,00,000) may similarly be read as the equivalent of £1,000,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £666 667 after 1899 With the rupee at 1s 6d. a lakh is equivalent to £7,500 and a crore is equivalent to £750,000

Coinage—Finally, it should be mentioned that the rupee is divided into 16 annas, a fraction commonly used for many purposes by both Indians and Europeans The anna was formerly reckoned as 1½d it may now be considered as exactly corresponding to 1d The anna is again sub-divided into 12 pies

Weights—The various systems of weights used in India combine uniformity of scale with immense variations in the weight of units The scale used generally throughout Northern India, and less commonly in Madras and Bombay, may be thus expressed one maund= 40 seers, one seer=16 chittaks or 80 tolas. The actual weight of a seer varies greatly from district to district, and even from village to village, but in the standard system the tola is 180 grains Troy (the exact weight of the rupee), and the seer thus weighs 2 057 lb, and the maund 82 28 lb The standard is used in official reports

Retail—For calculating retail prices, the universal custom in India is to express them in *terms of* seers to the rupee Thus, when prices change what varies is not the amount of money to be paid for the same quantity, but the quantity to be obtained for the same amount of money In other words, prices in India are quantity prices, not money prices When the figure of quantity goes up, this of course means that the price has gone down, which is at first sight perplexing to an English reader It may, however, be mentioned that quantity prices are not altogether unknown in England especially at small shops where pennyworths of many groceries can be bought Eggs, likewise, are commonly sold at a varying number for the shilling If it be desired to convert quantity prices from Indian into English denominations without having recourse to money prices (which would often be misleading), the following scale may be adopted—based upon the assumption that a seer is exactly 2 lb, and that the value of the rupee remains constant at 1s 4d, 1 seer per rupee=(about) 3 lb for 2s, 2 seers per rupee=(about) 6 lb for 2s, and so on.

The name of the unit for square measurement in India generally is the *bigha*, which varies greatly in different parts of the country But areas have been expressed in this work either in square miles or in acres

Proposed reforms—Indian weights and measures have never been settled upon an organised basis suitable for commerce and trade characteristic of the modern age. They vary from town to town and village to village in a way that could only work satisfactorily so long as the dealings of towns and villages were self-contained and before roads and railways opened up trade between one and the other It is pointed out that in England a hogshead of wine contains 63 gallons and a hogshead of beer only 54 gallons, that a bushel of corn weighs 46 lbs in Sunderland and 240 lbs in Cornwall, that the English stone weight represents 14 lbs in popular estimation, but only 5 lbs, if we are weighing glass, and eight for meat, but 6 lbs for cheese Similar instances are multiplied in India by at least as many times as India is bigger than England If we take, for instance, the maund denomination of weight common all over India, we shall find that in a given city there are nearly as many maunds as there are articles to weigh If we consider the maund as between district and district the state of affairs is worse Thus in the United Provinces alone,

this is well nigh impossible in view of the enormous area and the immense variety of languages to be explored and investigated not to speak of other obvious difficulties

Even a seasoned polyglot would find it very difficult to be able to acquire, at the end of many years complete personal knowledge of about half a dozen languages, and these of one or two language groups only It is just on this account that there are as yet no comparative dictionaries just as there are comparative grammars of great value[1] Such as exist are small vocabularies or dictionaries of some dialects or of two or three of cognate languages[2]

Another way, supplementary but deficient withal, would be to obtain with the help of competent persons a list of Portuguese vocables that have found their way into their respective languages This again is not easy, because there are few who would show any inclination for a task so thankless involving the assembling of words which do not spontaneously present themselves to the mind when dissociated from any specific ideas Even with the help of obliging friends it was not possible for me to secure more than three lists of Tamil, one of Bengali one of Kanarese, and one of Telugu, and these too were incomplete and summary I am not aware that such lists of Portuguese words have been made, incomplete though they be, excepting one relating to Hindustani (Schuchardt, *op cit*) and some others bearing upon the languages of the Malayo-Polynesian group

Under these circumstances the only course to take was to run through, word by word, the dictionaries of such languages as

---

[1] John Beames, *Comparative Grammar of Aryan Languages* Robert Caldwell, *A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages*

[2] In 1868 Sir W W Hunter published a list of 186 vocables in 120 non-Aryan languages or dialects under the title of *Comparative Dictionary of the Languages of India and High Asia* F A Sevettenham likewise brought out his *Comparative Vocabulary of the Dialects of the Wild Tribes inhabiting the Malayan Peninsula*

The History of India in Outline.

No history of India can be proportionate and the briefest summary must suffer from the same defect Even a wholesale acceptance as history of mythology, tradition, and folklore will not make good, though it makes picturesque, the many gaps that exist in the early history of India. and, though the labours of modern geographers and archæologists have been amazingly fruitful, it cannot be expected that these gaps will ever be filled to any appreciable extent. Approximate accuracy in chronology and an outline of dynastic facts are all that the student can look for up to the time of Alexander, though the briefest excursion into the by-ways of history will reveal to him many alluring and mysterious fields for speculation There are, for example, to this day castes that believe they sprang originally from the loins of a being who landed " from an impossible boat on the shores of a highly improbable sea ", and the great epic poems contain plentiful statements equally difficult of reconciliation with modern notions of history as a science But from the Jataka stories and the Puranas, much valuable information is to be obtained, and, for the benefit of those unable to go to these and other original sources, it has been distilled by a number of writers

The orthodox Hindu begins the political history of India more than 3,000 years before Christ, with the war waged on the banks of the Jumna between the sons of Kuru and the sons of Pandu. Recent excavations by the Archæological Department in the Indus Valley at Harappa in the Punjab, but more particularly at Mohenjo Daro in Sind, carry us back even further They have uncovered sites of cities bearing the marks and containing the relics of a high civilisation stated by the Department to be Sumerian The excavations are proceeding under special direction and have excited the greatest interest in scientific circles throughout the world, but the general critic omits several of those remote centuries and takes 600 B C, or thereabouts as his starting point At that time much of the country was covered with forest, but the Aryan races, who had entered India from the north, had established in parts a form of civilization far superior to that of the aboriginal savages and to this day there survive cities, like Benares, founded by those invaders In like manner the Dravidian invaders from an unknown land, who overran the Deccan and the Southern part of the Peninsula, crushed the aborigines, and at a much later period, were themselves subdued by the Aryans Of these two civilizing forces, the Aryan is the better known, and of the Aryan kingdoms the first of which there is authentic record is that of Magadha, or Bihar, on the Ganges It was in, or near, this powerful kingdom that Jainism and Buddhism had their origin, and the fifth King of Magadha, Bimbisara by name, was the friend and patron of Gautama Buddha The King mentioned was a contemporary of Darius, autocrat of Persia (521 to 485 B C) who annexed the Indus valley and formed from his conquest an Indian satrapy which paid as tribute the equivalent of about one million sterling Detailed history, however, does not become possible until the invasion of Alexander in 326 B C

Alexander the Great

That great soldier had crossed the Hindu Kush in the previous year and had captured Aornos, on the Upper Indus In the spring of 326 he crossed the river at Ohind, received the submission of the King of Taxila, and marched against Porus who ruled the fertile country between the rivers Hydaspes (Jhelum) and Akesines (Chenab) The Macedonian carried all before him, defeating Porus at the battle of the Hydaspes, and crossing the Chenab and Ravi But at the River Hyphasis (Bias) his weary troops mutinied, and Alexander was forced to turn back and retire to the Jhelum where a fleet to sail down the rivers to the sea was nearly ready The wonderful story of Alexander's march through Mekran and Persia to Babylon, and of the voyage of Nearchus up the Persian Gulf is the climax to the narrative of the invasion but is not part of the history of India Alexander had stayed nineteen months in India and left behind him officers to carry on the Government of the kingdoms he had conquered but his death at Babylon, in 323, destroyed the fruits of what has to be regarded as nothing but a brilliant raid, and within two years his successors were obliged to leave the Indian provinces, heavily scarred by war but not hellenized

The leader of the revolt against Alexander's generals was a young Hindu, Chandragupta, who was an illegitimate member of the Royal Family of Magadha He dethroned the ruler of that kingdom, and became so powerful that he is said to have been able to place 600,000 troops in the field against Seleucus, to whom Babylon had passed on the death of Alexander This was too formidable an opposition to be faced, and a treaty of peace was concluded between the Syrian and Indian monarchs which left the latter the first paramount Sovereign of India (321 B C) with his capital at Pataliputra, the modern Patna and Bankipore Of Chandragupta's court and administration a very full account is preserved in the fragments that remain of the history compiled by Megasthenes, the ambassador sent to India by Seleucus His memorable reign ended in 297 B C when he was succeeded by his son Bindusara, who in his turn was succeeded by Asoka (269—231 B C) who recorded the events of his reign in numerous inscriptions This king, in an unusually bloody war, added to his dominions the kingdom of Kalinga (the Northern Circars) and then becoming a convert to Buddhism, resolved for the future to abstain from conquest by force of arms The consequences of the conversion of Asoka were amazing He was not intolerant of other religions, and did not endeavour to force his creed on his children But he initiated measures for the propagation of his doctrine with the result that " Buddhism

such as *tabaco* (tobacco), *arratel* (pound weight) *chá* (tea) *café* (coffee) whether certain terms are in fact not instances of parallelisms, sometimes with very slight change of meaning, such as *chapa* (stamp or mark) *tanque* (tank) *varanda* (veranda)[1]

XII *The Method observed in this Work*

Among the Portuguese words in this work there are some whose etymology is evident or almost certain there are others whose source in the indigenous languages is doubtful or improbable and, finally there are a few of which it can be said with certainty or with great probability that they are not the originals of the Asiatic vocables

Those which come under the second head I have marked with a note of interrogation placed at the very beginning when the doubt embraces all the languages mentioned, or placed before one or more of them when the uncertainty is limited to these Those of the third class I have distinguished with an asterisk, and I have indicated the reasons for the inclusion of such in my list and also for rejecting them as the etymons of the Asiatic words , I have done this lest it might appear that I had omitted to mention them because I was not acquainted with them

There are some words which are not genuine Portuguese words and which, therefore, the Portuguese could not have carried with them from Europe , they belong to an Asiatic language or group of languages But as such words form part of the Asio-Lusitanian vocabulary and were adopted and disseminated by the Portuguese I thought they should have a place in this work after due reservation had been made

---

[1] 'Derivations of names are much better ascertained in the countries where they originate, and where we know the languages well, than in strange countries where we scarcely know a word much less know the derivations' Garcia da Orta, *Colloquios dos Simples e Drogas da India*, LVIII (Markham's Translation p 462)

dom which exercised an influence on India wholly disproportionate to its size The only other kingdom of importance was that of Kanauj—in the Doab and Southern Oudh—which still retained some of the power to which it had reached in the days of Harsha, and of which the renown extended to China and Arabia

With the end of the period of anarchy, the political history of India centres round the Rajputs One clan founded the kingdom of Gujarat, another held Malwa, another (the Chauhans) founded a kingdom of which Ajmer was the capital, and so on Kanauj fell into the hands of the Rathors (circ 1040 A D) and the dynasty then founded by that branch of the Gaharwars of Benares became one of the most famous in India Later in the same century the Chauhans were united, and by 1163 one of them could boast that he had conquered all the country from the Vindhyas to the Himalayas, including Delhi already a fortress a hundred years old The son of this conqueror was Prithwi Raj, the champion of the Hindus against the Mahomedans With his death in battle (1192) ends the golden age of the new civilization that had been evolved out of chaos, and of the greatness of that age there is a splendid memorial in the temples and forts of the Rajput states and in the two great philosophical systems of Sankaracharya (ninth century) and Ramanuja (twelfth century) The triumph of Hinduism had been achieved, it must be added, at the expense of Buddhism, which survived only in Magadha at the time of the Mahomedan conquest and speedily disappeared there before the new faith

Mahomedan India

The wave of Mahomedan invaders that eventually swept over the country first touched India, in Sind, less than a hundred years after the death of the Prophet in 632. But the first real contact was in the tenth century when a Turkish slave of a Persian ruler founded a kingdom at Ghazni, between Kabul and Kandahar A descendant of his Mahmud (967-1030) made repeated raids into the heart of India, capturing places so far apart as Multan, Kanauj, Gwalior, and Somnath in Kathiawar, but permanently occupying only a part of the Punjab Enduring Mahomedan rule was not established until the end of the twelfth century, by which time, from the little territory of Ghor, there had arisen one Mahomed Ghori capable of carving out a kingdom stretching from Peshawar to the Bay of Bengal Prithwi Raj, the Chauhan ruler of Delhi and Ajmer, made a brave stand against, and once defeated, one of the armies of this ruler, but was himself defeated in the following year Mahomed Ghori was murdered at Lahore (1206) and his vast kingdom, which had been governed by satraps, was split up into what were practically independent sovereignties Of these satraps, Qutb-ud-din, the slave ruler of Delhi and Lahore, was the most famous, and is remembered by the great mosque he built near the modern Delhi Between his rule and that of the Mughals, which began in 1526, only a few of the many Kings who governed and fought and built beautiful buildings, stand out with distinction One of these was Ala-ud-din (1296-1316), whose many expeditions to the south much weakened the Hindu Kings, and who proved himself to be a capable administrator Another was Firoz Shah, of the house of Tughlaq, whose administration was in many respects admirable, but which ended, on his abdication, in confusion. In the reign of his successor, Mahmud (1398-1413), the kingdom of Delhi went to pieces and India was for seven months at the mercy of the Turkish conqueror Talmur It was the end of the fifteenth century before the kingdom, under Sikandar Lodi, began to recover His son, Ibrahim, still further extended the kingdom that had been recreated, but was defeated by Babar, King of Kabul, at Panipat, near Delhi, in 1526, and there was then established in India the Mughal dynasty

The Mahomedan dynasties that had ruled in capital other than Delhi up to this date were of comparative unimportance, though some great men appeared among them In Gujarat, for example, Ahmad Shah, the founder of Ahmedabad, showed himself a good ruler and builder as well as a good soldier, though his grandson, Mahmud Shah Begara, was a greater ruler—acquiring fame at sea as well as on land In the South various kings of the Bahmani dynasty made names for themselves especially in the long wars they waged on the new Hindu kingdom that had arisen which had its capital at Vijayanagar Of importance also was Adil Khan, a Turk, who founded (1490) the Bijapur dynasty of Adil Shahis It was one of his successors who crushed the Vijayanagar dynasty, and built the great mosque for which Bijapur is famous

The Mughal Empire

As one draws near to modern times it becomes impossible to present anything like a coherent and consecutive account of the growth of India as a whole Detached threads in the story have to be picked up one by one and followed to their ending, and although the sixteenth century saw the first European settlements in India, it will be convenient here to continue the narrative of Mahomedan India almost to the end of the Mughal Empire How Babar gained Delhi has already been told. His son Humayun, greatly extended his kingdom, but was eventually defeated (1540) and driven into exile by Sher Khan, an Afghan of great capabilities, whose short reign ended in 1545, The Sur dynasty thus founded by Sher Khan lasted another ten years when Humayun having snatched Kabul from one of his brothers, was strong enough to win back part of his old kingdom. When Humayun died (1556) his eldest son, Akbar, was only 13 years old and was confronted by many rivals. Nor was Akbar well served, but his career of conquest was almost uninterrupted and by 1594 the whole of India North of the Nerbudda had bowed to his authority, and he subsequently entered the Deccan and captured Ahmednagar This great ruler, who was as remarkable for his religious tolerance as for his military prowess, died in 1605, leaving behind him a record that has been surpassed by few. His son, Jehangir, who married the Persian lady Nur Jahan,

different languages, I have prepared separate lists of each of them, in these especial lists I have included words employed exclusively in Konkani or in Teto or Geloh, but which I had omitted from the body of the work

The Portuguese words or such as are presumed to be of Portuguese origin which I have listed in the different Asiatic languages are almost all which are known after reliable scientific inquiry to have been really employed in these several languages As the result of mere conjectures or inferences, it would have been possible to augment greatly their number in cognate languages

XIII *Brief Notes on each of the Languages*[1]

In this chapter I shall present a brief survey of each of the languages which enter into this study in the order in which they figure in it Besides the filiation and the nature of the language I shall set out the area, the population, the dialects, characters, the antiquity of its literature etc I shall indicate also the vehicles by which the Portuguese words found their way into each In respect of each of these languages I shall quote the various authorities whose studies have reference to the subject of this work

---

[1] See *Mappa Dialectologico do continente portuguez* (The Dialectical Map of the Portuguese Continent), by J Leite de Vasconcellos preceded by a summary classification of languages by A R Gonçalves Viana Latham, *Elements of Comparative Philology* Gustav Oppert *On the Classification of Languages* Sir Erskine Perry, *On the Geographical Distribution of the Principal Languages of India*, etc in Journal Bombay Branch R A S, Vol XVI, 1853 H H Wilson, *A Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms*, the Preface Robert Cust, *A Sketch of the Modern Languages of the East Indies* John Beames, *op cit*, and *Outlines of Indian Philology* Caldwell, *op cit* George Grierson, *Linguistic Survey of India*, *The Languages of India, and the Census*

Keigwin in Bombay threatened to stifle the infant settlements. The public health was bad and the rate of mortality was at times appalling To cope with such conditions strong men were needed, and the Company was in this respect peculiarly fortunate, the long list of its servants, from Oxenden and Annsler to Hastings and Raffles, contains many names of men who proved themselves good rulers and far-sighted statesmen, the finest Empire-builders the world has known

Attempts to compete with the English were made of course But the schemes of the Emperor Charles VI to secure a share of the Indian trade were not much more successful than those made by Scotland, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia By the French, who founded Pondicherry and Chandernagore to wards the end of the 17th century, much more was achieved, as will be seen from the following outline of the development of British rule

The French Wars

When war broke out between England and France in 1744, the French had acquired a strong position in Southern India, which had become independent of Delhi and was divided into three large States—Hyderabad, Tanjore, and Mysore—and a number of petty states under local chieftains In the affairs of these States Dupleix, when Governor of Pondicherry, had intervened with success, and when Madras was captured by a French squadron, under La Bourdonnais (1746) Dupleix wished to hand it over to the Nawab of Arcot—a deputy of the Nizam's who ruled in the Carnatic The French, however, kept Madras, repelling an attack by the disappointed Nawab as well as the British attempts to recapture it The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle restored Madras to the English The fighting had shown the Indian powers the value of European troops, and this was again shown in the next French war (1750-54) when Clive achieved enduring fame by his capture and subsequent defence of Arcot This war arose from Dupleix supporting candidates for the disputed successions at Arcot and Hyderabad while the English at Madras put forward their own nominees One of Dupleix's officers, the Marquis de Bussy, persuaded the Nizam to take into his pay the army which had established his power, and in return the Northern Circars, between Orissa and Madras, was granted to the French This territory, however, was captured by the English in the seven years' war (1756-63) Dupleix had by then been recalled to France Lally, who had been sent to drive the English out of India, captured Fort St David and invested Madras But the victory which Colonel (Sir Eyre) Coote won at Wandiwash (1760) and the surrender of Pondicherry and Gingee put an end to the French ambitions of Empire in Southern India Pondicherry passed more than once from the one nation to the other before settling down to its present existence as a French colony in miniature

Battle of Plassey

While the English were fighting the third French war in the South they became involved in grave difficulties in Bengal, where Siraj-ud-Daula had acceded to power The headquarters of the English at Calcutta were threatened by that ruler who demanded they should surrender a refugee and should cease building fortifications They refused and he marched against them with a large army. Some of the English took to their ships and made off down the river, the rest surrendered and were cast into the jail known as the "Black Hole" From this small and stifling room 23 persons, out of 146, came out alive the next day Clive who was at Madras, immediately sailed for Calcutta with Admiral Watson's squadron, recaptured the town (1757), and, as war with the French had been proclaimed, proceeded to take Chandernagore The Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula then took the side of the French, and Clive, putting forward Mir Jafar as candidate for the Nawab's throne, marched out with an army consisting of 900 Europeans 2,000 sepoys and 8 pieces of artillery against the Nawab's host of over 50,000 The result was the historic battle of Plassey (June 23) in which Clive, after hesitating on the course to be pursued, routed the Nawab Mir Jafar was put on the throne at Murshidabad, and the price of this honour was put at £2,340,000 in addition to the grant to the Company of the land round Calcutta now known as the District of the twenty-four Parganas In the year after Plassey, Clive was appointed Governor of Bengal and in that capacity sent troops against the French in Madras and in person led a force against the Oudh army that was threatening Mir Jafar, in each case with success From 1760 to 1765 Clive was in England During his absence the Council at Calcutta deposed Mir Jafar and, for a price, put Mir Kasim in his place This ruler moved his capital to Monghyr, organized an army, and began to intrigue with the Nawab Wazir of Oudh He soon found, in a dispute over customs dues, an opportunity of quarrelling with the English and the first shots fired by his followers were the signal for a general rising in Bengal About 200 Englishmen and a number of sepoys were massacred, but his trained regiments were defeated at Gheria and Oodeynallah, and Mir Kasim sought protection from the Nawab of Oudh But in 1764, after quelling a sepoy mutiny in his own camp by blowing 24 ring leaders from the guns, Major (Sir Hector) Munro defeated the joint forces of Shah Alam, the Mughal Emperor, and the Nawab of Oudh in the battle of Buxar In 1765 Clive (now Baron Clive of Plassey) returned as Governor "Two landmarks stand out in his policy First, he sought the substance, although not the name, of territorial power, under the fiction of a grant from the Mughal Emperor Second, he desired to purify the Company's service, by prohibiting illicit gains, and by guaranteeing a reasonable pay from honest sources In neither respect were his plans carried out by his immediate successors. But our efforts towards a sound administration date from this second Governorship of Clive as our military supremacy dates from his victory at Plassey" Before Clive left India, in 1767, he had readjusted the divisions of Northern India and had set up a system of Government in Bengal by which the English received the revenues and maintained the

enriched by Portuguese and Kanarese words The language spoken in Ilhas (the insular portions of Goa) partakes of the characteristics of the dialects of the two afore-mentioned districts

With regard to the nature and the origin of the Konkani language I shall transcribe what I wrote in my *Konkani-Portuguese* Dictionary 'From what precedes I will briefly sum up my conclusions (1) Konkani is an Aryan language and inflexional not Dravidian and agglutinative (2) it resembles *Bālabhāshā*, (3) it is less removed from Sanskrit in its grammatical structure and in its vocabulary than is Marathi, (4) it is not a dialect or corruption of Marathi (5) it approximates more to ancient Marathi (which in its turn comes very near to *Bālabhāshā*) than to the modern, (6) it is allied very much in its phonetic structure to the Gaurian languages of the North specially Bengali, (7) it represents with much probability Sarasvati which orientalists regard as being extinct, for those who introduced it into the Konkan were emigrants from Tirhotra or Tirhut '[1]

In Goa, for the purposes of writing, Roman characters with Portuguese sound values are employed, in the north, Marathi *bālbodh* or *modi* characters are used, in Kanara Kanarese or Roman characters Old writings in Kanarese as well as in Devanagri are extant and the scripts of these two languages must be regarded as the proper alphabets of Konkani

The territory in which Konkani is most spoken being under Portuguese rule for four centuries, it is but natural that it should have admitted Portuguese words more largely than any other language A tenth or perhaps more of the colloquial speech of the Velhas Conquistas is made up of Portuguese words or of words that are derived from Portuguese In the Dictionary referred to above I included the following (1) All words of Portuguese origin which had been adopted by one or more of the Oriental

---

[1] See *Sahyādri-khanda*, edited by Dr Cunha Hoernle and Grierson find, 'Konkani has intimate relationship with Hindi the direct representative of ancient Maharastri'

Social Reforms

Afghan Wars

Sikh Wars

to the census of 1901, in this I have included the Konkani that is spoken in British territory Its zone which takes in a vast area extends from Goa to the river Damaun (*Daman Ganga*), and on its eastern boundaries impinges on Kanarese and Telugu It has three principal dialects *Khandesi*, *Dakhini* and *Konkani*, to these some philologists add Gomantaki, more correctly called Konkani

Marathi owing to its importance occupies the second place in the Gaurian languages It is much cultivated, there are primary schools in all parts where it is taught and it possesses a rich literature, especially suited for school purposes [1], its oldest literary specimens which are poetical and religious belong to the 13th century

Marathi has two alphabets *Bālbodh* (or *Bālbod*) which is, with slight variations, the same as *Devanagri* or Sanskrit, and is employed in the schools and in the press, *Modi* or *Mod*, which is peculiar to it, has fewer characters and makes no distinction between short and long vowels (i, ī, u, ū), it is written in a cursive manner without any separation of letters and is employed for correspondence and in manuscripts

Its copious vocabulary, consisting of 20,000 words, is made up of the aboriginal Turanic stock, of Prakrit through Magadhi (the ancient language of Behar), of the Sanskrit, through its literature, of Arabic and Persian owing to the Mussulman domination and the influence of Hindustani, and of Portuguese and English

The infiltration of Portuguese words into the language is due to the former Portuguese dominion over Bombay, Thana, Bassein and Chaul, to commerce (Surat, Bijapur), to the vicinage of Goa and Damaun, to the Portuguese missions in the greater part of the Marathi language-field, and to the Portuguese dialect of the Indian Christians who now go by the name of

---

[1] Molesworth's and Candy's dictionaries deserve especial mention as models in their class

Nicholson formed up his troops within the walls By nightfall the British, with a loss of nearly 1,200 killed and wounded, had only secured a foothold in the city. Six days' street fighting followed and Delhi was won , but the gallant Nicholson was killed at the head of a storming party. Bahadur Shah was taken prisoner, and his two sons were shot by Captain Hudson.

Massacre at Cawnpore

At Cawnpore the sepoys mutinied on June 27 and found in Nana Sahib, the heir of the last Peshwa, a willing leader in spite of his former professions of loyalty. There a European force of 240 with six guns had to protect 870 non-combatants, and held out for 22 days, surrendering only on the guarantee of the Nana that they should have a safe conduct as far as Allahabad. They were embarking on the boats on the Ganges when fire was opened on them, the men being shot or hacked to pieces before the eyes of their wives and children and the women being mutilated and murdered in Cawnpore to which place they were taken back Their bodies were thrown down a well just before Havelock, having defeated the Nana's forces, arrived to the relief. In Lucknow a small garrison held out in the Residency from July 2 to September 25 against tremendous odds and enduring the most fearful hardships The relieving force, under Havelock and Outram, was itself invested, and the garrison was not finally delivered until Sir Colin Campbell arrived in November Fighting continued for 18 months in Oudh, which Sir Colin Campbell finally reduced, and in Central India, where Sir Hugh Rose waged a brilliant campaign against the disinherited Rani of Jhansi—who died at the head of her troops—and Tantia Topi,

Transfer to the Crown

With the end of the mutiny there began a new era in India, strikingly marked at the outset by the Act for the Better Government of India (1858) which transferred the entire administration from the Company to the Crown By that Act India was to be governed by, and in the name of, the Sovereign through a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council of fifteen members. At the same time the Governor-General received the title of Viceroy. The European troops of the Company, numbering about 24,000 officers and men were—greatly resenting the transfer—amalgamated with the Royal service, and the Indian Navy was abolished On November 1, 1858, the Viceroy announced in Durbar at Allahabad that Queen Victoria had assumed the Government of India, and proclaimed a policy of justice and religious toleration A principle already enunciated in the Charter Act of 1833 was reinforced, and all of every race or creed, were to be admitted as far as possible to those offices in the Queen's service for which they might be qualified The aim of the Government was to be the benefit of all her subjects in India—"In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward." Peace was proclaimed in July 1859, and in the cold weather Lord Canning went on tour in the northern provinces, to receive the homage of loyal chiefs and to assure them that the "policy of lapse" was at an end A number of other important reforms marked the closing years of Canning's Viceroyalty. The India Councils Act (1861) augmented the Governor-General's Council, and the Councils of Madras and Bombay by adding non-official members, European and Indian, for legislative purposes only By another Act of the same year, High Courts of Judicature were constituted. To deal with the increased debt of India Mr James Wilson was sent from England to be Financial Member of Council, and to him are due the customs system, income tax, license duty, and State paper currency The cares of office had broken down the Viceroy's health His successor, Lord Elgin, lived only a few months after his arrival in India, and was succeeded by Sir John (afterwards Lord) Lawrence, the "saviour of the Punjab"

Sir John Lawrence

The chief task that fell to Sir John Lawrence was that of reorganising the Indian military system, and of reconstructing the Indian army. The latter task was carried out on the principle that in the Bengal army the proportion of Europeans to Indians in the infantry and cavalry should be one to two, and in the Madras and Bombay armies one to three the artillery was to be almost wholly European The re-organisation was carried out in spite of financial difficulties and the saddling of Indian revenues with the cost of a war in Abyssinia with which India had no direct concern, but operations in Bhutan were all the drain made on the army in India while the re-organising process was being carried on Two severe famines—in Orissa (1866) and Bundelkhand and Upper Hindustan (1868-9)—occurred, while Sir John Lawrence was Viceroy, and he laid down the principle for the first time in Indian history, that the officers of the Government would be held personally responsible for taking every possible means to avert death by starvation He also created the Irrigation Department under Col (Sir Richard) Strachey. Two commercial crises of the time have to be noted. One seriously threatened the tea industry in Bengal The other was the consequence of the wild gambling in shares of every description that took place in Bombay during the years of prosperity for the Indian cotton industry caused by the American Civil War. The "Share Mania," however, did no permanent harm to the trade of Bombay, but was, on the other hand, largely responsible for the series of splendid buildings begun in that city during the Governorship of Sir Bartle Frere Sir John Lawrence retired in 1869, having passed through every grade of the service, from an Assistant Magistracy to the Viceroyalty Lord Mayo, who succeeded him, created an Agricultural Department and introduced the system of Provincial Finance, thus fostering the impulse to local self-government He also laid the foundation for the reform of the salt duties, thereby enabling his successors to abolish the inter-provincial customs lines Unhappily his vast schemes for the development of the country by extending communications of every kind were not carried out to the full by him, for he was murdered in [illegible] settlement of the Andaman [illegible] Lord Northbrook (Viceroy 1872 [illegible] cise his abilities chiefly in finance A severe famine

4 Hindi

Hindi is the most important language in India, occupying almost the centre of its language-field whether we look at it from the standpoint of area covering 248,000 square miles, or of the numbers that speak the language—almost 73 millions, or from its vitality in ever spreading itself and absorbing other languages, or from the number of its dialects—fifty-eight according to Cust, some of which can pass for real languages There are philologists who consider that Gujarati, Panjabi and Nepalese should be considered as dialects of Hindi Beames mentions the following as the principal dialects of the language Maithili, Magadhi, Bhojpuri, Kosali, Brijbasha, Kanauji, Rajputani (group of dialects), Bundelkhandi Sir Grierson divides Hindi into two parts Eastern and Western

Though Hindi is derived from Indo-Aryan, nevertheless, it contains a large number of words of Turanic descent and a considerable admixture of Arab-Persian loan words It is generally written in the Devanagri script Literary Hindi has passed through three stages, archaic, that is at least 700 years old, Hindi of the middle period and the current language

The influence of Portuguese on it is principally mediate through the intervention of other neighbouring languages It appears scarcely likely that the influence could have proceeded from politico-commercial relations which were not very frequent [1]

5 Hindustani

Without entering into the question whether Hindustani is a language by itself or rather a dialect of Hindi, as it is generally supposed to be, I am treating it under a separate head owing to the especial nature of my work Formed from 16th century Persian which was the language spoken by the Mahommedan

---

[1] Shakespear assigns to Hindi a large number of the Portuguese words introduced into Hindustani

6 Laskari-Hindustani

Lascari or *lascarim* from the Persian *lashkari*, first employed by the Portuguese and subsequently adopted by the Dutch and the English in its original meaning, 'soldier',[1] came afterwards to denote the indigenous sailor and is in this sense synonymous with the Arab-Hindustani 'khalasi'.[2] And as it is generally the Mussulmans who are the crews of vessels bound on long voyages their speech was given the name of Lashkari-Hindustani.

Now, it is but natural that in the formation of this dialect of sea-faring men there should figure very many words from the language of those Europeans who were the first to cross the seas to India and who exclusively dominated them for a long period. The English language is to-day playing a similar, and in an equal measure, a supplementary part. The vocabulary of Lashkari-Hindustani is therefore an admixture of Hindustani, properly so called, of the Portuguese of the 16th and 17th centuries, and of the present-day English.[3]

The study of this 'confusion of tongues' has a special interest because of the variety of forms and the phonetic changes which are represented in the Portuguese words which have issued from the speech of an unlettered people during the long space of

---

1 'What was given as *soldo* (soldier's pay) and rations to the **lascarins** who were in the City.' Castanheda, *Historia do Descobrimento e Conquista da India*.

'They divide among the soldiers of their flag ships who are called **lascarins**.' Damião de Góis, *Chronica del Rei D. Manuel*, II, Ch. 6.

2 'There were Portuguese sailors fewer than were needed and in their place Mohammedan **lascaris** who as they were interested only in their personal gain and had no experience in the handling of ships were a sort of hindrance.' António Bocarro, Dec. XIII, p. 25.

'With the exception of some (Portuguese) who go as masters or pilots on their own ships or on those of His Majesty, the crew and company are all Mohammedans who are called **Laschares** (whence it is that the soldiers were commonly designated **Lascharis**).' João de Lucena, Bk. IV, Ch. 1.

3 'Dass ursprünglich die ganze Seemannssprache des Laskaren portogiesisch war, das zu vermuten dürfte mit Hinblick auf die vorstehender Abhandlung dargelegten Thatsachen nicht allzukühner sein.' Schuchardt, *Beiträge*, etc.

thus showing that the Legislative Assembly had no real control over finance The responsibilities of the Assembly were few Since the Government could override its decisions, its decisions became irresponsible In the Provinces, however, there was less irresponsibility, and consequently the members of the Legislative Councils were often the allies of Government But it took time for Indian opinion to realise that the Legislative Councils, however imperfect, were the instruments of order and good government Some years later, the boycott broke down. Mr C R Das, one of Mr Gandhi's chief lieutenants, decided to associate with the Legislature—ostensibly to destroy the reforms, but actually because he and many others had grown tired of a policy of mere negation The downfall of non-co-operation was further signalled by the election of a great Swarajist, Mr V J Patel, to be President of the Legislative Assembly—an office which he held until the summer of 1930

When **Lord Irwin** succeeded Lord Reading in 1926, the prospects of peace improved It was ordained by Statute that a Commission should examine the Indian Reforms within ten years of the inception of the Government of India Act In 1927 both the British Government and the Government of India agreed that the Commission should be appointed as early as possible Accordingly, in the autumn, it was announced that Sir John Simon and other members of Parliament should be members of a new **Statutory Commission** Their appointment was the occasion of a new outburst Neither Mr Gandhi's followers nor the moderates would support the Commission It was to be boycotted from the start The chief complaint was that all the members of the Commission were Europeans The Congress party, and even the moderates, demanded in its place a Round Table Conference and the promise, if not the immediate offer, of Dominion Status The boycott, however, was not very effective One by one the Provincial Councils decided to co-operate with the Simon Commission the Legislative Assembly, almost alone among the Legislatures, stood consistently for boycott Yet it is significant that before the Simon Commission had published its report, the Viceroy not only announced that the goal of Government in India was Dominion Status, but invited representatives of India to a Round Table Conference in London he stood where the moderates and half the Congress had stood two years before Meanwhile, Congress became still more extremist In January 1929, Mr Gandhi announced that if India was not given Dominion Status within a year, he would lead the campaign for Independence He kept his word, and the Lahore Congress of December 1929, under the guidance of Pandit Jawharlal Nehru rather than Mr Gandhi, voted in favour of Independence

The new struggle began in earnest in March, 1930 Mr Gandhi first decided to break the Salt Laws He made an imposing march from Ahmedabad to the coast, where he ceremoniously manufactured salt that could not be taxed Non-co-operation was in full swing For a short time Bombay was virtually a Congress City There were numerous arrests, and before the year closed, there were to be in India no less than fifty thousand people incarcerated for political offences,

The Government of Lord Irwin was assailed on all sides Some condemned it because it was weak, others condemned it because it was repressive Its conduct had a curious reaction upon political opinion in England, which possessed the dubious advantage of a minority Government At one time the Conservatives were demanding the recall of Lord Irwin Similarly, Provincial Governors were criticised for alleged inactivity In the summer few predicted any success for the Round Table Conference The Simon Commission published a Report that was condemned by practically every party in India It was practically a still-born Report Events had moved too rapidly The Round Table Conference, however, proved to be the culminating point of a world-wide interest in the Indian political struggle The Princes, at first, assumed the lead They stood for a Federal Government in which the States and British India should be partners At once the extremists, who had intended to ignore the Conference, showed the keenest concern The Conference, despite all evil prognostications, represented the voice of India

In February 1931 the Round Table Conference delegates returned to India on the understanding that there was to be a second Round Table Conference in London, but that meanwhile certain problems, such as that of separate communal electorates, were to be worked out among themselves in India The first thing they did on their return was to attempt to persuade Congress to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement and participate in the Conference Congress, however, were in bitter mood, many local committees even did their best to prevent the decennial census in February from being an accurate index to the state of the population There were a number of feverish conferences between Lord Irwin, Mr Gandhi, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Mr Gandhi and other prominent Congress leaders were released from prison specially to confer with Government officials and the conferences were conducted in a friendly and informal fashion The upshot was the signing of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact at Delhi in March which provided on the one hand for Congress to call off the civil disobedience movement, the no tax campaign, the boycott of British goods, and other cognate activities, and on the other hand for Government to extend an amnesty to political prisoners, to permit the manufacture of salt on the coast, and make a number of similar concessions

When in April **Lord Willingdon** arrived in India to take up his duties as Viceroy and Governor-General, Lord Irwin left the country amid many tributes to his statesmanship Lord Willingdon's first few months were spent in preparing the way for the second Round Table Conference, the opening of which was fixed for November At first Congress refused to participate, alleging that Government had broken the Irwin-Gandhi agreement, but after much wavering Mr Gandhi set sail for England at the end of August. The Conference almost broke down over the communal problem Mr Gandhi was frankly dissatisfied and landed in India on December 28 hinting at a renewal of the civil disobedience campaign Early in January 1932 the struggle began again Mr Gandhi and the Congress leaders were imprisoned

immediately from the ancient speech of Magadha, the home of Buddhism [1]

Oriya has several dialects the Northern, the Southern, that of Sumbhulpur, of Kalakundi, but that of Cuttack is regarded as the standard Its alphabet is based on Devanagri with modifications in different parts of the language-field It is the only one of the North Indian characters to adopt the curvilinear form of the upper strokes which in the other are horizontal [2] Its earliest literary monuments date back to 400 years

The Portuguese influence on Oriya is chiefly mediate, through the intervention of Telugu in the south and Bengali in the north, though in former times there was commercial intercourse between the Portuguese and Orissa [3]

9 Bengali

Bengali, as the name indicates, is the vernacular of Bengal spoken by more than 44 millions, Hindus as well as Mahommedans It is at the present day much cultivated by the Babus, which is the most cultured and progressive class among the peoples of India The literary tongue differs a great deal from the spoken, not only in respect of the vocabulary but even in its morphology

---

[1] In this work I could not take in Bihari because of the absence of the lexicographical material Rudolf Hoernle and George Grierson began in 1885 the publication of *A Comparative Dictionary of the Bihari Language*, of this work only two parts have appeared which do not come up to the end of the first letter of the alphabet Bihari has four principal dialects Baisvari, Bhojpuri, Magadhi, and Maithili The last named passed for the standard because it is the most developed and cultivated and because it has literary monuments which go as far back as the 14th century The natural presumption is that there would be found in it the same Portuguese words as are met with in Hindi

[2] Cust tries to explain this peculiarity by saying that it was necessitated by the writing materials being an iron stylus and a leaf of the fan-palm, straight incised lines would have split the palm But such materials are or were common to other languages

[3] 'The principal sovereigns with whom we had intercourse because of their domains being on the sea coast were The King of Bisnaga, of **Orixá**, of Bengal, of Pegu, of Siam, and of China' João de Barros, Dec I, IX, 2

[illegible]

By such [illegible] dual [illegible] which [illegible] by the Governor [illegible] of the Governor and Executive Council [illegible] by the [illegible] for the administration of those subjects which are transferred. The other half of the executive consists of the Governor acting with the advice of Ministers who are appointed by him, hold office during his pleasure and must be elected members of the Provincial Legislative Council. To the Governor acting with Ministers is entrusted the administration of "transferred" subjects.

The Object.—The framers of the Act of 1919 had a twofold object in view. Their primary object was to devise a plan which would render possible the introduction by successful stages of a system of responsible government in British India in modification of the previous system under which the Governments in India both central and provincial, received their mandates from the British Parliament acting through the Secretary of State for India, the Cabinet Minister responsible to Parliament for the administration of Indian affairs.

Finance.—The finances of India—[illegible] are definitely divided [illegible] Provincial Governments [illegible] Governments have [illegible] over the [illegible] allocated [illegible] power to sup[illegible] loans on the [illegible] revenues, and their [illegible] to the [illegible], to initiate new [illegible] formally recognized.

[illegible] possible to devise any [illegible] of revenues between [illegible] Provincial Governments [illegible] have the former with a [illegible] deficit to be met in part [illegible] annual contribution from seven of the [illegible] Governors provinces, the province of [illegible] Orissa owing to the comparatively [illegible] and inelasticity of its own [illegible] being exempted from this contribution. The aggregate sum thus due from the provinces to the Government of India at the [illegible] Rs. [illegible] lakhs, of which Madras contributes Rs. [illegible] 18 lakhs, the United Provinces Rs. 240 lakhs, the Punjab Rs. 175 lakhs, and the other four provinces sums ranging from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 61 lakhs. The annual contribution is in no case to be subject to increase in the future and if reduction of the aggregate is found possible by the Government of India reductions are to be made in fixed proportions from the quota of the several provinces.

Responsibility.—The first steps towards responsibility were to transform the Provincial Legislative Council into a body of sufficient size and with a sufficiently large elected majority (which the Act fixes at 70 per cent as a minimum) to represent adequately public opinion in the province, and to create an electorate. The first franchise rules have given the vote to about 5,000,000 of the adult male population, and have enabled the Legislative Council of any "Governor's province" to extend the franchise to women. The

Neither the Ahoms, invaders of the Tai family, in spite of their long domination, nor the Burmese and the Kacharis, members of the Tibeto-Burman family, nor the Mahommedans have left any trace on the language which is closely akin to Bengali

Assamese is laden with Sanskrit loan words which have been introduced in modern times and, at times, with a modified meaning and pronunciation It has a script of its own in which the Bible has been translated, but the characters of Bengali are also employed Since the last two or three centuries it has a literature in prose and verse The language of the larger number of the poetic compositions differs from that of the Buronjies or Histories which are in prose At present, as it is the official language of the Provincial Government, it is hoped that it will be extensively cultivated

The Portuguese words which found an entry into it did so by way of Bengali and Hindustani

11 Sindhi[1]

Sindhi is the language of the valley of the lower Indus from Multan to the sea, on the east it merges into the Rajputana dialects of Hindi, and on the west into the Beluch dialects It is spoken by about three million people made up of Hindus and Mussulmans It is generally written in Arabic characters, with many modifications to represent the cerebrals and aspirates of an Aryan language[2] Its principal dialects are Siraí, Vichoh, Lari, Uch, and Kachi

The vocabulary of Sindhi like that of Hindustani, with the exception of its own original stock, is made up of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian words The influence of Pushtu, its Iranic neighbour is especially notable All the words terminate in vowels as they do in Italian, all those ending in an *u* and *o* being masculine

---

[1] See George Stack, *A Dictionary English and Sindhi*

[2] As Sindhi has more sounds than those which are provided for by Devanagri characters, whenever it employs this alphabet, it uses diacritical marks with the ordinary letters in order to distinguish these sounds

relates to the fourth General Election under the Act of 1919. In two cases however, those of the Council of State and the Burma Legislative Council, it relates to the third election under that Act, held in the case of the Council of State in 1930 and in the case of the Burma Council in 1928 These divergencies are due to the statutory duration of the Council of State being five instead of three years, and to the fact that the Reforms were introduced in Burma two years later than in other Provinces.

In the ordinary course of events the fourth general election would have been held in 1929 in two Provinces, Bengal and Assam, the elections to the Provincial Legislature were in fact held in that year, since in those provinces the local political situation had led to dissolutions in that year But in the case of the Legislative Assembly and of the remainder of the Provincial Councils the statutory three year period was extended under the powers conferred by the Government of India Act in order to postpone the general election until after the publication of the Report of the Indian Statutory Commission in the Summer of 1930. The elections were therefore held in the autumn of 1930

The figures given for the number of electors who voted and the percentages of the number who voted to the number on the electoral roll are, in the case of plural member constituencies, approximate only In these constituencies, each elector has as many votes as there are seats to be filled, and the figures are calculated on the assumption that each elector used all his votes, that is, the figure given as the number of Electors who voted is the result of dividing the number of votes polled by the number of seats to be filled

Class of Constituency	No of Seats	No of Seats filled without Contest	No of Candidates for contested Seats.	Percentage of Votes polled to No of Electors in contested Constituencies	Percentage in 1926
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras Legislative Council					
Non-Muhammadan, urban .. .	9	1	19	47 4	69.7
" rural	56	15	80	42 2	46 6
Muhammadan, urban	2	1	2	35 5	50 8
" rural . . .	11	5	18	53 5	56 5
Indian Christians . .	5	3	5	66 0	69 4
European .. .	1	1	—	—	—
Anglo-Indian . .	1	—	3	58 0	68 3
Landholders .	6	3	8	90 0	94 8
University	1	—	3	46 0	—
Planters	1	1	—	—	—
European Commerce . .	3	3	—	—	—
Indian Commerce	2	2	—	—	97.8
Total .	98	35	138	43 1	48 3

TOTAL ELECTORATE 1,420,931.

Of the 138 candidates for contested seats, 20 forfeited their deposit, having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled.

Bombay Legislative Council.

Non-Muhammadan, urban	11	3	20	8 0	35 6
" rural .	35	13	45	13 5	42 9
Muhammadan, urban	5	2	5	12 0	36 5
" rural	22	5	31	46 8	38 3
European .. .	2	2	—	—	—
Landholders .	3	2	2	47 2	63 5
University . .	1	—	4	22 3	65 7
European Commerce	3	3	—	—	—
Indian Commerce . .	4	2	—	—	60 9
Total	86	32	107	16 5	9 6

TOTAL ELECTORATE 888,801.

Of the 107 candidates for contested seats, 22 forfeited their deposit, having f
eighth of the total number of votes polled divided by the number of members to

grammar or a dictionary worthy of the name. It is therefore a spoken language, Persian being the language of the court and of correspondence. Even as such, there are three varieties of Kashmiri spoken that of the Brahmins, loaded with Sanskrit words, the form used by Mahommedans and sown thickly with Arabic and Persian words, and lastly the one used by the common people, which preserves the old local form and dialectical variations

This language might well have been left out by me in this work in view of the fact that there exists till now only a vocabulary of the language, in which not even half a dozen of Portuguese words can be traced, some of them being of an uncertain origin But it appears to me natural that there should be more of them, connected with objects carried into the country by the Mussulman conquerors

14 Sinhalese[1]

Besides the Vedas, the aboriginal inhabitants of Ceylon whose number is at the present day very much reduced[2] the two indigenous races that people the island are, the Dravidian, in the north, which emigrated from India in some time immemorial, and the Aryan, brought there by Vijaya in the 6th century B C The vernacular of the former is Tamil, and of the latter, Sinhalese or Chinglá, as it is called in the creole language[3]

It is a much debated question among philologists of the Indian languages as to whether Sinhalese should be classified as an Aryan or a Dravidian tongue Clough, Max Muller, Cust,

---

[1] See B Clough, *A Dictionary of the Sinhalese and English Languages* R C Childers, *Notes on the Sinhalese Language* James D'Alwis, *On the Origin of Sinhalese Language*

[2] 'There is a class of people whom they call **Bêdas** in colour they are almost like us, and some are dark brown, their language is not understood by any Chingalá or other people of India, and their converse is only with one another' João Ribeiro, *Fatalidade Historica da Ilha de Ceilão*, Bk 1, Ch 24

[3] Ceylon is a colony—Crown Colony—separated from India It was on this account not included in the census of India taken in 1901 and 1911.

Class of Constituency	No of Seats	No of Seats filled without Contest	No of Candidates for contested Seats	Percentage of Votes polled to No of Electors in contested Constituencies	Percentage in 1926 *
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council					
Non-Muhammadan, urban	6	2	9	29 7	49 4
,, rural	42	30	23	25 3	62 5
Muhammadan, urban	3	—	7	48 2	61 2
,, rural	15	5	21	59 8	64 5
European ..	1	1	—	—	—
Landholders .	5	4	3	81 1	85 5
Planting ..	1	1	—	—	—
Indian Mining Association	1	1	—	—	—
Indian Mining Federation	1	1	—	—	—
University .	1	—	2	66 3	85 5
Total	76	45	65	33·2	60 5

TOTAL ELECTORATE 431,064.

Of the 65 candidates for the contested seats, 7 forfeited their deposits, having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled

Central Provinces and Berar Legislative Council					
Non-Muhammadan, urban	9	3	13	21 2	58 2
,, rural	32	18	35	36 0	58 9
Muhammadan, urban	8	3	11	53 2	67 1
,, rural	1	—	2	64 8	—
Landholders	2	1	2	20 1	70 1
Mining .	1	1	—	—	68 0
Commerce and Industry	1	1	—	—	72 9
University .	1	—	2	54 5	91 4
Total	55	27	65	33 3	61 9

TOTAL ELECTORATE 197,772

Of the 65 candidates for the contested seats, 6 forfeited their deposits, having failed to obtain one-eighth of the votes polled

Assam Legislative Council					
General urban	1	—	3	60 9	53 3
Non-Muhammadan, rural	20	8	31	26 4	38 8
Muhammadan, rural	12	6	14	34 7	53 6
Planters	5	5	—	—	—
Commerce and Industry	1	—	5	62 0	92 1
Total	39	19	53	28 3	44 2

TOTAL ELECTORATE 249,976

Of the 50 candidates for contested seats, 8 forfeited their deposit

Burma Legislative Council					
General, urban	14	1	32	45 0	40 9
Indian, urban	8	1	18	61 0	51 2
Karen, rural	5	3	4	25 0	21 0
General, rural	44	5	114	16 0	15 0
Anglo-Indian	1	1	—	—	28 0
European	1	1	—	—	—
Commerce	6	6	—	—	—
University	1	—	5	75 0	—
Total .	80	19	173	18 0	16 0

TOTAL ELECTORATE . 1,925,695.

Of the 173 candidates for the contested seats, 17 forfeited their deposits, having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled.

* In the case of Burma the percentages are for the election of 1925

It is necessary to realise that this result was in a large measure due to the existence of the creole Portuguese language

15 Tamil[1]

Tamil is the principal member of the Dravidian family whether we consider it with reference to its splendid culture, or the copiousness of its vocabulary, or the antiquity and the wealth of its literature No other language, says Rice, 'combines greater force and concision, or is more exact and philosophic in its modes of expressions'[2]

Its language-field extends from the Ghats to the gulf of Bengal and from Calicut to Cape Comorin It is also spoken in the southern part of Travancore and in the northern portion of Ceylon and in some other regions The people speaking the language number about 16½ millions It has an alphabet of its own which employs 30 letters for its own script and besides four more for writing Sanskrit words which in the latter case is known as *Grantha* It includes two forms or dialects, the classical or the ancient and the colloquial or the modern called respectively

---

[1] See, especially, for the Dravidian languages the monumental work of Robert Caldwell, from which I have quoted before, and Rev Henry Rice, *Native Life in South India*

'The proper spelling of the name Tamil is Tamir, but through the change of *r* into *l* it is often pronounced Tamil and it is often (though erroneously) written Tamul by Europeans' Caldwell 'The kingdom of Charamandel, where the language is Tamul' Duarte Barbosa, *Livro*, p 201 [Hak Soc ed Longworth Dames, Vol I, p 184]

[2] The Portuguese, according to their practice of giving to a language the name of the country wherein it was spoken called Malayalam, the language current on the West Coast, Malabar, and also by this name designated the language that was in vogue as far as the Coromandel coast, there being a similarity between the two The other European nations adopted this designation which is at present falling into disuse 'First of these races whom I call foreigners who dwell in Malabar is a caste called *Chatis*, natives of the province of *Charamandel* They speak a tongue which differs from that of Malabar in the same way as Castilians speak a language different from that of the Portuguese' Duarte Barbosa, p 340 [Hak Soc ed Longworth Dames, Vol II, pp 71 and 73]

—	Provincial percentage of votes polled in contested constituencies	No. of candidates who forfeited deposit.
Madras	71 0	1
Bombay	13 7	—
Bengal	41 5	1
United Provinces	16 0	4
Punjab	55 4	1
Bihar and Orissa	21 5	—
Central Provinces and Berar	40 0	—
Assam	—	—
Burma	17 7	—
Delhi	22 0	—
Ajmer-Merwara	3[illegible] 0	—

TOTAL ELECTORATE 1,[illegible]12,172.

TOTAL NUMBER OF VOTERS IN CONTESTED CONSTITUENCIES 168,191

NUMBER OF VOTES POLLED „ „ 124,853

Women Voters.

A.—Provincial Legislative Councils

Province	No enrolled	No enrolled in contested Constituencies	No who voted	Percentage of Col 4 on Col 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras	127,969	98,680	17,836	18 1
Bombay	17,256	35,877	2,331	6 5
Bengal ..		Figures not recorded		
United Provinces	56,224	31,300	1,208	3 9
Punjab	25,190	14,907	840	5 6
Central Provinces and Berar	7,679	3 926	347	8 8
Bihar and Orissa	6,924	4,220	229	5 4
Assam ..	2,324	1,314	85	6 5
Burma	124,404	100,275	13,774	14 0

B.—Legislative Assembly.

Madras	19,491	10,338	1,194	11 5
Bombay	5,644	2,617	34	3 2
Bengal	16,360	198	Not recorded	
United Provinces	7,424	3,175	106	3 3
Punjab	3,413	2,193	165	7 5
Central Provinces and Berar	931	40	0	—
Bihar and Orissa	1,676	810	25	3 0
Assam		Figures not recorded		
Burma	5,960	Not separately recorded		
Ajmer-Merwara	Nil	—	—	—
Delhi	—	Not separately recorded		

Again from or through Malabar were introduced many Indian terms into Portugal, such as *manga* (mango), *cairo* (coir), *bétel* (betel), *ola* (palm-leaf), *teca* (teak-wood), *chatim* (merchant), there were some that were introduced into Indo-Portuguese, like *jagra* (jaggery or unrefined sugar), *chuname* (lime), *pinaca* (cocoanut or sesame cake), *mainato* (washerman)

17 Telugu[1]

Telugu or Telinga, in respect of its culture and its glossarial copiousness ranks next to Tamil in the list of the Dravidian languages, but surpasses it in point of euphonic sweetness and the number of those that speak it, viz over 20 millions [2]

It ranges from Pulicat to Chicacole and on the west impinges on the boundaries of Marathi It has a character which is a variation of the Aryan, and its literature dates back as far as the 12th century of our era Its present-day vocabulary is greatly strewn with exotics, the greater part of which are Sanskrit and Hindustani

The influence of Portuguese on Telugu is evident from the close and constant relations, political and commercial, that existed between the rulers of Bisnagar or Bisnaga (Vijayanagar) and also from its contiguity to Tamil and Marathi and its contact with Hindustani

The number of Portuguese words that have been adopted in the popular form of the language is very large and some of them are exclusively borrowed by it and by no other language

---

[1] See C P Brown, *A Dictionary of the mixed Dialects and foreign words used in Telugu*

It is interesting to note how the name *Gentoo* (from the Port *gentio*, gentile) came to be used by the English for a long time in a restricted sense to the Telugu-speaking Hindus The Portuguese spoke of this people more correctly as *Badagas*, Tamil *Vadugar*, Kanarese *Badaga* 'The next province which marches with the kingdom of Narsyngua, they call **Telingu.**' Duarte Barbosa, p 291 [Hak Soc ed Longworth Dames, Vol I, p 183]

[2] 'He was appointed Governor of the District of the Talingas, who are the Hindus whose language is more developed than that of any other people in the Deccan' Diogo do Couto, Dec IV, X, 4

POWERS OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

[illegible] in British [illegible] the Governor [illegible] the Imperial [illegible] [illegible] few in [illegible] established [illegible] the part [illegible] the time was [illegible] for [illegible] were [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] were [illegible] official in [illegible] official [illegible] were [illegible] interpellations [illegible] of general [illegible] and [illegible] in, [illegible] Governor [illegible] of the powers of the [illegible] of the Morley-Minto Act [illegible] The Indian Council Act [illegible] gave power to discuss the [illegible] in the Council upon it, [illegible] further and provided [illegible] of the Indian Councils Act [illegible] which had restricted the powers of all Councils to the discussion of legislative [illegible] the Local Government might [illegible] the rule [illegible] the discussion of the annual financial statement, of any matter of general public interest, and the asking of questions under such conditions and restrictions as might be imposed by the rules, and these rules recognised the right of the Councils to vote on motions thus submitted for their discussion. The other results of the Act of 1909 were definitely to recognise the principle of election as the means of selecting non official members of all Councils (although the method adopted was mainly that of indirect election), a considerable increase in the number of both non official and official members and the setting up in every province of a non official (though not, save in one province, an elected) majority. A further important, though indirect, result of the Morley-Minto Act was the appointment of an Indian member to the Executive Council of the Governor-General and to such Provincial Executive Councils as were then in existence and subsequently created.

Old System.—But although the Legislative Councils (which, originally created in two provinces only in addition to the Governor General's Legislative Council, existed in 1919 in nine provinces) had steadily acquired a more and more representative character and a large share of the normal functions of a legislative assembly as generally understood, they still remained in theory up to the passing of the Act of 1919 mere accretions to the Executive Government of the provinces for the purpose of advising on, and enacting, legislation. It is true that the non-official element in the Provincial Councils as constituted by Lord Morley's Act of 1909 had acquired a considerable measure of control over legislation, in view of the fact that in most provinces that Act and the rules framed under it placed the non official members in a slight majority over their official colleagues, but for various reasons this control even in the sphere of legislation can hardly be described as definite or regular control, and over matters outside the legislative sphere the Councils had no controlling voice at all.

The Changes.—The most important changes made by the Act of 1919 in the powers of the Provincial Councils were—

(i) the power to vote (and consequently to withhold) supplies;

(ii) a greatly enhanced freedom of initiation in the matter of legislation, and

(iii) power to frame their own rules of procedure in matters of detail, subject to the Governor's concurrence.

A further right which the Councils will acquire after four years from the time of their commencement is the right to elect their own President. At the outset the President is nominated by the Governor, but from the start every Council has an elected Deputy President. The Governor (who formerly was *ex officio* President of his Legislative Council) no longer has any direct connection with its proceedings. The first-named of these newly acquired powers is of sufficient importance to require a detailed explanation of its scope, which can best be given in the terms of the Act itself (section 72D).

72D.—(1) The provisions contained in this section shall have effect with respect to business and procedure in governors' legislative councils.

(2) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the province shall be laid in the form of a statement before the council in each year, and the proposals of the local government for the appropriation of provincial revenues and other moneys in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the council in the form of demands for grants. The council may assent, or refuse its assent, to a demand, or may reduce the amount therein referred to either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed.—

Provided that—

(*a*) the local government shall have power, in relation to any such demand, to act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, if the demand relates to a reserved subject, and the governor certifies that the expenditure provided for by the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the subject; and

(*b*) the governor shall have power in cases of emergency to authorise such expenditure as may be in his opinion necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the province, or for the carrying on of any department; and

ture, except for some legends inscribed on palm leaves, it is one of the most highly developed languages of the Dravidian family and is more closely allied to Kanarese than to Malayalam, and has some dialects Sanskrit, Kanarese, Malayalam, and Hindustani words are grafted on to its original stock The Malayalam alphabet was formerly employed, but now the Kanarese script has become inseparably associated with the language

The number of Portuguese words adopted in the language is considerable and more even than in the adjacent languages I am unable to furnish a reason for this, unless it be the emigration of Hindus from Goa Religious terms in Portuguese were introduced by Protestant missionaries

20 Anglo-Indian Vocabulary[1]

The English language has not begotten any bastard variety of itself in India, nor is it likely that any will issue from it in course of time But the vocabulary of English spoken in India is sown thick, as is but natural, with indigenous terms

When the English arrived in India, a corrupt form of Portuguese was the *lingua franca* of the country, as much between Europeans and Indians as between the Europeans themselves who belonged to different nationalities

It is no matter for surprise, therefore, if Portuguese should have furnished a large contingent of words to Anglo-Indian vocabulary, directly or through the medium of the vernaculars. Even so, many indigenous terms found entry into it by way of Portuguese, such as *areca, betel, benzoin, coir, copra, corge, congee, godown, mandarin, mango, palanquin, monsoon, typhoon*, etc [2]

Many of the words derived from Portuguese are now obsolete, whilst some are in vogue only in certain parts On the other

---

[1] See Yule and Burnell, *Hobson-Jobson* Whitworth, *An Anglo-Indian Dictionary* Wilson, *A Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms*

[2] 'Even amongst the English, the number of Portuguese terms in daily use is remarkable' Emerson Tennent, Ceylon

which, in his judgment, was incompatible with the maintenance of peace and tranquillity, yet the powers of control vested in the Legislative Council over the transferred sphere are undoubtedly great and it was the opinion at all events of the Joint Select Committee that legislature and Ministers should be allowed to exercise them with the greatest possible freedom "If after hearing all the arguments" observed the Committee, "Ministers should "decide not to adopt his advice, then in the "opinion of the Committee the Governor should "ordinarily allow Ministers to have their way, "fixing the responsibility upon them, even if "it may subsequently be necessary for him to "vote any particular piece of legislation It "is not possible but that in India as in all other "countries, mistakes will be made by Ministers "acting with the approval of a majority of the "Legislative Council, but there is no way of "learning except through experience and "the realisation of responsibility"

Provision of Funds—The terms of the Act leave the apportionment of the provincial revenues between the two halves of the executive for the financing of reserved and transferred subjects respectively to be settled by rules, merely providing that rules may be made ' for "the allocation of revenues or moneys for the "purpose of such 'administration' *i e*, the "administration of transferred subjects by the 'Governor acting with Ministers' Probably the best description available of the method adopted by the rules for the settlement of this matter is the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee whose proposals have been followed with one modification only to enable the Governor to revoke at any time, at the desire of his Council and Ministers an "order of allocation" or to modify it in accordance with their joint wishes The passage is as follows —

' The Committee have given much attention to the difficult question of the principle on which the provincial revenues and balances should be distributed between the two sides of the provincial governments They are confident that the problem can readily be solved by the simple process of common sense and reasonable give-and-take, but they are aware that this question might, in certain circumstances, become the cause of much friction in the provincial government, and they are of opinion that the rules governing the allocation of these revenues and balances should be framed so as to make the existence of such friction impossible They advise that, if the Governor, in the course of preparing either his first or any subsequent budget, find that there is likely to be a serious or protracted difference of opinion between the Executive Council and his Ministers on this subject he should be empowered at once to make an allocation of revenue and balances between the reserved and transferred subjects which should continue for at least the whole life of the existing Legislative Council The Committee do not endorse the suggestion that certain sources of revenue should be allocated to reserved and certain sources to transferred subjects but they recommend that the Governor should allocate a definite proportion of the revenue, say, by way of illustration, two-thirds to reserved and one-third to transferred subjects, and similarly a proportion, though not necessarily the same fraction of the balances If the Governor desires assistance in making the allocation, he should be allowed at his discretion to refer the question to be decided to such authority as the Governor-General shall appoint Further, the Committee are of opinion that it should be laid down from the first that, until an agreement which both sides of the Government will equally support has been reached, or until an allocation has been made by the Governor, the total provisions of the different expenditure heads in the budget of the province for the preceding financial year shall hold good

The Committee desire that the relation of the two sides of the Government in this matter as in all others, should be of such mutual sympathy that each will be able to assist and influence for the common good the work of the other, but not to exercise control over it The budget should not be capable of being used as a means for enabling Ministers or a majority of the Legislative Council to direct the policy of reserved subjects, but on the other hand the Executive Council should be helpful to Ministers in their desire to develop the departments entrusted to their care On the Governor personally will devolve the task of holding the balance between the legitimate needs of both sets of his advisers"

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The structural changes made by the Act of 1919 in the system of government outside the nine "Governors provinces" are of comparatively minor scope, though the spirit of the Act requires as has already been shown, considerable modification of the relationship hitherto subsisting between the Provincial Governments on the one hand and the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council on the other The only concrete changes made in the constitution of the Central Government are the removal of the statutory bar to the appointment of more than six members of the Governor-General's Executive Council (which, however has had the far-reaching consequence that three of the eight members of the Council are now Indians), and the reconstitution in a much more enlarged representative and independent form of the central legislature It has already been observed that this body was, in origin, like all other legislative bodies in India, the Governor-General's Executive Council with the addition of certain "additional members" appointed to assist the Executive Council in the formulation of legislation Despite its steady growth in size and influence, and despite the introduction of the elective system, the existence of "additional members," who of course under Lord Morley's Act greatly preponderated in numbers over the members proper, *i e*, the Executive Councillors, still persisted up to the passing of the Act of 1919 That Act, however, has entirely remodelled the "Indian Legislature," as it is now called, which has become like the Legislative Council in a Governor's province a legislature with all the inherent powers ordinarily attributed to such a body save such

I do not know of any other work on the subject besides the one cited by me and I turned my attention to Indo-French only at the eleventh hour when I felt convinced that the Portuguese influence on it was not insignificant It is, therefore, very natural that the list of Portuguese vocables in Indo-French furnished by me should be incomplete

22 Garo

In the lower part of the Assam valley there is a group of languages of small importance, called Bodo, belonging to the Tibeto-Burman family, and spoken by about 600,000 individuals. One of these languages is Garo, spoken by about 186,000 , it has various dialects and the language itself has been sufficiently studied. There are schools in which it is taught and school and religious books written in it , this is due to American missionaries who, however, in teaching it make use of English books in place of the Bengali, and employ largely English terminology in addition to the Aryan

The Portuguese words which have penetrated into Garo have done so by way of Assamese, and of Bengali, and some of them, perhaps, through the medium of the missionaries

23 Burmese

Burmese spoken by 7½ millions is an agglutinative and cultivated language It has many Aryan words which were introduced by Buddhism, the prevailing religion, side by side with Pali literature It has an alphabet of its own, derived from the Indian Its principal dialects are Arakanese, Tavoyee or Taneagsari, and Yo

Besides Tibetan, Burmese is the only other important member of the Tibeto-Burman linguistic family Its literature dates back several centuries , but the language of the literature does not differ much from Siamese

The influence of Portuguese on it, to judge from the single vocabulary which has come to my hands, is very limited Some

the Executive Government of India remains legally responsible as a whole for the proper fulfilment of its charge to the Secretary of State and Parliament, it follows that the powers conferred on provincial Governors to disregard an adverse vote of the Legislative Council on legislation or supplies are, as conferred on the Governor-General in his relationship with the Indian Legislature, less restricted in their operation than in the provinces, that is to say, they cover the whole field and are not confined in their application to categories of subjects

THE INDIA OFFICE.

The Act makes no structural changes in the part played by the India Office in the administration of Indian affairs Slight alterations have been effected in the number and tenure of office of the members of the Secretary of State's Council, and some relaxations have been made in the statutory rigidity which formerly bound their procedure and that of the Office in general But provisions now exist which will undoubtedly as time goes on have a material effect on the activities of the Office as it is now constituted A High Commissioner for India has been appointed for the purpose of taking over, as the direct agent of the Government of India, that portion of India Office functions which is of the nature of agency, as distinct from administrative supervision and control The process of separation of staff and functions for the purpose of this transfer will necessarily be somewhat slow, but a substantial beginning has been made by handing over to the direct control of the High Commissioner the large departments which are concerned with the ordering and supply of stores and stationery in England for Government use in India, with the payment of pensions to retired members of Indian services resident in the United Kingdom, and with the assistance of Indian students in England Concurrently with this change, it is now possible to defray from British revenues the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and that portion of the cost of salaries of India Office staff and general maintenance which is attributable to the exercise of its administrative as distinct from purely agency functions

In due course the apportionment to British estimates will be the cost of the India Office as it exists after the transfer of functions to the High Commissioner has been completely effected, then the salaries of the High Commissioner and his staff will be the only expenses in the United Kingdom chargeable to Indian revenues. Until that time arrives, however, an estimate was the only basis for settlement, and for five years from 1920 21, the cost of the India Office payable from British revenues has been fixed at 130,500*l*, which includes the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under Secretary, and a contribution of 40,000*l*, which has for some years been made by the Treasury towards Indian expenditure, as the result of the recommendations of the Welby Commission

PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE.

The Governor-General and the "Executive" members of his Council are appointed by the Crown No limit of time is specified for their tenure of office, but custom has fixed it at five years There are seven Executive Members of Council These Members hold respectively the portfolios of Education, Health and Land, Home, Finance, Commerce, Industries and Labour, Law The Viceroy acts as his own member in charge of Foreign affairs Railways are administered by a Chief Commissioner, with the assistance of a Railway Board, and are for administrative purposes grouped under the ægis of the Commerce Department The Commander-in-Chief may also be and in practice always is, an "Ordinary" member of the Council He holds charge of the Army Department The Governors of Madras Bombay and Bengal become "extraordinary" members if the Council meets within their Presidencies The Council may assemble at any place in India which the Governor-General appoints in practice it meets only in Delhi and Simla

In regard to his own Department each Member of Council is largely in the position of a Minister of State, and has the final voice in ordinary departmental matters But any question of special importance, and any matter in which it is proposed to over-rule the views of a Local Government, must ordinarily be referred to the Viceroys Any matter originating in one department which also affects another must be referred to the latter, and in the event of the Departments not being able to agree, the case is referred to the Viceroy The Members of Council meet periodically as a Cabinet—ordinarily once or twice a week—to discuss questions which the Viceroy desires to put before them, or which a member who has been over-ruled by the Viceroy has asked to be referred to Council If there is a difference of opinion in the Council the decision of the majority ordinarily prevails, but the Viceroy can over-rule a majority if he considers that the matter is of such grave importance as to justify such a step Each departmental office is in the subordinate charge of a Secretary, whose position corresponds very much to that of a permanent Under-Secretary of State in the United Kingdom, but with these differences—that the Secretary is present though does not speak at Council meetings at which cases under his cognisance are discussed that he attends on the Viceroy, usually once a week, and discusses with him all matters of importance arising in his Department, that he has the right of bringing to the Viceroy's special notice any case in which he considers that the Viceroy's concurrence should be obtained to action proposed by the Departmental Member of Council, and that his tenure of office is usually limited to three years The Secretaries have under them Deputy, Under and Assistant Secretaries, together with the ordinary clerical establishments The Secretaries and Under-Secretaries are often, though by no means exclusively, members of the Indian Civil Service The Government of India has no Civil Service of its own as distinct from that of the Provincial Governments, and officers serving under the Government of India are borrowed from the Provinces, or, in the case of Specialists, recruited direct by contract

or Kossia In this part is situated Shillong the seat of the Government of the Province of Assam Morphologically, Khassi belongs to the monosyllabic order, genealogically Beames includes it in the Lohotic or Burmese class Cust regards it as a family by itself and Grierson basing himself on the authority of Kuhn, affiliates it to the sub-family Mon-Khmer of the Indo-Chinese family

It has neither character nor literature of its own, the Roman character on account of its convenience has now been adopted in the composition of a grammar and dictionary of the language by English missionaries and in writing school texts [1]

It has several dialects, the common being the Cheara, it has also a rich vocabulary, composed in a great measure of onomatopoetic terms, and containing an infiltration of Bengali and Hindustani words It is through the medium of these two languages that Portuguese words have passed into it, without these semi-savages ever having heard the name of Portugal And this is exactly what will happen in analogous cases [2]

26 Kambojan

The Kambojan language is at the present day the principal representative of the sub-family Mon-Khmer, Khmer being the indigenous name of the country, now in a state of great decay, and likewise of the people who profess Buddhism It is spoken by about a million in Cambodia and by about 500,000 in Siam and Annam It has three dialects, Xong, Samre, and Khamen-Boran

Kambojan is monosyllabic like the other branches of the family but it has no tones, it is so full of Siamese words that for a long time it was mistaken for Siamese It likewise has loan words from Pali, Malay, Annamite, and Peguan contracted in the

---

[1] The attempt to introduce the Bengali alphabet was not successful

[2] Nissor Singh refers to Hindi almost all the Portuguese words introduced into Khassi

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

[illegible] Colonel (Hony Col) H [illegible]

[illegible] — Lacha Singh [illegible] Commandant Nabha [illegible] Mohammed Afzal Khan [illegible] Major General [illegible] Jaipur Lancers Major [illegible] Mohammed Khan Bahadur, I O M, [illegible] Khairpur State Forces, [illegible] Major (Hony Captain) Mit Singh [illegible] Bahadur I O M late 33rd Sikhs, Resaldar Major Jaram Singh Bahadur I D S M late 4th (D C O) Lancers Risaldar Major (Hony Captain) Muhiuddin Khan Sardar Bahadur C I E I D S M late Rissaldar (D C O) Lancers Subadar Maj (Hony Captain) Daljit Singh Sardar Bahadur I O M late 9th Jat Regiment Subadar Maj (Hony Captain) Gulab Shah Sardar Bahadur, 3 10th Baluch Regt Risaldar Major (Hony Lieut) Jafar Husain H J the Governor General's Bodyguard, Risaldar Major (Hony Lieut) Shaikh Fakruddin, I D S M 9th Royal Deccan Horse

[illegible] — Colonel (Hony [illegible] The Gr[illegible] (A I I) [illegible] Colonel (Hony Col) [illegible] Valley Light Horse (A I I) [illegible] Colonel (Hony Col) [illegible] C I E V D The [illegible] (A I I) [illegible] Colonel (Hony Col) [illegible] The Simla Hills (A I I) [illegible] Colonel (Hony Col) P I C Jourdain [illegible] V D The Nilgiri Malabar [illegible] (A I I) [illegible] Captain [illegible] Daucklish [illegible] Lt Colonel (Hony Col) H M P Hewett The Calcutta Light Horse (A I I) Lt Colonel (Hony Col) [illegible] Temple C I E The Chota Nagpur Regt (A I I) Lt Colonel (Hony Col) [illegible] Irvin C S I C I E V D I C S The Nagpur Regt (A I I) Lt Colonel (Hony Col) [illegible] P C Hartle D S O 4th V (Bombay) Field Artillery (A I I) Lt Colonel (Hony Col) [illegible] P W Watson V D, The Lombay Light Horse (A I I), Lt Col (Hony Col) [illegible] McGregor, V D, The [illegible] (Rangoon) Field

Honorary Surgeons — Colonel L Humphrys, C I E (late R A M C) Major Genl C A Spawson C I E M D I M S Lt Col W W Houston M B I M S, Colonel G G [illegible] D S O I A M C, Colonel I A Walker M B F R C S I, I M S Colonel W I Stoke C M G (late R A M C) Maj-Genl W C H Forster, M B, I M S Lt Col G G Jabouteau D S O (R A M C) Colonel H M Mackenzie M B, I M S, Lt Colonel C A I Hingston C I E O B E, I M S

Honorary Assistant Surgeons — Major (Temp) Lt (Col) K K Chatterjee I C S I, I T F M C, (Bengal) [illegible] Sathe B A I M & S (Bom), I K C S (Idia), D T M & H (Punjab) I C M S (Bombay) Dr Ganga Prasad Rawat (U P) M R Rx Rao Bahadur A Lakshamanswami Mudaliar Avergal, B A M D (Madras), M D R David M B C M (Mad), F R C S (Edin) (Burma), Rai Bahadur Dr Mathra Das (Punjab) Daniel John (Central Provinces) Khan Bahadur Dr Syed Hasan (Bihar & Orissa)

COUNCIL.

Ordinary Members—

His Excellency Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, Kt, Commander-in-Chief in India (Army)

Sir George Ernest Schuster, P C M G (Finance)

Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain, K C I E (Education, Health and Lands)

Sir Joseph Bhore, K C I E C B E (Railways, Commerce and Ecclesiastical)

Sir Frank Noyce, Kt, C S I, C I E, I C S (Industries and Labour)

Sir James Crerar C S I, C I E I C S (Home)

Sir Brijendra Lal Mitter, Kt (Law)

SECRETARIAT.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS

Secretary, Vacant

Joint Secretary, G S Bajpai, C I E, C B E, I C S

Deputy Secretary, A B Reid, I C S

Additional Dy Secretary, Ram Chandra, M B E, I C S

Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, R Littlehailes, C I E

Inspector General of Forests, A D Blaschcel (Dehra Dun)

Asst Secretary, H H Lincoln

Superintendents, J H Green, Rai Sahib L M Roy, E B Hughes, Dhanpat Rai, Sohan Singh, B A, and C P Singer

enormous religious and secular literature and three dialects that of the sacred Buddhistic books, that of the higher orders, and that of the people Its glossary according to Michell consists of 14,000 words and contains very many foreign words, most of them mutilated and derived from Pali Sanskrit, Kambojan, Malay, Chinese, and the European languages

In view of the various kinds of relations that Portugal had with Siam, one should have expected that Siamese would contain many Portuguese vocables, but there is a very small number of such that figure in their dictionaries, and this is a phenomenon that one notes also with regard to the other monosyllabic languages [1] The educated people coin terms from the Sanskrit to denote new inventions such as telegraph, telephone stenography, and the journals, and the people in contact with the Europeans prefer words borrowed from the English [2]

28-29 Annamite and Tonkinese

By Annamite or better still Annamese is understood the language either of the ancient kingdom of Annam or in a more restricted sense, the Cochin-China dialect, to distinguish it from Tonkinese [3]

Philologists are not in accord with regard to the classification of Annamese in general Logan allies it to Mon-Khmer, con-

---

1 There are in Siam 43 Portuguese, Catholics, who are permanent residents of the place There are also 250 Portuguese of Chinese origin who have their names inscribed in the register at the consulate Finally there are 68 more protected Portuguese of Chinese descent residing in Siam In all 361 Portuguese are to be found in the register (*Journal* of the Geo Soc of Lisbon) See Fr João dos Santos, II, Ch 6, and Frederico Pereira, *Relação de Portugal com Sião*, in *Journal* Geo Soc of Lisbon, 8th ser, pp 385–404

2 Such as bank, bill, boat, boot, foot, madam, mister, minute, agent, hotel, office, pen, police, salute, stamp, station, tape

3 'Which land the Chijs (Chinese) call the kingdom of Cacho, and the Siamese and Malay Cauchinchina, it is different from the Cochij of Malabar' João de Barros, Dec III, VIII, 6

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY BOARD)

HEADQUARTERS (SIMLA & DELHI)

Chief Commissioner, T G Russell
Financial Commissioner, P R Rau
Members, A M Hayman, O B E, M W Bravshaw, and C P Colvin, O B E
Director of Mechanical Engineering, J J Page, O B E
Director of Traffic, J D Souza
Director of Establishment, J C Hilchet, B Ch
Director (Civil Engineering), G C Laughton
Secretary, J P Blackwood
Deputy Secretary, A M Ali
Deputy Director (Establishment), P C Chopra
Deputy Director (Traffic & Statistics), L V Maclean
Deputy Director (Finance), Khan Bahadur Barkat Ali
Superintendent of Railway Labour, Major H W Wagstaff
Chief Superintendent, L C Pundlett
Officers on Special Duty, K M Hassan and H G Salmond
Timber Advisory Officer, H C L Jolliffe, I F S
Chief Controller of Standards, J M D Wrench, C I I
Deputy Chief Controller of Standards (Mechanical), I Ingoldby
Assistant Chief Controller of Standards (Equipment), J N Compton
Superintendents, G S Pego (Traffic), W Daniel (Works), R C Roy Chowdhury (Establishment), J S Sequeira (Finance), Kishori Lal (Budget) and H W C C Smith (Stores)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Secretary, Sir Lancelot Graham, K C I E, I C S, Bar-at-Law
Joint Secretary and Draftsman, D G Mitchell, C I E, I C S
Deputy Secretary, G H Spence, C I I, I C S
Assistant Secretary, C H F Pereira
Assistant Secretary, Rai Amrita Lal Banerjee Bahadur, B A

SOLICITORS BRANCH

Solicitor to the Government of India, A Kirke Smith
2nd Solicitor to the Government of India, S Webb-Johnson, O B E
Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India, S Mushran, M A, Bar-at-Law
Superintendents, D D Baird and F A Thorpe

SURVEY OF INDIA

Brigadier R H Thomas, D S O (On leave)
Colonel R H Phillimore, D S O, Officiating Surveyor-General of India, Calcutta.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Director, Sir Edwin Pascoe, Kt, M A, SC.D (Cantab), D SC (London), F G S, F A S B
Superintendents, L Leigh Fermor, O B E, A.R S M, D SC (London), F G S, F A S B, M. Inst M M, (on leave), G de P Cotter, B A., SC D (Dub), F.G.S, F A S B, M Inst M M, M Inst P T, J Coggin Brown, O B E, D SC (Dunelm), F G S, F.A S B, M I. Min E, M Inst M M, M I E, (India) H C Jones, A R S M, A R C S, F G S, A M Heron, D SC (Edin), F G S, F G S, F R S E, C S Fox, D SC (Birm), M I Min E, F G S
Chemist, W A K Christie, B SC (Edin), PH D, F A S B, M Inst M M, F I C

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Director, C C Calder, B SC B SC (Agr) F L S, also Superintendent Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, and Superintendent, Cinchona Cultivation, Bengal (On leave), *Officiating Director*, G I Shaw B SC F I C, M I Chem E, also Superintendent, Chinchona Cultivation in Bengal, *Curator Industrial Section, Indian Museum* S N Lal, M SC, P H C, F I S, *Systematic Assistant* V Narayanaswami, M A (on deputation) *Systematic Assistant*, T D Srinivasan M A, *Systematic Assistant*, R I Badhwar M SC (on probation), *Superintendent, Cinchona Cultivation in Burma* P I Russell *Assistant Curator*, U C Pal, Indian Museum

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Director General of Archaeology, Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, M A, *Deputy Director-General* J A Page A R I B A *Deputy Director-General for Exploration*, K N Dikshit, M A, *Assistant Superintendent* H I Srivastava, M A *Superintendent, Frontier Circle*, J F Blakiston, *Assistant Superintendent, Frontier Circle*, M S Vats M A, *Superintendent, Northern Circle*, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, B A, *Superintendent Western Circle*, B L Dhama *Assistant Superintendent, Western Circle* Dr Mohd Nazim, M A, PH D, *Superintendent, Central Circle*, Mohd Hamid Kuraishi B A, *Superintendent, Eastern Circle*, G C Chandra, *Superintendent, Southern Circle*, H H Khan A R I B A, *Superintendent, Burma Circle*, U Mya, *Government Epigraphist for India*, Dr Hirananda Sastri, M A, M O L, Litt D, *Superintendent for Epigraphy*, C R Krishnamacharlu, B A *Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy*, Dr N P Chakravarty, M A, PH D, *Superintendent, Archaeological Section, Indian Museum*, N G Majumdar, M A, *Archaeological Chemist in India*, Khan Bahadur Mohd Sona Ullah, M SC, F G S, *Curator, Central Asian Antiquities Museum*, Q M Moneer, B A, *Assistant Engineer*, K A A Ansari, PH D, C E, *Officer on Special Duty*, Sir John Marshall, Kt, C I E, Litt D, F S A, *Special Officer for Exploration*, E J M Mackay, M A, F S.A.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Director-General, Indian Medical Service, (Officiating) The Hon Major-General J D Graham, C I E, I M S
Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, Major-General J D Graham, C I E I M S
Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Lt-Col H E Stanger Leathes, I M S
Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Lieut-Col J B Hanafin, C I E, I M S
Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Col Sir Richard Christophers, Kt, C I E, O B E, I M S
Assistant to Director, Central Research Institute Kasauli, Major G C Maltra, I M S

of the 17th century 295 churches with a membership of about 200,000 souls [1]

30 Malay [2]

Of the Asiatic languages, Malay is after Konkani, one of the most important for my work and it was this which induced me to extend the orbit of my investigations outside the limits of India proper [3]

The Malay language is spoken in Malacca and in the islands of Sumatra (mixed up with other languages), Banca, Billiton, in the Moluccas (or Maluco) [4] and in some other parts It is said to be spoken by more than 10 million people There is the Malay language properly so called and what is spoken of as Low Malay The former, which is the language spoken in Singapore and Malacca, possesses a literature both in prose and verse, written in a modified form of Arabic characters The other or Low Malay, devoid of difficult sounds (gutturals) and complicated forms, is the *lingua franca* of the whole of the Archipelago, as Hindustani is of India, and as such is spoken by the indigenous population of the maritime ports, even though they be not Malay by race , it is commonly written in Roman characters [5]

---

1 See Cardim, *op cit*

2 See Favre, *Grammaire de la Langue Malaise* Swettenham, *Vocabulary of the English and Malay Languages* Heylligers, *Traces de Portugais*, etc Gonçalves Viana, *Vocabulário malaio derivado do português* Fokker, *O Elemento português na língua malaia*

3 'It has a language of its own which is called Malay , it is very sweet and easy to learn ' Castanheda, II, Ch 112 'On account of its refinement and its sweetness, Malay has deserved the just claim of being called the Italian of the East ' Favre

4 'But the most common language and which all use is Malay , every one took a liking to it because of its sweetness and its agreeable pronunciation ' Diogo do Couto, Dec IV, VII, 7

5 'The people of the country are called Malay, and the language of the country is likewise called by the same name , for purposes of the trade of Malacca with the neighbouring islands, this language is used by almost all the islands and is understood among them ' Lucena, *Historia da vida do Padre Francisco de Xavier*, Bk III, Ch 10

The Imperial Legislatures.

The gradual evolution of the Indian constitution is fully traced in the article on "The Government of India" which precedes this, so also are the great changes made by the Reform Act of 1919. For the purposes of easy reference the powers of the Legislatures, as well as the special powers reserved to the Governor General for the discharge of his responsibilities which are fully set out in the Act are reproduced below —

21 (1) Every Council of State shall continue for five years, and every Legislative Assembly for three years from its first meeting.

Provided that—

(a) either chamber of the legislature may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General and

(b) any such period may be extended by the Governor-General if in special circumstances, he so thinks fit, and

(c) after the dissolution of either chamber the Governor-General shall appoint a date not more than six months or with the sanction of the Secretary of State, not more than nine months after the date of dissolution for the next session of that chamber

22 (1) An official shall not be qualified for election as a member of either chamber of the Indian legislature, and, if any non official member of either chamber accepts office in the service of the Crown in India his seat in that chamber shall become vacant

(4) Every member of the Governor General's Executive Council shall be nominated as a member of one chamber of the Indian legislature, and shall have the right of attending in and addressing the other chamber, but shall not be a member of both chambers

24 (3) If any Bill which has been passed by one chamber is not, within six months after the passage of the Bill by that chamber, passed by the other chamber either without amendments or with such amendments as may be agreed to by the two chambers, the Governor-General may in his discretion refer the matter for decision to a joint sitting of both chambers Provided that standing orders made under this section may provide for meetings of members of both chambers appointed for the purpose, in order to discuss any difference of opinion which has arisen between the two chambers

(4) Without prejudice to the powers of the Governor General under section sixty-eight of the principal Act, the Governor-General may where a Bill has been passed by both chambers of the Indian legislature, return the Bill for reconsideration by either chambers

(7) Subject to the rules and standing orders affecting the chamber, there shall be freedom of speech in both chambers of the Indian legislature No person shall be liable to any proceeding in any court by reason of his speech or vote in either chamber, or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of either chamber

25 Annual Report —(1) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Governor General in Council shall be laid in the form of a statement before both chambers of the Indian legislature in each year

(2) No proposal for the appropriation of any revenue or moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor General

(3) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to the following heads of expenditure shall not be submitted to the vote of the legislative assembly, nor shall they be open to discussion by either chamber at the time when the annual statement is under consideration unless the Governor-General otherwise directs—

(i) interest and sinking fund charges on loans and

(ii) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law, and

(iii) salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council, and

(iv) salaries of chief commissioners and judicial commissioners, and

(v) expenditure classified by the order of the Governor-General in Council as—

(a) ecclesiastical,

(b) political,

(c) defence

(4) If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of revenue of money, does or does not relate to the above heads the decision of the Governor-General on the question shall be final

(5) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to heads or expenditure not specified in the above heads shall be submitted to the vote of the legislative assembly in the form of demands for grants

(6) The legislative assembly may assent or refuse its assent to any demand or may reduce the amount referred to in any demand by a reduction of the whole grant

(7) The demands as voted by the legislative assembly shall be submitted to the Governor-General in Council, who shall, if he declares that he is satisfied that any demand which has been refused by the legislative assembly is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, by the legislative assembly

the dictionary of Senhor Gonçalves Viana deserves especial mention because in a great measure it takes in its fore-runners

31 Achinese[1]

Achinese is one of the languages spoken in Sumatra and which has, as its name indicates, its home in Achen (correctly Acheh) which lies in the northern extremity of the island and belongs to Holland [2] It presents a very close affinity to the Malay language, but is less cultivated and less rich in its vocabulary Its literature consists of poetical and theological compositions, and of many chronicles The population is almost entirely Mahommedan and uses the Arabic character

The influence of Portuguese on this language is not very large, and must have been due directly or indirectly to Malay The Portuguese had constant relations, as a rule hostile, with the Achinese who in the 16th and 17th centuries represented the most powerful indigenous power in Sumatra [3]

---

friend sent me a copy on loan from the library of Cardinal Mezzofanti, now brought together in the College of the Propaganda Fide

[1] See *The Encyclopædia Britannica*

[2] 'The Portuguese generally called it *Achem* (or frequently, by the adhesion of the genitive preposition, *Dachem*)' *Hobson Jobson* António Nunes makes a distinction between 'Dachem grande' (Great Achem) and 'Dachem pequeno' (Little Achem) *Livro dos Pesos da Ymdia*

[3] [Luis Camoens, the poet, composed an ode to Dom Francisco Coutinho, Count of Redendo, who was Viceroy of Portuguese India from 1561–1564, for the Viceroy had sanctioned the publication of Garcia d'Orta's *Colloquies on the Simples and Drugs of India* and Camoens was d'Orta's intimate friend This ode is published in d'Orta's book and contains an eloquent address to the Viceroy Among other things he says of him that perhaps his thoughts are busy with pernicious war (*guerra infesta*) or with bloody Taprobanic Achen, the scourge of the sea (sanguinolento Taprobanico Achem, que o mar molesta) This reference to Achen bears witness to the hostile relations between it and the Portuguese in the 6th century It is also interesting as proof of the fact that Camoens like many other educated men in his age identified Taprobana of the Greeks in this passage with Sumatra and not with Ceylon —Ed]

Constituency	Name.
Tanjore *cum* Trichinopoly (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Bahadur G Krishnamacharlar
Madura and Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr B Rajaram Pandian
West Coast and Nilgiris (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr K P Thampan
North Madras (Muhammadan)	Mahomed Muazzam Saheb Bahadur
South Madras (Muhammadan)	Moulvi Sayyid Murtuza Saheb Bahadur
West Coast and Nilgiris (Muhammadan)	Kottai Uppi Saheb Bahadur
Madras (European)	Mr C. B Elliott, M A
Madras Landholders	Raja Sir Vasudeva Rajah, Kt , C I E
Madras Indian Commerce	Mr Jamal Mahomed Saib
Bombay City (Non-Muhammadan Urban)	Mr Naoriji M Dumasia
Ditto	Sir Cawasji Jehangir, K C I E , O B E
Sind (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Diwan Lalchand Nawalrai
Bombay Northern Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr N N Anklesaria *
Bombay Central Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla K C S I , C I E *
Bombay Central Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr B V Jadhav
Ditto	Mr N R Gunjal
Bombay Southern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rao Bahadur B L Patil
Bombay City (Muhammadan Urban)	Mr Rahimtoola M Chinoy
Sind (Muhammadan Rural)	Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon
Ditto	Nawab Naharsinghji Ishwarsingji
Bombay (European)	Mr L F Sykes
Ditto	Mr G I Griffiths
The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau (Indian Commerce)	
Gujarat and Deccan Sardars and Inamdars (Landholders)	Sardar G N Majumdar
Bombay Millowners' Association (Indian Commerce) **	Mr Hormusji Peeroshaw Mody
Calcutta (Non-Muhammadan Urban)	Mr C C Biswas
Calcutta Suburbs (Non-Muhammadan Urban)	Mr Nabakumar Sing Dudhoria
Burdwan Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Babu Amarnath Dutt
Presidency Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Pundit Satyendranath Sen
Dacca Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Kshitish Chandra Neogy
Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr S C Mitra
Calcutta and Suburbs (Muhammadan Urban)	Sir Abdur Rahim, K C S I , K T
Burdwan and Presidency Divisions (Muhammadan Rural)	Dr Sir A Suhrawardy
Dacca *cum* Mymensingh (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr A H Ghuznavi
Bakergunj *cum* Faridpur (Muhammadan Rural)	Haji Choudhary Mohamad Ismail Khan
Chittagong Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Md Anwarul Azim
Rajshahi Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Kabir-ud-Din Amed
Bengal (European)	Mr W Arthur Moore, M B E
Do	Mr E Studd
Do	Mr G Morgan, C I E
Bengal Landholders	Mr Dhirendra Kanta Lahiri Chaudhury
Bengal National Chamber of Commerce (Indian Commerce)	Mr Satish Chandra Sen
Cities of the United Provinces (Non-Muhammadan Urban)	Lala Rameshwar Prasad Bagla
Meerut Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Chaudhri Isra
Agra Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Kunwar Raghubir Singh
Rohilkund and Kumaon Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr C S Ranga Iyer

* Elected President. ** Entitled to representation in rotation

The influence of Portuguese on its vocabulary, which is purer than that of other languages which are allied to it is both direct and indirect as in the case of Javanese There existed in Sunda a large Portuguese colony of which Fernão Pinto and other writers make frequent mention

34 Javanese

'From the linguistic standpoint, Javanese is without doubt the most important of all the Malayo-Polynesian group It is spoken by many millions of men, belonging to a tribe which occupies unquestionably the first place among the peoples of the Archipelago in development and civilisation This language, which extends towards the centre of the island of Java as well as towards the east is distinguished by the copiousness of its vocabulary and its forms, as well as by the richness of its literature' Heyligers

It has three principal dialects High Javanese—a ceremonial dialect, Low Javanese—the popular dialect, Middle Javanese—the colloquial dialect There also exists a poetic form of language, called Kavi, which is charged with Sanskrit terms The foreign ingredients in the language are the same as in the Malay Its characters are derived from the Indian but are much modified and complicated

It is true the Portuguese never conquered the island but, all the same, they visited its harbours very often and maintained political and commercial relations with it It is by this means and by the contact of other languages, principally Low Malay, that many Portuguese terms found their way into Javanese

Some of these as the result of special evolution passed into Krama or High Javanese, in harmony with the nature of the dialect

35 Madurese

Madurese is the indigenous language of the island of Madura and of the immigrants who have been established for centuries

Province or body represented	Name
NOMINATED MEMBERS—INCLUDING THE PRESIDENT (41)	
(a) OFFICIAL MEMBERS (26)	
Government of India	The Hon Sir George Rainy, K C I E, C S I
Do	The Hon Sir James Crerar, K C S I, C I E
Do	The Hon Sir George Schuster, K C M G, C B E, M C
Do	The Hon Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, K C S I
Do	The Hon Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain, K C I E, Kt
Do	Mr Evelyn Berkeley Howell, C S I, C I E
Do	Sir Alfred Alan Lethbridge Parsons, Kt, C I E
Do	Mr T Ryan
Do	Mr Gerard Mackworth Young, C.I E
Do	Mr Kodikal Sanjiva Row
Do	Mr S Lall
Do	Mr S N Roy
Do	Mr R S Bajpai, C B E
Do	Sir Lancelot Graham, K C I E, I C S
Do	Mr J A Shillidy
Madras	Mr A H A Todd
Do	Rai Bahadur U Rama Rao
Bombay	Mr H E Knight
Do	Mr H Montgomery
Bengal	Mr Joseph Charles French
Do	Mr Rajnarayan Banerji
The United Provinces	Qazi Aziz-ud-din Ahmad Bilgrami
The Punjab	Khan Bahadur Malik Allah Baksh Khan Tiwana M B E
Bihar and Orissa	Mr Ram Prashad Natrayan Sahi
The Central Provinces	Mr James Ferguson Dyer
Assam	Mr W A Cosgrave, C I E
Burma	Major H R Pelly
(b) Berar representative (1)	Mr S G Jog
(c) NON OFFICIAL MEMBERS (14)	
Bombay	Dr R D Daini
Bengal	Rai Bahadur Satya Charan Mukherjee
The Punjab	Sardar Bahadur Sardar Jawahar Singh, C I E
Do	Honv Captain Rao Bahadur Ch Lal Chand, O B E
Do	Sardar Bahadur Captain Hera Singh Brar, M B E
Do	Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Kt, C S I
Bihar and Orissa	Mr Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma, C I E
Lucknow	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed
North West Frontier Province	Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan
Allahabad	H Cecil Desanges
Mysore	Dr Francis X. de Souza
Associated Chambers of Commerce	Mr L V Heathcote
The Depressed Classes	Rao Bahadur Mylai Chinnathambi Rajah
Labour Interests	Mr N M Joshi

The Portuguese had a factory at Borneo (1590–1643) But the Portuguese vocables in this language appear to have found their way chiefly through Malay and other allied tongues When we consider the way these have been transmitted and the scale of the civilisation of the people and of the language wherein they have been admitted, we must confess that the number of the words thus introduced is remarkable

38 Macassar[1]

Macassar is the language of the southern part of the Celebes Island which is called by the same name, and belongs to a special group[2] It is a language that is cultivated, has a literature, and its own characters, preserving the classification of the Devanagri

In its glossary of words there figure many Malay, Javanese, Sundanese, Chinese, and Arabic terms It is thus through the agency of Malay and Javanese as well as through direct influence, principally religious,[3] which was very intense that Portuguese words[4] found their way into it

Bugui[5]

Bugui or Vugui (Bugi or Wugi) is another important language of the Celebes, very much resembling Macassar, and which, according to Cust, has exerted an influence upon the languages of the other islands It has a copious vocabulary in which many Arabic words have found their way through the influence of Mahommedanism, it has also a rich literature, ancient and

---

[1] See Matthes, *Makassarsch-Hollandsch Woordenboek*

[2] 'According to Crawfurd this name (Celebes) is unknown to the natives, not only of the great island itself but of the Archipelago generally, and must have arisen from some Portuguese misunderstanding or corruption' *Hobson-Jobson* Fernão Pinto calls it 'The Island of Selebres'

[3] See Diogo do Couto, Dec V, VII, 2

[4] It is not known when and by whom the Portuguese terms belonging to the card game of quadrille were introduced, they are not to be met with in any other of the languages except this and in Bugui

[5] See Matthes, *Boegineesch Hollandsch Woordenboek*

Constituency	Name
B —NOMINATED MEMBERS—*excluding the President*	
(a) *Official Members (not more than 19 excluding President)*	
Government of India	His Excellency General Sir Philip Walhoue Chetwode, Kt, G C B, K C M G D S O
Do	Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, K C S I
Do	Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl I Husain, K C I E
Do. . .	Sir John Perronet Thompson, C S I.
Do .	Mr H W Emerson, C I E, C B E
Do	Sir Charles Watson, K C I E, C S I
Do. . .	Mr J C B Drake, C I E, C B E
Do. ..	Mr A F L Brayne C I E
Do . . .	J A Shillidy, C.S I
Do	Maj-Gen J W D Megaw, C I E, M B, K H P, I M S
The United Provinces	Rai Bahadur Lala Chiman Lal
The Punjab	Nawab Malik Muhammad Hayat Khan Noon C S I
Bihar and Orissa	Mr J T Whitty, C I E
(b) *Berar Representative*	
Berar Representative . . .	Mr. Ganesh Srikrishna Khaparde
(c) *Non Official Members.*	
Madras	Sir Sankaran Nair, Kt
Do .. .	Mr M. D Devadoss
Do	Mr G A Natesan
Bombay	Sir Dinshah Edulji Wacha, Kt
Bengal .	Jyotsnanath Ghosal, C S I, C I E
Do. . .	Nawab Khwaja Habibullah
Do	Mr Bijay Kumar Basu
Central Provinces .	Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, K C I.E., Kt
The United Provinces .	Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Israr Hasan Khan, Kt, C.I.E
Do . . .	Raja Bijoy Singh Dudhoria, of Azimgani
The Punjab . .	Sirdar Charanjit Singh
North-West Frontier Provinces ..	Major Nawab Mahomed Akbar Khan, C I E, Khan of Hoti

chumbo (lead), *sal* (salt), *lebre* (hare), *cabra* (goat), which are not to be found in the other languages [1] The others which are met with in Nicobarese must have found their way in a great measure through Malay Again there were Catholic missions on these islands during the 17th century

41 Teto [2]

The Portuguese colony of Timor has an indigenous population of a million which is composed of Malay new-comers, and the aboriginal negritos They speak in the country five languages or principal dialects which are very closely related and having local variations they are Teto Galoli Uaima Macaque and Midic [3]

Teto is the one generally used over the island [4] it is an uncultivated language and possesses neither a literature nor its own alphabet The speech of Dili, which is the capital city differs from the language of the interior as much in its vocabulary as in its structure and syntax [5]

---

[1] 'There are five or six islands which have very good water and anchorages for shipping inhabited by poor Heathen, these islands are called Nacabar Duarte Barbosa, p 374 [Hak Soc Longworth Dames's Transl, Vol II, p 181] 'Francisco de Almeida on his way from India to Sumatra died of fever in the islands of Nicubar' Fernão Pinto, Ch XX 'Returning to D Paulo de Lima (who had been becalmed among the islands of Nicobar) Fr João dos Santos, II, p 210

[2] See Aparicio da Silva, *Diccionario de Portuguez-Tetum* Rafael das Dores, *Diccionario Teto Português* Dr Alberto Osorio de Castro, *Flores de Coral, s v Timor*

[3] See Dr Castro, *op cit*, p 189

[4] It is spoken in Dili, Viqueque, Luca, Lachute, Alas Suai Monofahi, Berique, Dotic, Bibiçuçu, Samoro, Batugadi, Sanir, Balibó, Cova, Joanilo, Silacan, and Fialaran

'Tetum is almost the *lingua franca* of this country, just as Galoli is among the people on the littoral to the east of Dilli' Dr Castro, p 189

[5] 'The dialect which is spoken in Delly, which is *Teto* or *Tetum*, is understood over all the island nevertheless the Teto spoken in Lachute and in other parts is very different from that dialect' José dos Santos Vaquinhas, *Timor*, in *Journal* Geo Soc of Lisbon, 4th ser, p 276

to Africa, but its ethnic and linguistic affinities are with Asia[1] It is on this account that Cust includes Malagasy, which is the language spoken in the island, in his '*Languages of the East Indies*'[2] Its population is about two millions and a half and it is divided among numerous tribes which differ from one another in their physical appearance, the result of a mixture in a greater or smaller degree of the African with the Malay, Arab, or Indian[3] But all speak a common language, which has ten dialects, of which the Hova is the chief and the one that is understood by the bulk of the population[4] It has no peculiar character, and therefore commonly employs the Roman

The affinity of Malagasy to the Malayo-Polynesian Language Family was observed four centuries ago and has now been confirmed by the investigations in modern times of Van der Tuuck Marre, Marin, and W E Cousins[5] But the roots of the words

---

1 'The names Madagascar and S Lourenço are foreign Among the native population no general name for the whole island has been found' Rev Luis Mariano, *Relação da jornada e descobrimento da ilha de S Lourenço* (1613), in *Journal*, Geo Soc of Lisbon, 7th ser, p 315

2 'This island of San Lourenço, which writers call Madagascar All this island is inhabited by peoples not as black as the negroes, nor as fair as the Mohammedans of all that coast The presumption is that this island was conquered by the Jáos (Javanese) and that the inhabitants are a half breed people, the result of the fusion of the conquerors with the former natives of the country who must have been the Caffres (negroes) from the other side of the mainland' Diogo do Couto, Dec VII, IV, 5

3 'The second Mohammedan king who reigned in Cambay and who was a great conqueror sent certain ships to the coast of Melinde these touched at the island of San Lourenço, and as they were unseaworthy, they remained there and their crew helped to people some of the ports' *Commentarios de Afonso de Albuquerque*, IV, Ch 23

4 'The language in use all over is Buque, and it is so uniform all over the island that the natives from the southernmost point understand it just as well as those from the northernmost, its vocabulary is poor, but on that account as easy to learn as to pronounce' Rev Mariano, *op cit*, p 353

5 'In the interior of the island, and other parts and the coasts, only Buque is spoken, which is the language of the natives, entirely different from the Caffre (negro) language, but very similar to Malay, this is almost a sure proof that the first settlers came from the ports of Malacca *Id*, p 323

Education

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] required perhaps the most [illegible] additional provision for [illegible] Industrial Education including [illegible] of Engineering and [illegible] of a Technological Institution [illegible] In spite however of [illegible] provide all the [illegible] and hard earned [illegible] increased number [illegible] evidence of ad[illegible] fact that the [illegible] increased from [illegible] 1871 [illegible] or about 47 [illegible]

[illegible] in Public Instruction increased [illegible] 1878 to 10,211 [illegible] increased by 1,51[illegible] to [illegible] in Public decreased [illegible] of the [illegible] in Public[illegible] [illegible] Primary School and [illegible]

[illegible] and un[illegible] in Public during the [illegible] and the number of [illegible]

[illegible] total of [illegible] town and villa[illegible] [illegible] the avera[illegible] [illegible] town or villa[illegible] with a school [illegible] square mile [illegible] of [illegible] under instruction in all kind of [illegible] total population wa[illegible] in the preceding year [illegible] for elementary under instruction to the [illegible] was 3.00 [illegible]

Hindu pupil[illegible] in recognised institutions numbered [illegible] Muhammadans 22,932, Indian Christians 7,102, Parsis 17,127, European and Anglo Indians 6,047. The rest comprised 27,[illegible] Jains, 1,308 Sikhs, and 3,020 Jews and others.

The total expenditure on Public Instruction in 1930-31 was Rs. 402 lakhs of which 50.7 per cent was met from Government funds, 17.6 per cent from Board funds, 18.6 per cent from fees, and 13.1 per cent from other sources. Primary schools absorbed over Rs. 201 lakhs, exclusive of expenditure on inspection, construction, and repairs.

The Educational Department is administered by a Director, with an Inspector in each Division and a Deputy or Assistant Inspector in each district.

Higher education in the Presidency is controlled by the Bombay University which was established in 1857. The constitution of the University has recently undergone, however, considerable changes in virtue of a new enactment known as the Bombay University Act of 1928. This Act altered the whole constitution of the University so as to make it adequately representative with a view to bringing into closer association with the public the industrial commercial and civic life of the people of the Presidency to enable it to provide greater facilities for higher education in all branches of learning including Technology and to undertake on a larger scale than heretofore post-graduate

European and American foreigners, and sometimes even among the Chinese themselves who speak very different dialects

'In its first and low form,' says Leland, 'as it is given in the vocabularies published for the use of servants, Pidgin is a very rude jargon, in which English words singularly mutilated, owing to the difficulty of expressing their sounds in written Chinese, are set forth according to the rules of the Chinese grammar In fact, it is a translation, word by word with little effort at inflection or conjugation, in view of the fact that such grammatical forms, as we understand them, do not exist in Chinese The result of this, naturally is that the vocabulary being very limited, a Chinaman learns Pidgin-English with no more difficulty than is presented by the acquisition of a few hundred words, whose pronunciation and grammar have been modified to accommodate themselves to his own language In this it resembles exactly *posh an posh* or the corrupt Romany dialect spoken by the Gipsies in England in which Hindi-Persian words follow English grammatical structure [1]

It is owing to the facility with which the Chinese learn this dialect and the good will of the foreigners to go and meet them half-way, that it has spread to such an incredible extent, thus preparing the ground to make English the language of the Pacific And as the Chinaman learns more easily a Romanic language than pure English, it is probable that were it not for the Pidgin jargon, corrupt Portuguese would have formed the popular means of communication between the foreigners and the natives of China—the large number of Portuguese words which at present exist in Pidgin-English appears to prove it'

The word *pidgin* is supposed to be a corruption of the English word *business*, but with a meaning much more extensive and varied And as commerce is the one great bond between the

---

[1] 'Pitchin English (business English) is the commercial language of the ports of China, it is bad English with some Portuguese words, the grammatical construction being English' J H Calado Crespo, *Cousas da China*, p 16

Estimated Revenue for 1931-32

		Rs
	DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE	
V	Land Revenue	[illegible]
VI	Excise	[illegible]
VII	Stamps	[illegible]
VIII	Forest	[illegible]
IX	[illegible]	[illegible]
IXA	Scheduled Taxes	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]
	Irrigation, Embankment, &c., Revenue Account	
XIII	Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	[illegible]
XIV	Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	16,62,000
	Total	75,94,000
	Debt Service	
XVI	Interest	1,43,44,000
	Civil Administration	
XVII	Administration of Justice	18,10,000
XVIII	Jails and Convict Settlements	[illegible]
XIX	Police	[illegible]
XXI	Education	14,[illegible],000
XXII	Medical	13,3[illegible],000
XXIII	Public Health	1[illegible],65,000
XXIV	Agriculture	3,82,000
XXV	Industries	5,000
XXVI	Miscellaneous Departments	13,86,000
	Total	91,03,000

		Rs
	Civil Works	
XXX	Civil Works	57,79,000
XXXI	Bombay Development Scheme	28,63,000
	Total	86,12,000
	Miscellaneous	
XXXII	Transfers from Famine Fund	13,68,000
XXXIII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation	14,02,000
XXXIV	Stationery and Printing	4,01,000
XXXV	Miscellaneous	3,00,000
	Total	34,83,000
XL	Extraordinary Receipts	10,71,000
	Total Revenue	15,20,47,000
	Civil Works and Miscellaneous public improvements receipts not charged to Revenue	
	Debt heads —	
	Deposits and advances	
	Loans and advances by provincial Government	
	Advances from provincial Loans Fund	6,12,51,000
	Opening Balance	1,12,96,000
	Grand Total	22,45,94,000

Estimated Expenditure for 1931-32

	DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE	Rs
5	Land Revenue	68,28,000
6	Excise	41,35,000
7	Stamps	2,58,000
8	Forest	41,68,000
8A	Forest Capital outlay	1,38,000
9	Registration	6,71,000
9A	Scheduled Taxes	21,000
	Total	1,62,19,000
	Irrigation, Embankment, &c., Revenue Account.	
14	Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept	59,26,000
15	Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue	21,69,000
15	(1) Other Revenue Expenditure financed from famine Insurance Grants	10,22,000
16	Construction of Irrigation Works	
	Total	01,17,000

		Rs
	Debt Service	
19	Interest on Ordinary Debt	1,69,81,000
20	Interest on other obligations	3,17,000
21.	Reduction or avoidance of debt	15,30,000
	Total	1,88,28,000
	Civil Administration	
22	General Administration	2,28,19,000
24	Administration of Justice	74,80,000
25	Jails and Convict Settlements	25,01,000
26	Police	1,88,98,000
27.	Ports and Pilotage	11,000
30	Scientific Departments	92,000
31	Education	2,01,58,000
32	Medical	52,29,000
33.	Public Health	25,05,000
34	Agriculture	30,49,000
35	Industries	1,39,000
37	Miscellaneous Departments	5,18,000
	Total	[illegible]000

The dialectical differences which are noticeable in different localities are of minor importance and do not stand comparison with those that are to be found in China The dialect of the group of islands, known as Riukiu, deserves especial mention inasmuch as it preserves its archaic character The speech of the Aino tribes of the island of Spezo is totally different from pure Japanese and is therefore not understood by the people of the other islands

In their writing they generally employ Chinese ideographs, which run to about 3,000 in number The proper Japanese script is syllabic made up of 47 syllables,[1] and is known as *Kana*, of which there are two varieties the *Katakana* and *Hiragana* Japanese is written in vertical columns from the right to the left Its literature goes as far back as the 7th century [2]

Portugal was the first European nation which came into contact with Japan and for a long period maintained commercial and missionary relations with it It left, as in almost every other part, indelible traces of its language in the vocabulary of Japan most of which were due to the introduction of new objects and of a new religion Some of the terms have acquired such citizen rights that it is difficult to trace their foreign origin The ancient books of the Japanese abound, according to the testimony of Dr Murakami, in religious terms of foreign origin and only a few of these have entered into the common speech of the people [3]

---

[1] The modification of some of these syllables raises the total number to seventy-three See Ballhorn, *Alphabete orientalischer und occidentalischer Sprachen*

[2] 'Fourteen kinds of letters distinguished not only in their form but in their peculiarity and meaning, the young fidalgos study in the monasteries of the Bonzos' Lucena, *Historia da vida do Padre Francisco de Xavier*, Bk VII, 5

[3] Dr Murakámi, Director of the School for Foreign Languages in Tokio, was kind enough to send me a list of such terms which he had not published in his work to which I have referred above In recent times many English words have been introduced as also words which, though not English, have found their way into the language through English, such as *alcali*, *alcool*, *blanket*, *butter*,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

47 Arabic

There are very many works treating of the Arabic influc on the Spanish languages but very few dealing with the influc of the Spanish languages on Arabic The reason for this n certainly lie in the fact that the influence of the language the Iberic peninsula upon the language of the Mahomme conquerors was neither so intense, nor lasting nor general most important work on this subject known to me is tha Simonet, but it does not appear to be a safe guide because m of the terms, which he sets down as having been taken over f Spain by the Arabs, had, one is inclined to suspect, a diffe origin and a limited range

Arabic is the sacred language of the Mahommedans of I where there are schools in which it is taught But very Portuguese words must have been introduced into it by this w Those that I have recorded in the present work are only suc belong to Eastern Arabic and not to that which is in us Africa, which has many more Even these do not offer, gener speaking, a sure clue to their Portuguese origin Lexicograp refer many of them, as I have noted in various instances Greek, Latin, French, and Italian sources Arabic and Pers therefore, occupy in my work a secondary place

48 Other Languages

Besides the languages already referred to, there are a others whose vocabularies were not the direct object of investigations they are the Chinese, Jewish Turkish, and languages of the Philippines The dictionaries of the o languages which I waded through, incidentally mentioned s Romanic words which are found in these vocabularies But of these are, for certain, of Portuguese origin as *leilão* and *p* are in the Chinese language, the other Romanic words i

declaration on oath two deeds were drawn up, the one in Persian and the o in Portuguese' Diogo do Couto, Dec. V, L. 10

The remodelling, the systematisation, and the adaptation of the Semitic characters to the Indo-European phonetics resulted in the alphabet which is called Brahmi and this in the 5th century And it is from this that all the modern alphabets of India are derived, even the Dravidian, though these might appear so different at the present day The most important of the derived alphabets is the *Nagari* (the city alphabet) or *Devanagri* (that of the city of God) in which are chiefly inscribed the literary monuments of the Sanskrit language and which in its written form dates as far back as the 8th century B C

The following languages follow Devanagri Hindi, Nepali, Bihari, and Kashmiri , Sindhi and Hindustani use this as well as the Arabic-Persian characters , then Marathi, Konkani only partially, and Guzarati make use of this script Punjabi, Bengali, Oriya, Assamese, Sinhalese, Telugu, Kanarese, with Tulu and Malayalam, have their peculiar characters, which differ from the Devanagri in their form but not phonetically or in their arrangement Many of these languages, however, do not use all the Devanagri sounds, and there are some that have one or other especial sound or additional sounds and letters

Among the Dravidian languages only the Tamil alphabet differs a great deal from the Nagri, as much owing to the want of many letters as by the addition of some consonants, and, even more, owing to the use of certain consonants to convey two or three different sounds

The Arab-Persian characters are employed by Hindustani, Sindhi, with a special system of diacritical marks, Malay and Achinese

Burmese, Tibetan, Siamese, Kambojan, Batta, Javanese, as well as Sundanese and Balinese and Madurese use their own characters, derived from the Aryan script, but a great deal modified The alphabet of Bugui and Macassar have been co-ordinated according to the Devanagri system

Garo, Khassi, Dayak, Nicobarese, Teto, Galoli, Malagasy, and to a partial extent, Konkani, Low Malay, and Sundanese, use the

suffered from the present commercial depression. The manufacturing activities which are at present under the direction of the Department of Industries are mainly confined to the production of soap The match making industry is just raising its head in Madras There are 23 indigenous match factories run on cottage lines In 1927, the Council complied with a demand made by the minister in charge of Industries for funds for appointing a special officer to conduct an exhaustive survey of the existing and potential cottage industries in the Presidency The Special Officer has concluded his survey His reports have been published The report of the Cottage Industries Committee appointed at the instance of the Legislative Council, to examine the Special Officer's report and to submit proposals to Government for an effective organisation of such of the industries as deserve encouragement has also been published for general information The recommendations of the Committee were carefully considered by Government but owing to financial stringency they decided that such of the recommendations as involved additional expenditure should be postponed for the present They have however passed orders on those recommendations which are merely administrative in character and do not involve additional expenditure The aggregate value of seaborne trade of the Presidency which was Rs 1,14,70,38,699 in 1928-29 has declined to Rs 1,11,43,56,961 in 1929-30 As in other provinces, the forest resources are exploited by Government There are close upon 19,000 square miles of reserved forests

Education

The Presidency's record in the sphere of education has been one of continuous progress There are at present about 56,000 public institutions, ranging from village primary schools to arts and professional colleges, their total strength being about 2,729,000 Special efforts are being made to provide education for boys belonging to the Depressed Classes The Council passed a resolution in the year 1927 at the instance of a nominated member that poor girls reading in any educational institution in the province—Government, local fund, Municipal or aided—should be exempted from School fees in any Standard up to III Form The total expenditure of the province on Education is in the neighbourhood of Rs 542 lakhs The principal educational institutions in the province are the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities, the Presidency College, the Christian College the Loyola College, the Pachaiyappa's College, and the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, the St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, the Government College, Kumbakonam, the Government College, Rajamundry, the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, the Medical Colleges at Madras and Vizagapatam and the Engineering College at Madras (Guindy)

Cochin Harbour Scheme

The importance of this project lies in the fact that a good harbour at Cochin would lead to the development of a valuable hinterland and provide a ready outlet for agricultural and other produce from an area which is at present not adequately served by a convenient or well-equipped harbour The scheme involves cutting a passage through the bar which hitherto blocked the entrance from the sea to an extensive backwater and by dredging and reclamation, forming a sheltered harbour accessible and giving full protection and facilities at all seasons of the year An agreement has been reached between the Government of Madras and the Darbars of Travancore and Cochin States indicating how the work is to be carried out and outlining the financial arrangements necessary A trial cut was made in 1923 and the effects of the monsoon thereon were observed The results recorded were examined by a Committee of Harbour Engineers in England reported favourably on the prospects of the scheme

The first cut through the bar 400 feet wide by 32½ feet deep was completed on 30th March 1928 The channel through the outer bar is now 3 miles long by 450 feet wide and has an average depth of 35 feet at low water The dredging of the mooring area has been completed Since March 1930 the Harbour has been in constant and regular use by all ships Vessels up to 30 feet draught and 510 feet in length can moor inside and a berth will shortly be available for taking any ship up to 700 feet long and 30 feet draught

Proposals are being formulated for the next stage of the works which include the construction of deep water jetties with railway connections, construction of godowns and transit sheds, the installation of rapid handling cranes and other transport facilities These improvements are to be made on the new reclamation of which 175 acres have been formed already by dredging from the harbour It is intended to connect this to the main land by a railway bridge across the backwater Reclamation is still in progress and when completed it will provide sufficient space for about 20 or 30 large vessels to load or unload at the same time The Shoranur-Ernakulam line is being converted from metre to broad-gauge, and is to be extended to the wharves at the reclamation The possibility of providing further facilities by carrying the metre-gauge system through to the harbour is under investigation These developments will enhance the utility of the port to the planting and agricultural areas in that part of the Presidency

Vizagapatam Harbour Project

Even more pregnant with future possibilities is the scheme for the development of the Vizagapatam harbour The Vizagapatam Harbour is constructed under the control of the Government of India. Proposals for the development of the port at this place have been under consideration since 1859, but the success of the project is bound up with the construction of direct railway communication between Vizagapatam and the Central Provinces, for the quantity of trade which could be obtained from the littoral itself is insufficient to justify the capital expenditure which would be required In May 1925 the Government of India declared Vizagapatam a major

II In the Dravidian and in some of the Neo-Aryan languages *e* and *o* are short and long I represent them as *ē* and *ō* when long and unstressed Sinhalese has in addition *e* diphthong (=æ), short and long, much palatalised I transliterate it generally as *e* and *e*, or better, as *e* and *ē* Konkani has *e* and o open and closed, I represent them when necessary by *é* and *ó* when open and accented, and by *ê* and *ô* when closed The Dravidian languages have many terminations ending in *u* very short, which it is usual to represent by *u* or *u* Grammarians, according to Caldwell, give to such a quarter of the length of a long vowel

III Many of the Neo-Aryan languages do not pronounce the short *a* at the end of a word and frequently also not when it occurs in the middle of a word, although they write the consonant whole (without the *virāma*) as though the vowel was a part of it Thus they write राम Rāma, but pronounce it Rām In such cases I drop the *a* in transliteration

IV The Dravidian and many of the Neo-Aryan languages have the sound as well as the letter ळ *la* cerebral, which in Sanskrit is only to be met with in Vedic writings

V Konkani, Marathi, and Telugu have two letters with two distinct sounds each of them, without any graphic sign to distinguish the phonetic changes, the normal (before *e* and *i*) *ch* explosive (like the italian *c* before *e* and *i*) and *ts* almost equivalent to *zz* in Italian, *j* explosive (as in English) and *z* (or *dz*) [1] I have marked the difference when transcribing such sounds

VI For very especial and weighty reasons I have made the following alterations in the rules for the transliteration mentioned above *ch*, *chh*, I represent by *c*, *ch*, *x* (palatal) by *ç* (or *ś*) and *s*, I have employed *n*, as a rule, not only to convey the sound of the nasal dental consonant, but also the guttural *n* and the palatal *ñ* All the nasals, when they figure in the middle of a word and unaccompanied by a vowel, are commonly represented

---

[1] Beames calls *ts* and *dz* 'non-assimilated palatals'

[illegible]

Co-operation

[illegible] The Minister General [illegible] Tenants of Deputy [illegible] deputy [illegible] Deputy [illegible] Labour Central [illegible] in [illegible] amendment [illegible]

[illegible] Bank was [illegible] in Madras In order to finance primary [illegible] banks by [illegible] debentures on [illegible] to the Primary Banks The Government [illegible] financial in various ways [illegible] to carry on its work [illegible] fully

Social Legislation

The Hindu Religious Endowments Act which has for its object the better administration and governance of certain Hindu religious endowments came into force early in 1925 It provides for the appropriation of the surplus funds of the endowments to religious, educational and charitable purposes not inconsistent with the objects of the institutions to which they are attached The Act has been working satisfactorily Doubts having been raised as to the validity of the Act it was re-enacted and passed into law as Act No II of 1927 The new Act came into force on 8th February 1927 Another piece of legislation—a non-official Bill—which has raised a heated controversy is the Malabar Tenancy Bill, which aims to confer, subject to certain conditions, occupancy rights on Kanom tenants and actual cultivators of the soil As there was a sharp difference of opinion on the very principles of the Bill, the Governor withheld his assent and a committee was appointed to go into the matter thoroughly and its findings have been submitted and the same have been published with a view to receive objections and suggestions "The recommendations of the Committee were placed before a Round Table Conference consisting of the representatives of the Jenmies, Tenants and of the Government The objections and suggestions made by the representatives at the Conference were carefully considered by the Government and the Government redrafted the Bill and introduced it in the Council on 6th August 1929 The Bill was passed by the Council on 14th October 1929 His Excellency the Governor was of opinion that changes were [illegible] of certain clauses of the Bill [illegible] by the Council and has accordingly [illegible] the Bill to the Legislative Council under Section 81 A (1) of the Government of India Act for reconsideration The Bill finally [illegible] by the Legislative Council and Mr [illegible] received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 28th March 1930 The assent of His Excellency the Governor General to it is awaited Noteworthy among other efforts at legislation for social reform was the non official resolution passed by the Council recommending to Government to undertake legislation or to recommend the Government of India to do so to put a stop to the practice of dedicating young women and girls to Hindu temples which as generally resulted in exposing them to immoral purposes under the pretext of caste Mr Muthulakshmi Reddi, Ex Deputy President of the Legislative Council introduced a bill in the Legislative Council on 5th September 1929 so as to enfranchise or free the lands held by Inam holding Devadasis on condition of [illegible] in Hindu temples from such condition The bill was passed into law on 1st February 1929 The Act received the assent of the Governor on 12th April 1929 and of the Governor General on 13th May 1929 Rules have been framed to give effect to the provisions of the Act and the enfranchisement of Devadasi Inams is now in progress On 21th January 1930 Mrs Muthulakshmi Reddi introduced another bill in the Legislative Council with the object of putting an end to the dedication of young women and girls not only among Inam-holding Devadasis but among Devadasis as a whole The bill was discussed in the Council and circulated to elicit opinion As in the meantime Mrs Muthulakshmi Reddi resigned her membership in the Council the bill was not proceeded with Subsequently, the Council also dissolved and the bill lapsed A bill for the suppression of brothels and of traffic in women and girls was introduced in the Council by Mr K R Venkatarama Ayyar on 5th September 1928 and was passed into law on 31st January 1930 The Act received the assent of the Governor on 24th February 1930 and of the Governor-General on 28th March 1930 It has not however been brought into force yet owing to certain practical difficulties An amending Act was passed by the Legislative Councils on 30th October 1931 It has yet to receive the assent of the Governor and the Governor General The amending Act enables the Local board to bring the Act into force in selected areas and to extend it gradualy to other areas as circumstances permit and also to bring into force such of its provisions as may be practicable in any particular area It was also resolved to ask Government to fix as their goal local prohibition of drink in the presidency within 20 years In pursuance of this resolution and of the recommendations of the Excise Advisory Committee thereon, Government have in 1929 sanctioned a scheme of propaganda against the use of alcoholic liquors and intoxicating drinks

III *K*, *ch*, *t*, *t*, *p*, being medial and simple, that is, when not double, sound as *g*, *j* (very little used in vernacular words), *d*, *d*, *b* *Ch* initial, and even intervocalic, is represented at times by the unstressed *i* or the Sanskrit *ś* or *ç*, the same is also used to mark the sibilant dental *s* I transcribe *ch*, *j*, and *s*, but not *i* which is not much used The *d* intervocalic in Tamil and Malayalam is very soft like *th* in English in than, that I am not differentiating it from simple *d*, nor does Caldwell make a difference between them In foreign words there occur high sounding initial syllables

IV The Tamil rule regarding sonorous medials is likewise observed in Malayalam, but with distinct letters, except *k* medial which sounds like *g* weak, almost like *h*, and is transliterated by a special sign which I omit

V The consonants peculiar to this language are *l̲*, *ḷ* *ṇ* The first which also occurs in Malayalam 'is pronounced differently in different districts,' says Caldwell According to this writer the normal sound of this resembles the English *r* in farm, more liquid and post-palatal According to Percival it is a mixture of *r*, *l*, and of the French *j* Telugu substitutes it by *d* cerebral and modern Kanarese by *l* cerebral

VI The *ḷ* hard, at present used in Tamil and Malayalam, has a sound which is midway between the cerebrals *d* and *l* as in the English *crack*

VII *N*, the last letter of the alphabet, is not differentiated phonetically from the *n* dental, it has, on this account, no discriminating mark

VIII Some of the vowels shade off into different sounds before certain consonants which I find unnecessary to describe The diphthong *ai* occurs but rarely [1]

---

[1] The Dravidian languages generally retain the tonic accent of Portuguese words in the syllable on which it falls

Heads of Accounts.	Budget Estimates, 1931-32	Heads of Accounts	Budget Estimates 1931-32.
Revenue—*contd*	Rs	Disbursements	Rs
XXXIV—Stationery and Printing	3,50,400	Expenditure (from Statement B)	18,22,12,300
XXXV—Miscellaneous	11,59,300	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	
(a) Total—Revenue	18,29,69,500	52A—Capital outlay on Forests	13,200
Receipts		55—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	91,45,000
Revenue (from Statement A)	18,29,69,500	56C—Capital outlay on Industrial Development	2,21,300
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	7,57,200	58—Capital outlay on Hydro-Electric Schemes	67,19,500
Loans and advances by Provincial Government	44,42,400	60—Civil Works—not charged to Revenue	
Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund, Government of India	47,00,000	60B—Payment of commuted value of Pensions	—1,41,900
Suspense	1,09,40,000	Total	1,59,57,100
Subventions from Central Road Development Account	12,35,000	Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	43,43,600
Depreciation Funds	1,62,700	Advances from Provincial Loans Fund, Government of India	30,36,000
Famine Relief Fund	2,88,400	Suspense	1,09,40,000
Appropriations for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	30,36,000	Subventions from Central Road Development Account	19,50,000
		Depreciation Funds	66,600
		Famine Relief Fund	37,000
Total—Receipts	20,77,74,000	Total—Disbursements	21,85,42,600
Opening Balance { Famine Relief Fund	52,44,228	Closing Balance { Famine Relief Fund	54,95,628
Opening Balance { General Balances	3,38,18,499	Closing Balance { General Balances	2,27,98,499
Grand Total	24,68,36,727	Grand Total	24,68,36,727

Governor

His Excellency Lt Col the Right Hon Sir George Frederick Stanley, P C G C I E, G.M G

Personal Staff

Private Secretary, A D Crombie, I C S
Military Secy, Major L Bootle-Wilbraham, M G
Surgeon, Major D P Johnstone, C I E, O B E R A M C (Retd)
Aides-de-Camp, Capt Sir Charles Buchanan, Bart Capt R F Craster, Capt A W A Smith and Capt Goschen
Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Sher Bahadur Khan
Commandant, H E the Governor's Body Guard, Capt H C Mostyn-Owen

Members of Council

The Hon Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur
The Hon Dewan Bahadur Sir M Krishnan Nair
The Hon Mr A Y G Campbell, C S I, C I E, C.B, E, V D I C S
The Hon Mr H G Stokes, C S I., C I E, I C S

Ministers

The Hon Dewan Bahadur B Munuswamy Naidu (Local Self-Government, Religious Endowments and Public Health)
The Hon Mr P T Rajan (Development, Public Works and Registration)
The Hon Dewan Bahadur S Kumaraswamy Reddiar (Education and Excise)

Secretaries to Government

Chief Secretary, G T H Bracken, C I E, I C S
Secretary, Finance Department, H M Wood, I C S
Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, E Conran Smith, C I E, I C S
Secretary, Public Works and Labour Departments, A G Leach, I C S
Secretary to Government, Development Department, S V Ramamurti, I C S

Miscellaneous Appointments

Director of Public Instruction, Richard Littlehailes M A (on deputation) Robert George Grieve, M A, C I E (*Offg*)

VI Malay does not use in its vernacular speech the following Arabic letters *th*, *h*, *kh*, *z*, *sh*, *s*, *d*, *t*, *z*, ', *gh*, *f*, and employs the following in addition to those which it has from the Arabic *ch*, *ng*, *p*, *g*, *ñ*, or *ny*

VII Dutch writers in accordance with the genius of their language transliterate the letters *ch*, *j*, and *ñ* from Malay and the other languages of the Archipelago by *tj*, *dj*, and *nj*, and these they pronounce exactly as in Devanagri 'Ch is always pronounced as *ch* in church' Swettenham 'Or like the Spanish word *muchacho*' Favre '*J* ought to be pronounced as in jury, justice, jew' Rigg '*Ñ* is pronounced as *gn* in *agneau*, it is the Spanish *ñ*' Favre [1]

---

[1] 'The Dutch language does not contain this sound (*ch*), and it is consequently represented by them by *tj*, which does not convey the sound even according to the Dutch use of letters, as *j* with them has the power of the English *y* It rather conveys the force of the French letters so applied' Rigg

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Cardinal Saraiva, D Francisco de S Luís Complete works, 10 vols Especially *The Glossary of Portuguese words derived from Oriental and African Languages excepting Arabic* Lisbon, 1818

Cardim, Rev António Francisco *Batalhas da Companhia de Jesus* Lisbon, 1894

Carter, Charles *An English and Sinhalese Dictionary* Colombo, 1889

Castanheda, Fernão Lopes de *Historia do Descobrimento e Conquista da India* Lisbon, 1833

Castro, Alberto Osório de *Flores de Coral* Dilli, 1908

Castro, João de *Roteiro de Lisboa a Goa* Lisbon, 1882

Ceylon *Glossary of Native, Foreign and Anglicised Words* Colombo 1904

Chronica dos Reys de Bisnaga, edited by David Lopes, Lisbon, 1897

Clough, Rev R *A Dictionary of the Singhalese and English Languages* Colombo, 1830

Collecção de Noticias para a Historia e Geographia das Nações Ultramarinas Lisbon, 1812–1841

Commentarios de Afonso Dalboquerque Lisbon, 1897

Conde de Ficalho *Garcia da Orta e o seu Tempo* Lisbon, 1886 See Orta

Conquista do Reyno de Pegú In an Appendix to the *Peregrinação* by F M Pinto

Costa, Bernardo Francisco da *Manual pratico do agricultor indiano* Lisbon, 1872

Coutinho, Lopo de Sousa *Historia do cerco de Diu* Lisbon, 1890

Couto, Diogo do *Decadas da Asia* Lisbon, 1602 and after

Dialogo do Soldado pratico Lisbon, 1790

Craven, Rev T *The Popular Dictionary English and Hindustani, and Hindustani and English* Lucknow, 1889

The English and Hindi Dictionary Lucknow, 1896

The Gem Dictionary in English and Roman-Urdu Lucknow, 1897

Crawfurd, John *Malay Dictionary* London, 1852

Crepin, P *Nouveau Vocabulaire Français-tonkinois et Tonkinois-français* Paris, 1900

Crespo, Joaquim Heliodoro Calado *Cousas da China* Lisbon, 1898

Cunha, Gerson da *The Origin of Bombay* Bombay, 1900

Cust, Robert N *A Sketch of the Modern Languages of the East Indies* London, 1879

Dalgado, D G *Classificação botanica das plantas e drogas descriptas nos 'Colloquios da India'* by Garcia d'Orta Bombay, 1894

Flora de Goa e Salsetade Lisbon, 1898

The Bengal Presidency.

[illegible]

The People

Of the [illegible] of the Presidency [illegible] per cent are Mahomedans and [illegible] Hindus. These two major religions [illegible] all, but 2.77 per cent of the [illegible] Christians, Buddhists and Animists [illegible] 1,27,873.

Bengali is spoken by nearly two per cent of the population of the Presidency and Hindi and Urdu by 2.8 per cent. The Oriya speaking people number 294,372 and Nepali is the tongue of 91,000 persons principally resident in the Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts. The great majority of the speakers of the Munda languages are Santals in West and North Bengal.

Industries

According to the returns of the Census of 1921 nearly 37 millions or over 77 per cent of the population derive their support from pasture and agriculture, and of these more than 10½ millions are cultivators, and more than 4½ millions farm servants and field labourers. The area under jute in 1931 is estimated at 1,613,700 acres against 1,0 2,300 in 1930. Bengal is the most important rice-producing area in Northern India, [illegible] per cent of [illegible] devoted [illegible] barley, [illegible] area devoted to [illegible] acres [illegible] sugarcane and [illegible] total [illegible] grown for [illegible] every district of [illegible] area under tea in 1931 was [illegible] The [illegible] plantations [illegible] a daily average of 194,411 per [illegible] temporary hands.

Manufacture and Trade

[illegible] of the people of [illegible] important industry [illegible] the chief of which are cotton, [illegible] and jute [illegible] for their [illegible] and around [illegible] of the [illegible] constitute the [illegible] industry of the [illegible]

[illegible] the Indian Jute [illegible] with a view to arrest [illegible] the prices of the manufactured [illegible] due to trade depression to work [illegible] week off per month, [illegible] throughout 1930 but the restrictions [illegible] further intensified in the 1931 by the [illegible] of the loom in all the mills, [illegible] restriction of hours to forty per week, on a [illegible] per month basis, from 60 hours week [illegible] three weeks per month basis. As a result [illegible] the restriction on the working of the mills the profit of the Indian Jute Mills dropped [illegible] against Rs 6.6 crores in the previous year.

During the year 1930-31 the seaborne trade of Calcutta was depressed to an unparalled degree the total aggregate value declining by about Rs 86.44 crores, to Rs 1,72.13 crores, as against Rs 2,58.57 crores in the previous year. This great fall was due to the acute depression in the world trade intensified in Bengal by the political movement for the boycott of foreign, and more especially British goods.

As a result of the depression the Port Commissioners had to handle tonnage which was less than in the previous year by about 22 lakhs.

In the foreign trade, as distinct from the coasting trade, the total aggregated to only Rs 1,40.10 crores as against Rs 2,20.79 crores in the previous year. This falling off was due to the value of imports receding from Rs 86.20 crores to Rs 52.91 crores, and that of exports from Rs 1,14.58 crores to Rs 87.46 crores.

Imports.—The decline in imports was due to a severe contraction in business under practically

Gouveia, Rev António de *Jornada do Arcebispo de Goa* Coimbra, 1606
Grierson, George *Linguistic Survey of India*
The Languages of India Calcutta, 1903
The Languages of India, and the Census of 1901 In *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, April, 1904
Gubernatis, Angelo *Storia dei Viaggiatori italiani alle Indie Orientali* Livorno, 1875
Gundert, Rev H *A Malayalam and English Dictionary* Mangalore, 1872
Haex, David *Dictionarium Malaio-Latinum et Latino Malaicum* Romae, 1631
Hardeland, Aug *Dajaksch-Deutsches Wörterbuch* Amsterdam, 1859
Hepburn, J C *Japanese-English and English Japanese Dictionary* Tokyo, 1907
Heyligers, J C Th *Traces de portugais dan les principales langues des Indes Orientales Néerlandaises* La Haye, 1889
Historia tragico-maritima, compiled by Henrique Gomes de Brito 12 vols Lisbon, 1904–1909
Hobson-Jobson Vid Yule and Burnell
Hoernle and Grierson *A Comparative Dictionary of the Bihari Language* Calcutta, 1885–1889 Incomplete work
Hunter, W W *A Comparative Dictionary of the Languages of India and High Asia* London 1868
Java Information for Travellers Batavia, 1913
Joustra, M *Karo Bataksch Woordenboek* Leyden, 1907
Kazimirski, A de Biberstein *Dictionnaire Arabe-français* Paris, 1860
Kloguen, Dinis L Cottineau de *An Historical Sketch of Goa*, translated by M V de Abreu Nova-Goa, 1858
Lajonquière, M C Lunet de *Dictionnaire Français-Siamois* Paris, 1904
Lal, Ram Narain *The Student's Practical Dictionary English-Hindi* Allahabad, 1908
Lala, Guni. *Anglo-Nagari Dictionary* Dinapore, 1887
Langen, H F H. *Woordenboek der Atjehsche Taal* S Gravenhage, 1889
Laquenan, Monsignor F R *Du Brahmanisme et de ses rapports avec le judaisme et le christianisme* Pondicherry, 1884
Latham, C *Elements of Comparative Philology*
Le Gouz de la Boullaye, François *Les Voyages et observations* Paris, 1653
Leland, Charles *Pidgin-English Sing-Song* London, 1903
Lembranças das Cousas da India In *Subsidios*
Littré, E *Dictionnaire de la Langue Française* Paris, 1885

O Chronista de Tissuary An Historical Review, edited by Cunha Rivara Nova Goa, 1866–1869

O Gabinete Litterario das Fontainhas A Review edited by Filipo Néri Xavier Nova-Goa, 1846–1848

Oppert, Gustav *On the classification of Languages* Madras, 1869

Orta, Garcia da *Colloquios dos simples e drogas da India* The edition with notes by Conde de Ficalho Lisbon, 1891

O Ultramar A periodical published at Margão, Goa

Palmer, C H *A Concise Dictionary English-Persian* London, 1883

Patel, L G *A Pocket Gujarati-English Dictionary* Ahmedabad, 1892

Patel, N H *The English-Gujarati Dictionary* Ahmedabad, 1895

Patel, Withalrau Vyasand Thankerbhai *The Student's Standard English-Gujarati Dictionary* Ahmedabad, 1896

Paul, Bulloram *An enlarged English to Bengali Dictionary* Calcutta, 1888

Percival, Rev P *Tamil-English Dictionary* Madras, 1877

A Dictionary English and Tamil Madras, 1893

Pinto, Fernão Mendes *Peregrinação* Lisbon, 1725

Portman, M V *A Manual of the Andamanese Languages* London, 1887

Notes on the Languages of the South Andaman Group of Tribes Calcutta, 1898

Pyrard, Francisco de Laval *Viagem* The Translation of J H da Cunha Rivara Nova-Goa, 1858

Ramúsio, G Battista *Delle Navigationi et Viaggi* 3 vols Venetia, 1563, 1565, 1583

Rebêlo, Gabriel *Informação das cousas de Maluco* In *Collecção de Noticias*

Reeve, Rev W *A Dictionary Canarese and English* Bangalore, 1858

Ressurreição, Fr Clemente da *Tratado de Agricultura*—In the works of B F da Costa

Ribeiro, João *Fatalidade historica da ilha de Ceilão* In *Collecçao de Noticias*

Rheede, H *Hortus Indicus Malabaricus* Amstelod, 1686

Rigg, Jonathan *A Dictionary of the Sunda Language* Batavia, 1862

Rivara, Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha See *Archivo, O Chronista* and Pyrard

Roberts, Rev H *An Anglo-Khassi Dictionary* Calcutta, 1878

Roteiro da Viagem de Vasco da Gama Lisbon, 1838

Sakuna, N *An Intermediate Japanese-English Dictionary* Tokio, 1904.

are Barristers, Civilians or Vakils Below the High Court are the District and Additional Judges, the Small Causes Court and Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs Of these officers, the District and Additional Judges and a certain number of subordinate Judges are also endowed with the powers of a Criminal Court while the remainder have jurisdiction in Civil matters only Criminal Justice is administered by the High Court, the Courts of Session and the Courts of the various classes of Magistrates On its appellate side, the High Court disposes of appeals from the order of a Court of Session, and it also confirms, modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts Calcutta has six Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates including one emporary Additonal Magistrate in charge of the Traffic Court and the Children Court It has also two Municipal Magistrates and also a number of Honorary Magistrates and it possesses a Court of Small Causes with Judges who dispose of cases of the class that are usually heard in County Courts in England

In addition a number of Union Benches and Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes

Local Self-Government

By Bengal Act III of 1884 which regulates municipal bodies in the interior and its subsequent amendments the powers of Commissioners of municipalities have been increased and the elective franchise has been extended Municipal expenditure now comprises a large number of objects, including veterinary institutions employment of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors and the training and employment of female medical practitioners The Commissioners also have large powers in regard to the water supply and the regulation of buildings The municipal Government of Calcutta is governed by Act III of 1923 This Act, which replaced Act III of 1899, makes the Corporation paramount in matters relating to municipal administration The Act provides for the appointment of a Mayor, who replaces the Chairman of the old Act, a Deputy Mayor, an Executive Officer, and Deputy Executive Officers, all elected by the Corporation The appointment of the Chief Executive Officer is subject to the approval of Government The total number of councillors is 85, with 5 alderman, elected by the councillors Ten of the councillors are nominated by Government, and by the general or special constituencies There are separate constituencies for Mahommedans In order to improve the insanitary and congested areas of the city, the Calcutta Improvement Trust has been created with extensive powers In the mofussil, District and Local Boards exercise considerable powers, with regard to Public Works, Education and Medical relief and Union Committees have been formed which deal for the most part with the control of village roads sanitation and water-supply

Bengal Act V of 1919 introduced the new system of self government by a creation of village authorities vested with the power and duties necessary for the management of village affairs and entrusted with powers of self-taxation. The new village authority, called the Union Board, replaces, the old Chaukidari *panchayats* and the Union Committee and deal with the village police, village roads, water supply sanitation, primary schools and dispensaries The Act also empowers Government to create out of the members of the Union Boards, Village Benches and Courts for the trial of petty criminal and civil cases arising within the union The Act has been extended to all Districts in the Presidency except Midnapur and up to March 1930 over 4,500 Union Boards were sanctioned, of which nearly 4,300 were actually constituted

Public Works

The Public Works Department consists of P W and Railway Departments and is under the charge of Secretary to Government in the Department of Agriculture and Industries.

The P W D deals with questions regarding the construction of public buildings and roads

The Railway Department deals with questions regarding acquisition of lands required by the several Railways, the alignment of new lines of Railways, and with Tramway projects

There is a Chief Engineer who is the principal professional adviser of Government

Marine

The Marine Department deals with questions connected with the welfare of seamen, the administration of the port of Calcutta and inland navigation, including the control and administration of Government launches except the police launches, and the Government Dockyard, Narayanganj

Irrigation

The Irrigation Department deals with irrigation, navigation, flood protection by means of embankments and drainage, the latter including relief from congestion of drainage by regulating the available supplies of water to suit the requirements of agriculture combined with the supply of water for irrigation in cases in which a supply is available

Police

The Bengal Police force comprises the Military Police, the District Police, the Railway Police, and the River Police. The Bengal Police are under the control of the Inspector General of Police, the present Inspector-General being a member of the Imperial Police Service Under him are Deputy Inspectors General, for the Dacca Range, the Rajshahi range, the Presidency range, the Burdwan range and the Bakarganj range and also one Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the C I. D and the Intelligence Branch Each district is in charge of a Superintendent, and some of the more important districts have an Additional Superintendent The Railway Police is divided into three distinct charges each under a Superintendent The River Police is also under a Superintendent The cadre comprises Assistant Superintendents,

Sykes, J *English and Bengali Dictionary* Calcutta, 1874

Taberd, J L *Dictionarium Latino Anamiticum* Serampore, 1838

Tavernier, Jean Baptiste *Les six voyages en Turquie, en Perse, et aux Indes* Rouen, 1712

Tennent, Sir James Emerson *Ceylon, an Account of the Island* London, 1860

Tenreiro, Antonio *Itinerario* Appended to *Peregrinação* by F M Pinto

Tucker, William Thornhill *A Pocket Dictionary of English and Persian* London, 1801

Turnbull, Rev A *Nepali Grammar and Vocabulary* Darjeeling, 1904

Vallot, P G *Petit Dictionnaire Annamite-français* Hanoi, 1904

Viana, A R Gonçalves *Vocabulário Malaio, derivado do português* In *Revista Lusitana*, Vol VIII I

Classificação summaria das linguas In *Mappa Dialectologico do continente português* by J Leite de Vasconcellos Lisbon, 1897

Apostilas aos dicionários portugueses Lisbon, 1906

Palestras filologicas Lisbon, 1910

Vieira, Fr Domingos *Grande Diccionario Portuguêz* Porto, 1871

Viterbo, Fr Joaquim de Santa Rosa de *Elucidario das palavras, termos e frases* Lisbon, 1798

Ward, Mrs S R *Brief Vocabulary in English and Assamese* Sibsaugar, 1867

Webster *Complete Dictionary of the English Language* London, 1884

Whitworth, George Clifford *An Anglo-Indian Dictionary* London, 1885

Wilkinson, R J *An abridged Malay-English Dictionary* Kuala Lumpur, 1908

Williams, Monier *A Sanskrit-English Dictionary* Oxford, 1899

Wilson, H H *A Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms of British India.* London, 1855

Xavier, Filipe Néri *Collecção de Bandos das Novas Conquistas* 2 vols Pangim, 1840–1850

Yule and Burnell (Henry Yule and Arthur Burnell) *Hobson-Jobson, being a Glossary of Anglo-Indian colloquial words and phrases* London, 1886

Ziegler, Rev F *A School Dictionary English and Canarese* Mangalore, 1889

Unrecognised Schools		
Males	1,278	51,426
Females	355	10 670

The Department is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, assisted by an Assistant Director, an Addl. Asstt Director appointed temporarily, an Assistant Director for Muhammadan Education and a Director of Physical Education Each division is in charge of a Divisional Inspector assisted by a certain number of Additional or Second Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors for Mahommedan Education according to the requirements of the several divisions Similarly the administrative charge of the primary education of each district is in the hands of a District Inspector assisted by Sub-Divisional Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, the latter class of officers being in some instances helped by officers of humbler status called Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits and Maulvis Higher education is controlled by the Universities of Calcutta and Dacca established in 1857 and 1921, respectively administered by the Chancellor (the Governor of Bengal), the Vice-Chancellor (appointed by Government) and a number of ex-officio, elected and nominated fellows The University of Calcutta maintains a Law College, called University Law College, Calcutta Dacca University also has a Law Department attached to it Calcutta University is mainly an examining body, but it has now made itself responsible for advanced teaching for which purpose it employs an agency which is mainly distinct from the staffs of the affiliated colleges

The percentage of scholars to the total population —

	Recognised Schools	All Schools
Males	8 17	8 37
Females	2 17	2 21
Total	5 29	5 41

The University at Dacca is of the residential type There is a Board for Secondary and Intermediate Education at Dacca It conducts the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations for the students of institutions at Dacca and also the Islamic Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations

The education of Europeans is mainly conducted by private agency, assisted by Government grants Government however maintain a special Inspector, and also a school for boys, a school for girls (both residential) at Kurseong, and attached to the latter a Training College (for women only)

THE FINANCES OF BENGAL.

Estimated Revenue for 1931-32

Heads of Revenue

	Thousands of Rs
Land Revenue	3,29,32
Excise	2,07,00
Stamps	3,34,14
Forest	25,27
Registration	28,00
Scheduled Taxes	14,00
Subsidised Companies	92
Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	6,75
Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works	2,40
Interest	4 25
Administration of Justice	12,29
Jails and Convict Settlements	10,19
Police	11,89
Ports and Pilotage	96
Education	13,99
Medical	10,03
Public Health	1,26
Agriculture	7,18
Industries	7,19
Miscellaneous Departments	20
Civil Works	21,73
Transfer from Famine Relief Funds	50
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,42
Stationery and Printing	5,13
Miscellaneous	9,00
Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	
Extraordinary receipts	1,00
Receipts in England— High Commissioner Secretary of State	1
Famine Relief Fund	70
Depreciation Fund for Government presses	1,46
Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund, Government of India	1,32,41
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	7,76
Suspense	7,38
Loans and Advances by the Bengal Government	13,35
Subvention from Central Road Development Account	10 00
Total Receipts	12,25,51
Opening balance	31 16
Grand Total	12,56,67

in its various manifestations over indigenous civilisation, whether stationary or progressive So large, in fact, is the number of Portuguese words adopted in so many languages distinct in their genius, seeing that they belong to diverse families and possessing the most varied grammatical structures, that we cannot help inferring that excluding the Greeks and the Romans perhaps no other people, unless they be the Arabs, succeeded in spreading a part of its vocabulary through so many diverse language fields and this without affecting the integrity of these languages, no matter whether the words found an entry into these tongues through the spoken word or through written compositions, above all liturgical

With regard to the grouping of the vernacular languages, the learned and worthy orientalist follows the system employed by the renowned English glotologist Robert Cust, well-known for his model of a book—'The Modern Languages of the East Indies,' not to speak of other works I am of the opinion that he acted well in doing this, notwithstanding that the classification and its characteristics are not in complete agreement with the theories of the celebrated philologist, the late Frederick Muller, some of which are perhaps antiquated while others are too personal, and in spite of differing from the most recent doctrines and theories put forward by Finck with regard to grammatical structures which has reduced from a morphological standpoint to eight types all the languages known in the five continents of the world

I hold that in deciding to follow Cust the choice was most happy in relation, at least, to the Asiatic languages, which was the sole field of the author's investigations

I have already mentioned that Monsignor Dalgado in the absence of any existing model for his work or of one even resembling it to guide him, had to set up a method entirely new In fact if we put aside some of the studies of Dr Hugo Schuchardt on the Portuguese dialects in Asia one of Aristides Marre and two of mine regarding Malay the first of which was published in

Administration

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL

His Excellency Colonel the Right Hon'ble Sir Francis Stanley Jackson, P.C., G.C.I.E.

The Hon. Sir John Anderson, P.C., G.C.B., Governor-Designate

PERSONAL STAFF

Private Secretary, I. D. Tyson, I.C.S.

Military Secy., Major W. A. K. Fraser, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.

Surgeon, Major H. Hingston, I.M.S.

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. J. V. Gordon, 1/11th Sikhs.

" Capt. J. I. Ross, 7th Irish Guards Hussars.

" Lieut. J. F. Milburne, Scots Guards.

" Lieut. A. C. Maynard, 1st Battalion The Seaforth Highlanders.

Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Ishar Singh, Hodson's Horse.

Commandant, H. E. The Governor's Body Guard, Lt.-Col. W. Kenworthy, The Poona Horse (17th Queen Victoria's Own Cavalry).

H. E. The Governor's Body Guard Adjutant, Capt. E. St. J. Birnie, Sam Browne's Cavalry (12th Frontier Force).

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

The Hon. Mr. A. Marr, C.I.E., I.C.S.

" " Sir Provash Chunder Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

" " Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

" " Alhadj Sir Abdelkerim Ghuznavi.

MINISTERS

The Hon. Mr. Khwaja Nazimuddin (Education).

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Kazi Ghulam Mohiuddin Faroqui (Public Works and Industries).

The Hon. Mr. Bazaur Prasad Singh Roy (Local Self Government).

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Hon. Raja Sir Manmatha Nath Ray Chaudhuri, Kt., of Santosh (President).

Mr. Razur Rahman Khan, B.L. (Dy. President).

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to Government, R. N. Reid, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary, Revenue Department, H. C. V. Philpot, I.C.S.

Secretary, Finance, Commerce and Marine Departments, E. N. Blandy, I.C.S.

Secretary to the Council and Secretary, Legislative Department, J. Bartley, I.C.S.

Secretary, Agriculture and Industries, G. P. Hogg, I.C.S.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Director of Public Instruction, H. E. Stapleton, M.A.

Inspector-General of Police, I. J. A. Craig.

Commissioner, Calcutta Police, Sir C. A. Tegart, C.I.E.

Surgeon General, Lt.-Col. Hugh Barkley Steen, M.D., I.M.S.

Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Mead Slade, I.C.S.

Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Rai Bahadur Sharat Kumar Raha.

Accountant-General, Jalgopal Bhandari, M.A.

Inspector General of Prisons, Vacant.

Postmaster General, C. I. E. Clerici, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Inspector General of Registration, Rai Bahadur J. N. Ray.

Director of Agriculture, R. S. Finlow, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Protector of Emigrants, Lt.-Col. Arthur Denham White, I.M.S., M.D.

Curator of Herbarium Royal Botanic Gardens, Kalipada Biswas.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

Frederick J. Halliday	1854
John P. Grant	1859
Cecil Beadon	1862
William Grey	1867
George Campbell	1871
Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I.	1874
The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I.	1877
Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I. (*Offig.*)	1879
A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.	1882
H. A. Cockerell, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1885
Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1887
Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I.	1890
Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. (*Offig.*)	1893
Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I. Retired 6th April 1898	1895
Charles Cecil Stevens, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1897
Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I. Died, 21st Nov. 1902	1898
J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1902
Sir A. H. Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I.	1903
Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Offig.*)	1906
F. A. Slacke (*Officiating*)	1906
Sir E. N. Baker, K.C.S.I. Retired 21st Sept. 1911.	1908
F. W. Duke, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1911

The office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was abolished on April 1st, 1912, when Bengal was raised to a Governorship.

GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

The Rt. Hon. Baron Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.	1912
The Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E.	1917
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lytton	1922
The Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley Jackson, P.C., G.C.I.E.	1927

ordinary reader keen on being informed, so clear and delightful is his exposition, its strictly scientific character however, being in no way affected by his extraordinary conciseness both of treatment and expression

In the whole work the author has employed Portuguese vernacular idioms with the most meticulous care and has avoided the use of even pardonable neologisms or words that betray their foreign descent , the unique exception is the case of certain ethnic names, such as *khmer*, *cashmirês*, which in my opinion could have been reduced to our systems of orthography and written as *cmer*, *caremirês* like the others to which the author skilfully gave a Portuguese guise The result in consequence is, that he has imparted an atmosphere truly national to the whole of his work, which because of its worth and originality does much honour to our scientific attainments in a field of human knowledge, which unfortunately among us has but few scholars of eminence though it must be said that these are held everywhere in great respect and regard

It is on this account that the work, as I have said, is of the greatest interest, not only to us Portuguese, as testifying to our enduring interest, in distant nations and peoples with whom we had been and are in contact, but as much also for those outside Portugal, who with great honour and distinction give themselves up to linguistic studies in their multifarious aspects

I feel certain that the publication of this monumental study will receive the approbation and applause of scholars of all nations dedicated to this branch of learning, and from the public in general, and that it will redound to the glory of our country, to the well-merited honour of our Academy, and above all to the credit of him who with the greatest selflessness and dedication, a spirit truly scientific, and burning patriotism, took upon himself to carry out in an exemplary manner a work so well conceived and so useful and withal so difficult and one which belongs to a field of knowledge which till now has scarcely been explored

In view of all these reasons I am of the opinion that the

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Maharaja Jagadish Nath Ray of Dinajpur	Dinajpur (Non-Muhammadan)
Rai Sahib Panchanan Barma, M B E	Rangpur West (Non-Muhammadan)
Babu Nagendra Narayan Ray, B L	Rangpur East (Non-Muhammadan)
Dr Jogendra Chandra Chaudhuri	Bogra *cum* Pabna (Non-Muhammadan)
Mr Shanti Shekhareswar Roy	Malda (Non-Muhammadan)
Mr Prosanna Deb Raikat	Jalpaiguri (Non-Muhammadan)
Mr A Raheem, C I E	Calcutta North (Muhammadan)
Mr H S Suhrawardy, M A (Oxon and Cal), B SC, B C L (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law	Calcutta South (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Shaik Rahim Baksh	Hooghly *cum* Howrah Municipal (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Muhammad Solaiman	Barrackpore Municipal (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Muhammad Sadatullah	24 Parganas Municipal (Muhammadan)
Mr Khwaja Salauddin	Dacca City (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Abul Kasem	Burdwan Division North (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Abdul Karim	Burdwan Division South (Muhammadan)
Mr A F M Abdur Rahman	24-Parganas Rural (Muhammadan)
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Azizul Haque	Nadia (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Abdus Samad	Murshidabad (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Syed Majid Baksh	Jessore North (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Syed Nausher Ali	Jessore South (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Syed Jalaluddin Hashemi	Khulna (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Abdul Ghani Chowdhury, B L	Dacca West Rural (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Azizur Rahman	Mymensingh North-West (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Nur Rahman Khan Eusufji	Mymensingh South-West (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Abdul Hamid Shah	Mymensingh East (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Abdul Hakim	Mymensingh Central (Muhammadan)
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Alimuzzaman Chaudhuri	Faridpur North (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan	Faridpur South (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Muhammad Hossain	Bakarganj North (Muhammadan)
Mr A K Fazl-ul Huq	Bakarganj West (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Nural Absar Choudhury	Chittagong North (Muhammadan)
Haji Badi Ahmed Choudhury	Chittagong South (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Syed Osman Haidar Chaudhury	Tippera North (Muhammadan)
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Momin	Noakhali East (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Muhammad Fazlullah	Noakhali West (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Mohammed Basiruddin	Rajshahi North (Muhammadan)
Haji Lal Mohammed	Rajshahi South (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Hassan Ali	Dinajpur (Muhammadan)
Mr A F Rahman	Rangpur West (Muhammadan)
Kazi Emdadul Hoque	Rangpur East (Muhammadan)
Mr Altaf Ali	Bogra (Muhammadan)
Khan Sahib Maulvi Mnazzam Ali Khan	Pabna (Muhammadan)
Nawab Musharruf Hosain, Khan Bahadur	Malda *cum* Jalpaiguri (Muhammadan)
Mr J Campbell Forrester	Presidency and Burdwan (European)
Mr E C Ormond	Do
Mr W L Armstrong	Do
Mr K F G Stronach	Dacca and Chittagong (European)
Sir Lancelot Travers, Kt, C I E, O B E	Rajshahi (European)
Mr L T Maguire	Anglo-Indian
Mr E T McCluskie	Do
Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur, of Mashipur	Burdwan Landholders
Mr Sarat Kumar Roy	Presidency Landholders
Mr Arun Chandra Singha	Chittagong Landholders
Kumar Sahib Shekhareswar Ray	Rajshahi Landholders
Mr Syamaprosad Mookerjee, Bar-at-Law	Calcutta University
Rai Shashanka Kumar Ghosh Bahadur, C I E	Dacca University
Mr G R Dain, C I E	Bengal Chamber of Commerce
,, C C Miller	Do
,, W C Wordsworth	Do
,, C R Sumner	Do
,, J M Austin	Do
,, N R Luke	Indian Jute Mills Association
,, C G Cooper	Do
,, A S Macalister	Indian Tea Association
,, I A Clark	Indian Mining Association
,, H R Norton	Calcutta Trades Association
,, Surendra Nath Law	Bengal National Chamber of Commerce
Maharaja Sris Chandra Nandy, of Kasimbazar	Do
Rai Badridas Goenka Bahadur, C I E	Bengal Marwari Association
Mr Ananda Mohan Poddar	Bengal Mahajan Sabha
Mr R Higgias	Expert (Nominated Official) Bengal Motor Vehicles Bill

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS OF THE VOCABULARY

Achinese or Atjeh
Anglo-Indian
Annamite or Annamese
Arabic
Assamese
Balinese
Batavian
Batta or Batak
Bengali
Bugui
Burmese
Chinese
Davak
Galoli
Garo
Gujarati
Hindi
Hindustani
Indo-French
Japanese
Javanese
Kambojan
Kanarese
Kashmiri
Khassi
Konkani
Laskhari-Hindustani
Macassar
Madurese
Malagasy
Malay
Malayalam
Marathi
Molucan
Nepali
Nicobarese
Oriya
Panjabi
Persian
Pidgin-English
Rabbinical
Siamese
Sindhi
Sinhalese
Sundanese
Tamil
Telugu
Teto
Tibetan
Tonkinese
Tulu
Turkish

districts and there were mines of importance there formerly, but increased difficulty of working them as veins became exhausted resulted in the closure of most of them. Gold is found in minute quantities by washing in some of the rivers in the Hills. Limestone is found in the Himalayas and in the [illegible] district, and stone is largely quarried in the Mirzapur district. Cotton is ginned and spun throughout the provinces as a home industry, and weaving, by means of hand-looms, is carried on in most districts. According to the census of 1921, 100,993 persons were dependent on cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing, and 820,069 on spinning and weaving. The largest industry is in the Azamgarh district, where there are 8,58[illegible] looms. Silk spinning is confined almost entirely to the district of Benares, where the famous *kimkhab* brocade is made. Embroidery is manufactured in Lucknow, where the noted *chikan* work of silk on cotton or muslin is produced, and in Benares, where gold and silver work on velvet, silk, crepe and [illegible] obtains. The glass industry is important in some districts. Benares and Moradabad are noted for their lacquered brassware, Farrukhabad for its calico prints, and Agra for [illegible], and marble and alabaster [illegible] manufactured in Ghazipur, and other industries are those of paper, [illegible] (Lucknow), [illegible], leather and [illegible]. The chief centre of European and Indian industries is Cawnpore, which [illegible] in the most advantageous position on the Ganges [illegible] cotton, woollen and leather mills, which [illegible] a large and [illegible] (the [illegible] mill is the largest in India) [illegible] at Allahabad [illegible] and Bareilly, Mirzapur [illegible] excellent [illegible] cotton mills [illegible] Bareilly at [illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible] Department [illegible] charge of the [illegible] and Public Works [illegible] Education, [illegible] Department, [illegible] Local Self-Government and Public Health, [illegible] Secretary [illegible] belongs to the [illegible]

[The meaning and origin of this word has been fruitful of much discussion Yule and Burnell (*Hobson-Jobson*, *s v* abada) observe that "more than one authority makes it the female rhinoceros, and in the dictionaries (Portuguese) the word is feminine" Crooke in the 1903 ed quotes, in support of the above view, a suggestion of W W Skeat that "the female was the more dangerous animal, or the one most frequently met with, as is certainly the case with the crocodile" The plain fact of the matter is that in Portuguese the gender of a substantive is one thing and the sex another *Abada* is a feminine substantive in Portuguese like many such ending in *a* *zêbra*, *girafa*, *gazela*, and denotes the species as also the female The use of the word by the old Portuguese writers is perfectly consistent with this view

Some hold that, if the original of the word is the Malay *bādaq* the elimination of the final consonant has to be accounted for But Portuguese has *calamba* ('aloes wood') from Mal *calambaq*, and *pucho* ('the costus of the ancients, the fragrant root of the *Saussurea Xappe*') from Mal *puchuq* Again, the initial *a* of *abada* though not found in the Malay original may have been due to the agglutination of the Portuguese article *a*, an instance of which we have in the English 'alligator' from the Spanish *el* or *al lagarto*, or what is more likely it may be a case of prosthesis such as we have in the Portuguese words *alacre* ('lac'), *alanterna* ('lantern'), *atambor* ('tambour') See Dalgado's *Contribuições etc*, and *Glossario Luso*—*As s v abada*, *calamba*, and *pucho*, also *Hobson-Jobson s v* calambac, and putchock]

Abafado (*subst*, 'a dish of stew', in the Port dialects of the East *bafado*) Konk *bāphád* —Beng. *bāphādú* Cf *temperado*.

Abano (old Port and Indo-Port *avano*,[1] 'a fan') Sinh

[1] "With the King of Cananor there came two pages . carrying large avanos made of peacock feathers with which they were fanning him" Gaspar Correia, *Lendas da India*, I, p 171.

Irrigation Revenue Account

Works for which capital accounts are kept—	Rs
Interest on Irrigation Works	1,06,38,000
Other revenue irrigation expenditure financed from ordinary revenues . .	29,700
Total .	1,06,67,700

Irrigation Capital Account
(charged to revenue)

Construction of Irrigation Works—	
A —Financed from ordinary revenues	3,29,600

Debt Services

Interest on ordinary debt	45,23,715
Sinking Fund .. .	20,00,000
Payment to the Provincial loans fund	
Total ..	65,23,715

Civil Administration

General Administration ..	1,42,30,052
Administration of Justice	77,92,259
Jails and Convicts' Settlements	38,98,062
Police	1,74,44,407
Scientific Departments .	26,876
Education . .	2,06,13,605
Medical	37,34,988
Public Health .	24,35,485
Agriculture	36,21,367
Industries	15,09,287
Miscellaneous Departments	94,098
Exchange	
Total	7,54,00,506

Buildings, Roads and Miscellaneous Public Improvements

Civil Works—(a) Provincial expenditure	46,05,846
(b) Improvement and communications from Central Road Development Account ..	4,61,169
Total	50,67,016

Miscellaneous.

Famine Relief and Insurance—	Rs
A—Famine Relief . .	61,700
B—Transfers to Famine Insurance Fund .	12,38,300
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	52,47,093
Stationery and Printing	13,74,222
Miscellaneous	4,12,395
Total	83,33,710

Expenditure in England—	
Secretary of State	1,68,160
High Commissioner	41,31,020

Irrigation and other capital expenditure not charged to revenue.

(a) Construction of irrigation works . . } (c) Hydro electric scheme }	44,07,860
(d) Outlay on Improvement of public health .. .	
(e) Outlay on Agricultural improvement . . .	
(b) Forest outlay	
Total	44,07,860

Debt, and Deposits Advances—	
(a) Famine Relief Fund .	
(b) Civil Contingencies Fund	
(c) Loans and Advances by Local Governments	18,56,000
(d) Sinking Fund Investment Account	26,00,000
(e) Government Price Depreciation Fund .	13,000
(f) Repayment of Advances from Provincial Loan Fund	37,18,256
60-B Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions	4,66,020
60 Civil Works	5[illegible]
60-A Other Provincial Works not charged to revenue	
Subventions from Central Road Development Account	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Total Disbursements .	[illegible]
Closing Balance ..	[illegible]
Grand Total	[illegible]

from the Port *pipa* ('barrel'), *phínt* from the Port *fita* ('ribbon')

The etymology of the word *abóbora*, which is used only in the Iberic Peninsula—and then not in the whole of it—has not till now been definitely established by lexicographers. The Portuguese dictionary, *Contemporaneo*, says its derivation is uncertain, Dr Adolfo Coelho is of the opinion that it is from *aboborar*, 'to turn soft like over ripe fruit', Cândido de Figueiredo derives it from Low Latin *apopres*, which does not find a mention in the *Glossarium* of Du Cange, Francisco Simonet asserts that it is from the Hispano-Latin or Iberic *apopores*, mentioned by St Isidore, Bk XVII, ch 10, as equivalent to the *cucurbita*

If the word was taken over from Portugal, as I believe it was,[1] and introduced into the Konkan country and into Japan, at the same time as the plant, whose place of origin says Dr D G Dalgado in his *Flora of Goa and Savantvadi* is uncertain, it is remarkable that it should have given rise in Marathi to so many figurative compounds, with different meanings, enumerated by Molesworth, who does not, however, say what the origin of the word is These are *bhomplá-devatá*, "a tom-boy, a hoyden" *Bhomplá-suti* (*adj*), "coarse, gross, rude, rough, disorderly, slovenly" *Bhomplí-kharbúz*, "a species of musk melon" *Bhomplyá-rôg*, "corpulency, obesity"

There are vernacular terms for the other varieties of the pumpkin *dudhí*, *konknó dudhí*, *mahāró dudhí*, *kāló dudhí*, *kumvāló*, in Konkani, *kovhālá*, *kuśmand*, *kāśí-phal*, *dudhyá*, *kālá dudhyá*, *devdan-*

---

1 "They brought many aboboras and cucumbers" *Roteiro da Viagem de Vasco da Gama*, 2nd ed, p 92

"*Brinjelas*, lemons, abobaras, which articles none may sell in retail except the farmer of this excise, or somo ono who has his permission" Simão Botelho, *Tombo do Estado da India*, p 49

"Melons, aboboras of Portugal and of Guinea, water melons and *combalengas*" Gabriel Rebelo, *Informação das Cousas de Maluco*, in *Collecção de Noticias para a Historia e Geographia das Nações Ultramarinas*, Vol XII, p 172 [*Combalenga* is a species of pumpkin]

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT:

The Hon'ble Sir Sita Ram Kt, M A, LL.B

DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

Nawabzada Muhd Liaquat Ali Khan, M A (Oxon), Bar at-Law

ELECTED MEMBERS

Body, Association or Constituency represented	Name
Allahabad, Jaunpur and Mirzapur Districts (Muhammadan Rural)	The Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Yusuf Bar at Law, Minister of Local Self-Government
Bahraich District (non Muhammadan Rural)	The Hon'ble Maharaj Kumar Major Mahijit Singh, Minister of Industries and Agriculture (*on leave, vacancy not yet filled*)
Upper India Chamber of Commerce	The Hon'ble Mr J P Srivastava, Minister of Education
Agra City (non-Muhammadan Urban)	Mr Perma
Cawnpore City (non-Muhammadan Urban)	Rai Bahadur Babu Awadh Behari Lal
Allahabad City (non-Muhammadan Urban)	Babu Kamta Prasad Kakkar, B A, LL B
Lucknow City (non-Muhammadan Urban)	Chaudhri Ram Dayal
Benares City (non-Muhammadan Urban)	Chaudhri Jagarnath
Bareilly City (non-Muhammadan Urban)	The Hon'ble Sir Sita Ram, Kt, M A, LL B
Meerut-*cum*-Aligarh (non-Muhammadan Urban)	Chaudhri Baldeva
Moradabad-*cum*-Shahjahanpur (non-Muhammadan Urban)	Sahu Jwala Saran Kothiwala
Dehra Dun district (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Tappu
Saharanpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Moti Lal Bhargava
Muzaffarnagar (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Bahadur Kushalpal Singh, MA, LL B
Meerut District (North) (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Chaudhri Ram Chandra
Meerut District (South) (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Chaudhri Ghasita
Bulandshahr District (East) (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Raghuraj Singh
Bulandshahr District (West) (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Chaudhri Arjuna Singh
Aligarh District (East) (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rao Bahadur Thakur Pratap Bhan Singh
Aligarh District (West) (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rao Bahadur Thakur Bikram Singh
Muttra District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Kunwar Girwar Singh
Agra District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Jotl Prasad Upadhyay, M A, LL B
Mainpuri District (non Muhammadan Rural)	Chaudhri Dhurva Singh, M B L
Etah District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rao Krishna Pal Singh
Bareilly District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Honorary Lieut Raja Kali Charan Mi ra
Bijnor District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Babu Balwant Singh
Budaun District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Bahadur Brij Lal Badhwar
Moradabad District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rao Bahadur Kunwar Sardar Singh
Shahjahanpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Sahib Manmohan Sahai
Pilibhit District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Babu Ram Bahadur Saksena
Jhansi District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Lala Shyam Lal
Jalaun District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Babu Kamta Nath
Hamirpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Kunwar Jagbhan Singh, I A LL I
Banda District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Keshav Chandra Singh, M SC, LL B

indicate the exact pronunciation of Portuguese words, taken over into Malay, nor does he employ any special diacritical marks He says, "the words are entered here (in his dictionary) not as they are written or joined together, but as they are pronounced"

Achar (an Indo-Port term used to signify 'fruits conserved in vinegar or salt,' equivalent to the English 'pickles') Mar *āchár*, vern term *lonchéṁ* (as in Konkani) —Hindi, Hindust. *achái* —Or, Ass, Punj *āchái*. —Sindh *ācháru*, vern. names *āthānô*, *sāndhanô* —Sinh *achchár* —Anglo-Ind *achar* — Indo-Fr *achar*, *achars* —Mal *áchar* —Tet, Gal *achái*, *asár*, vern term *budú*

The word has its origin in the Persian *achār*, it was probably met with by the Portuguese in the Malay Peninsula and introduced by them into the other languages, directly or indirectly The authors of *Hobson-Jobson* think it likely that Western Asiatics got it originally from the Latin *acetaria*

It is worthy of note that the term did not find its way into Konkani, although current in the Portuguese dialect of Goa [1]

Açoitar (to whip) Mal. *açotar* (Haex)

In Konkani *sait* is used in the sense of 'a whip,' and *saitái-kādhunk* is 'to whip'

Acudir (to aid, to assist). Mal *cudir* (Haex) —Tet, Gal. *kudir*

Adem (a duck) Malayal. *ádi* —Tet *iádè*

Adeus (adieu) Konk *ādês*, the vern term in vogue among the Hindus is *Rām-Rām*, and *salám* among the Mohammedans *Ādês kai unk*, 'to bow in token of salutation'—Tet, Gal *adeus*, vern term *báôna* [2]

---

[1] "When it (*Semecarpus anacardium*) is green they make a conserve of it with salt (which they call **achar**), and this they sell in the market, as we do olives" Garcia da Orta, *Coloquios dos Simples e Drogas da India*, Col v [ed. Sir Clements Markham, p 33] "**Achar**, appetizing curry, and conserves in salt" Dr A O de Castro, *Flores de Coral*, p 137

[2] From *Ram-Ram* Gonçalves Viana derives the Portuguese *ramerrão* ['onomatopoeic sound suggesting routine or every day affair'] See *Apostilas aos Dicionarios Portugueses* The same writer admits in *Palestras Filológicas* that "it is possible that this curious word may have come

Body, Association or Constituency represented	Name
Penares, Ghazipur Ballia and Azamgarh Districts (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Nisarullah, B A
Gorakhpur District (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Mr Muhammad Ismail Bar-at-Law
Basti District (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Husain
Moradabad (North) (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Sahib Hafiz Ghazan-Farullah
Moradabad (South) (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Saiyid Jafer Hosain, Bar-at Law
Budaun District (Muhammadan Rural)	Shaikh Afzal-Ud din Hyder
Shahjahanpur District (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Fazlur Rahman Khan, B A, LL B
Bareilly District (Muhammadan Rural)	Sirdar Muhammad Shakirdad Khan
Kumaun Division-*cum*-Pilibhit (Muhammadan Rural)	Muhammad Imtiaz Ahmad
Gonda and Bahraich Districts (Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Saiyid Saadat Ali Khan
Kheri and Sitapur Districts (Muhammadan Rural)	Shaikh Muhammad Habibullah, O B E
Hardoi, Lucknow and Unao Districts (Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Saiyid Ahmad Ali Khan Alvi, M P E
Fyzabad and Bara Banki Districts (Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Muhammad Ejaz Rasul Khan, C S I
Sultanpur, Partabgarh and Rae Bareli, Districts (Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Saiyid Muhammad Mehdi
European	Mr L M Medley
Agra Landholders (North)	Rai Sahib Lala Anand Swarup
Agra Landholders (South)	Rai Bahadur Lala Bihari Lal
Taluqdars	Chaudhri Muhammad Ali Thakur Rampal Singh Rai Bahadur Kunwar Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, B SC, F C S Raja Jagannath Baksh Singh
Upper India Chamber of Commerce	Mr E M Souter
United Provinces Chamber of Commerce	Rai Bahadur Babu Vikramajit Singh, B A, LL B
Allahabad University	Babu Gajadhar Prasad, M A, LL B

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

The Hon'ble Mr E A H Blunt, C I E

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Muhammad Muzammil Ullah Khan, K C I E

NOMINATED MEMBERS

Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C S I, C I E, O B E, I C S	Mr S T Hollins, I P S
Mr C St L Teyen, O B E, I S O	Colonel H R Nutt, M B, F P C S
Mr J M Clay, C I E, O B E, I C S	Mr N C Mehta, I C S
Rai Bahadur Pt Suraj Din Bajpai, B Sc, LL B	Mr P M Kharegat, I C S
Mr G M Harper, I C S	Mr M Keane, C S I, C I E, I C S
Mr J R W Bennett, I C S	Mrs J P Srivastava
Mr A H Mackenzie, C I E, I E S	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fasih-ud din (*Vacant*)
Dr S S Nehru, Ph D	Mr E Ahmad Shah, M A, D Litt (Indian Christian Community)
Mr K N Knox, C I E, I C S	Rai Sahib Babu Rama Charana, B A, LL B (Depressed Classes)
Mr P C Mogha, B A, LL B	
Sir Bernard Darley, Kt, C I E, I S E	

SECRETARY TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Babu Surendranath Ghosh

Mr. G S K Hydrie, Bar-at-Law, Supdt

months are in use, outside Goa (in Kanara, Savantvadi, Malvan) and in other languages, English names of the months are adopted Indian months are lunar and do not coincide with the European months Some of the Malay names, like *Júlu*, *Ársu*, testify very clearly to their Portuguese source, the origin of others is doubtful, as of *Jun*, *October*

In Sinhalese, *Máitu*, *Júni*, *Júli*, are evidently from the Dutch, *Maart*, *Junnij*, *Julij* The names of the other months may be either Dutch or English

Agradecer (to thank) Mal *agradecer* (Haex) —Tet, Gal *agradéci*

Água benta ('Holy water'). Konk *āg-bént*, more commonly used is *ālmét* —Beng *ag-bent* —Mal *aguabenta* (Haex) [In Konkani the form *alménť* is also met with]

In the Indo-Portuguese dialects *água* is contracted into *águ* or *ag*, and *bento* into *bent*. In *almét*, *l* takes the place of *g* and *m* of *b*, with the absorption of the nasal following

The Hindus call their sacred water by such names as *tírth*, *gangá*, *gangodak*. The Christians could have used the term *pavitr udak*, in the same way as in Teto they speak of *bé sarání*, 'water Nazarene or Christian, i e., Holy'

[**Aguila, Aquila** (the name of an aromatic wood, *Aquilaria Agallocha*, Roxb or of *Aloexylum Agallochum*, grown in Cochin China and at one time highly prized in Europe) Anglo-Ind *eagle-wood* —Indo-Fr *bois d'aigle* [1]

---

[1] ["There (in Champa, coast of Cochin China) also grows abundance of aloes-wood which the Indians call Aguila *Calambua* Barbosa, *The Book*, ed Longworth Dames, Vol II, p 209]

["In Ceylon there is a wood with a scent (which we call **aguila** *brava*), as we have many another wood with a scent, and at one time that wood used to be exported to Bengala under the name of **aguila** *brava*, but since then the Bengalas have grown more knowing, and buy it no longer " Garcia da Orta, Coll xxx, ed Markham p 254]

["A big bon-fire of sandal-wood, Aaquila, and other aromatic woods" Damião de Góis, *Chronica de D Manuel*, II, ch 6]

["From the **bois d' aigle**, which is more or less perfect, according as it is more or less resinous " Raynal, *Histoire*, II, p 41, cit in *Glossario*]

["The **eagle-wood**, a tree yield-

about a fourth are Hindus and a very few Sikhs They are widely distributed over the province Both Jats and Rajputs of the Punjab provide many of the best recruits for the Indian Army In fact all the agricultural classes of the Punjab, except in the south-western districts, made a magnificent response to the appeal for recruits in the great war and the province's contribution of upwards of 400,000 men to the man power of the Empire speaks for itself The Gujars are an important agricultural and pastoral tribe, chiefly found in the eastern half of the province and in the extreme north-west In organisation they closely resemble the Jats and are often absorbed into that tribe There are many minor agricultural tribes, priestly and religious castes (Brahmans, Sayads and Kureshis), most of whom are landholders, the trading castes of the Hindus (Khatris, Aroras and Banias), the trading castes of the Mahomedans (Khojas, Parachas and Khakhas) and the numerous artisan and menial castes There are also vagrant and criminal tribes and foreign elements in the population are represented by the Baluchis of Dera Ghazi Khan and neighbouring districts in the west, who number about half a million and maintain their tribal system, and the Pathans of the Attock and Mianwali districts Pathans are also found scattered all over the province engaged in horse-dealing, labour and trade A small Tibetan element is found in the Himalayan districts

Languages

The main language of the province is Punjabi, which is spoken by more than half the population Western Punjabi may be classed as a separate language, sometimes called Lahndi, and is spoken in the north and west The next most important languages are Western Hindi, which includes Hindustani and Urdu (the polished language of the towns) Western Pahari, which is spoken in the hill tracts, and Rajasthani, the language of Rajputana Baluchi, Pushto, Sindhi and Tibeto-Burman languages are used by small sections of the population

Agriculture

Agriculture is the staple industry of the province affording the main means of subsistence to 60 5 per cent of the population It is essentially a country of peasant proprietors About one-sixth of the total area in British districts is Government property, the remaining five-sixths belonging to private owners, and a large part of the Government land is so situated that it cannot be brought under cultivation without extensive irrigation Thus the Lower Chenab Canal irrigates 2,103,000 acres of what was formerly waste land, the Lower Jhelum Canal, 41 36,000 acres and the Lower Bari Doab Canal, adds 1,078,000 acres to this total On account of the opening of the Sutlej Valley canals an area of about 1,314,000 acres more have been brought under cultivation Large areas in the hills and elsewhere which are unsuited to cultivation are preserved as forest lands, the total extent of which is about 6,000 square miles Of the crops grown, wheat is the most important and the development of irrigation has led to a great expansion of the wheat area. Next in importance to wheat is gram Other important staples are barley, rice, millets, maize, oilseeds (rape, toria and sesamum), cotton and sugarcane In the canal colonies large areas of American cotton are grown but in the cotton growing districts the short staple indigenous varieties are predominant The country being preponderantly agricultural, a considerable proportion of the wealth of the people lies in live-stock Large profits are derived from the cattle and dairy trades and wool is a staple product in Kulu and Kangra and throughout the plains generally The production of hides and skins is also an important industry

Industries

The mineral wealth of the Punjab is small, rock salt, saltpetre and limestone for road building being the most important products There are some small coal mines in the Jhelum, Shahpur and Mianwali districts Gold washing is carried on in most of the rivers not without remunerative results Iron and copper ores are plentiful but the difficulty of carriage and the absence of fuel have hitherto prevented smelting on a large scale The Punjab is not a large manufacturing province, the total number of factories being only 640 the majority of which are cotton ginning and pressing factories Blankets and woollen rugs are produced in considerable quantities and the carpets of Amritsar are famous Silk weaving is also carried on and the workers in gold, silver, brass, copper and Earthenware are fairly numerous Ivory carving is carried on extensively at Amritsar and Leiah and also in the Patiala State Mineral oil is being extracted and refined in the Attock and Rawalpindi Districts and a cement factory is established at Wah near Hassanabdal There is also a match factory at Shahdara and a factory for the hydrogenation and refining of oils at Ludhiana

Administration

Prior to the amendment of the Government of India Act in 1919 the head of the administration was a Lieutenant-Governor, drawn from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service Under the amended Act the province was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers, the Governor-in Council being in charge of the Reserved Subjects and the Governor with his Ministers of the Transferred Subjects The general system of provincial administration under this scheme is sketched in the section "Provincial Governments" (*q v*) where is also given a list of the Reserved and Transferred Subjects Associated with the Governor and the Council and Ministers is an enlarged Legislative Council, with wide powers, whose scope and authority are given in the section "Legislative Councils" (*q v*), the system being common to all the major provinces The business of Government is carried on through the usual Secretariat which consists of five Secretaries, designated (1) Chief, (2) Home, (3) Finance, (4) Revenue and (5) Transferred Departments, one Deputy Secretary, two Under-Secretaries, and one Assistant Secretary In the Public Works Department, there are five Secretaries (Chief Engineers), one in the Buildings and

current in the East[1] The modern Portuguese dialect of Malacca has *injabel*, *injubel*, 'on one's knees, to kneel', that of Singapore *injilhá* 'to kneel', of Ceylon *injoelho*, *injivelho*, *injevejo*, *injivejo* (*adv*), 'on one's knees, having knelt' that of Damaun *injoelh*, 'on one's knees, having knelt, of Bombay *injvelh*, 'on one's knees' (*pusá injevelh*, 'to kneel'), of Macau *dizelo*, from *de joelhos*, 'on one's knees'[2]

Bengali has *injuvel*, *enjíl*, 'knee', used by the Christians *Enjil deon* 'to kneel'

Ajudante (assistant, adjutant) Konk *ājudánt* (us in a restricted sense) —Mal *ajudán*

Ajudar (to assist, to help) Konk *ājudár-karunk* (especially in the sense of 'serving Mass'), vern terms *ādhár divunk*, *hát divunk* —Tet, Gal *aidúda*

In Teto and Galoli there does not exist the sound *j*, on this account the Portuguese *j* is replaced by *d*, thus we have *igreja* from Port *igreja* ('church'), *duiz* from Port *juiz* ('judge'), *kaidú* from *caju* (*Anacardium occidentale*).

Alar (to haul) L -Hindust. *ālá* (us only in the imperative form)

Alâmpada (a lamp in a church) Beng *ālamp* (in use among the Christians) See *lâmpada*

Alavanca (hand spike used as lever for moving heavy bodies) Konk *lavang*, from this has arisen the expression *lavangáṁ pāi ayô ulaunk*, which is figuratively equivalent to uttering high-sounding words, or undertaking a work beyond one's scope or powers —Sinh *alavănguva* —Tam *alavángu*. —Mal *alabanka*, *albanka* — Gal *lavanka*[3]

In Konkani the term is only used of the big hand-spike;

[1] "He stood em giolhos ('on his knees') with his hands raised aloft" João de Barros, Dec II,x,3

[2] Cf *impé* ('to be on one's leg'), *impedo impido* ('being on one's leg') in the Portuguese dialect of Ceylon, *impe*, in that of Cochin, and *empido*, in that of Macau

[3] "The Governor ordered the factor Gaspar Paes to get ready plenty of lime, timber, mattocks, alavancas, pickaxes, mortar-pans, baskets, barrows for the fortress" Gaspar Correia *Lendas*, III, p 619

Public Health.

The Department of Public Health is controlled by the Director of Public Health (also a member of the Indian Medical Service) who has, working under him four Assistant Directors of Public Health, 34 District Medical Officers of Health, and twenty-eight District Sanitary Inspectors In addition there is a temporary staff of 10 Sub-Assistant Health Officers and 15 Sanitary Inspectors for assistance in combating epidemic diseases The ancillary services comprise

(1) A Vaccine Institute which is in charge of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Punjab (Technical) Vaccination, assisted by a Superintendent and which prepares sufficient vaccine lymph to meet the needs not only of the Punjab, but of the Army in Northern India and of several provinces and Indian States in and beyond the confines of India

(2) An epidemiological bureau, which is in charge of the Epidemiologist to Government where, in addition to routine bacteriological examination, research work in matters bearing upon public health problems is carried out

(3) An Education Bureau, to which is attached a photographer who is an expert in cinematography

(4) A Chemical Laboratory in charge of a fully trained chemist whose duties comprise the chemical analysis of water samples and food stuffs

(5) A Public Health Equipment Depot which supplies Government Institutions, local bodies, etc, with reliable disinfectants, vaccine sera, etc

(6) A Public Health School, the staff of which is responsible for the training of health visitors The Principal, who is also Inspectress of Health Centres, supervises the maternity and child welfare work throughout the province

In matters connected with sanitary works the Director of Public Health works in close touch with the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Punjab, who acts as technical adviser of the Public Health Department in engineering matters This officer and the Director of Public Health are also the technical advisers of the Urban Sanitary Board whose duty it is to examine and report upon sanitary schemes put forward by local bodies

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1931-32
REVENUE RECEIPTS	(*In thousands of Rupees*)
Principal Heads of Revenue	
II—Taxes on Income	
V—Land Revenue (gross)	4,94,55
Deduct—Revenue credited to Irrigation	—2,04,14
Total Land Revenue	2,90,41
VI—Excise	1,08,49
VII—Stamps	1,14,79
VIII—Forests	25,68
IX—Registration	9,20
Total	5,48 57
Irrigation	
XIII—Irrigation—Works for which capital accounts are kept—	
Direct Receipts	4 53,27
Indirect credits (Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,04,14
Gross amount	6,57,41
Deduct—Working Expenses	—2,14 06
Net XIII—Irrigation Receipts	4,43 3[illegible]

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1931-32
	(*In thousands of Rupees*)
XIV—Irrigation—Works for which no capital accounts are kept	1,10
Total	4,44,43
Debt Services	
XVI—Interest	10,10
Civil Administration	
XVII—Administration of Justice	9,65
XVIII—Jails and Convict Settlements	5 60
XIX—Police	2,15
XXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	4 26
Total	21,66
Beneficent Departments	
XXI—Education	15,04
XXII—Medical	9,91
XXIII—Public Health	12 [illegible]
XXIV—Agriculture	10 [illegible]
XXV—Industries	1,10
Total	[illegible]

Anglo-Ind *albatross* —Indo-Fr *albatros* See *Hobson-Jobson* [1]

Alcoviteira (a procuress). Mal *alcobitera* (Haex) [The literal meaning of *alcoviteira* is 'messenger of love,' but it has degenerated into signifying 'a procuress']

Alcunha (nick-name). Konk *ālkúnh*, vern terms *kul-náṁv*, *ād-náṁv* —Mal *alcunia* (Haex)

Aldeia (a village) Anglo-Ind *aldea* (l us.).—Indo-Fr *aldée* [2]

Alerta (alert) Konk *ālełô* —Gal *alerta*

Alfaiate (a tailor) Konk *ālphyád*, vern name *darji* — Mal *alfiate* (Haex) —Tet *alfayáti*, vern term *badain súku*

[1] "On this day we saw in the morning alcatrazes and *garjaos*, which is the surest sign that we were nearing land" D João de Castro, *Roteiro de Lisboa a Goa*, p 227 [*Garjao* or, as it is more commonly written, *garajao* is a sea bird found near the coast of Guinea, *Sterna fluviatilis*]

[2] "And at present between Damaon and Bassein there are so few Hindu inhabitants that most of the aldées are not under cultivation" (1653) Le Gouz de la Boullaye, *Voyages*

The Port dialect of Malacca has *alfiáti*

Alfândega (custom-house) Konk *ālphánd*, vern terms *māndvi*, *dobí*, *ghudí* | Anglo-Ind *alfandica* (obs) See *Hobson-Jobson* —Indo-Fr *alfandegue* | —Tet, Gal *alfándega*

Alféloa (a sweetmeat) Jap *aruheiru*, *aruheitō*

Alferes (an ensign, a commissioned officer of the lowest grade in infantry) Konk *ālphéi* —Mal *alpéires* —Jav *alpérès* (l. us) —Bug *lapéiresè* —Tet, Gal *alféires*

The wife of an *alferes* is called *ālpheirn* in Konkani [1]

Alfinete (a pin) Konk *ālphinêt*, vern term *tānchní* (l us in Goa) —Hindi *ālpín Pin*, which appears to be English, is also used —Hindust *ālpín*, *alpín*, *alpin* —Beng *ālpinêt*, *ālpín*.—Ass *álpin*, the vern term is *gonj* —Sinh *alpenêtiya*, *alpêntiya* —Tamil *alpinêti* (l us) —Mal *alpineto* (Haex), *pinéti*, *piníti*, *penéti* —Sund,

[1] "As the Polynesian languages have neither *f* nor *ph* nor *v*, in adopting foreign words where these letters occur, they replace them by *p* or *l*" Dr Heyligers

Head of Account	Revised Estimate, 1931-32	Head of Account	Budget Estimate, 1931-32
			In thousands of Rupees.
2—[illegible]	[illegible]	1 A—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	
2[illegible]—[illegible]	12,00	Total	
[illegible]—[illegible] Departments (Reserved)	1,00	*Miscellaneous*	
[illegible]—[illegible] Departments (Transferred)	57	Transfers to Revenue Reserve Fund	
Total	3,[illegible]	Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	10,8[illegible],18
Transferred Departments		CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	
[illegible]—Secretariat Department	27[illegible]	5 A—CHARGED TO REVENUE HEADS	5,06
[illegible]—Education (Reserved)	7,10	10—Irrigation Works	11,97
31—Education (Transferred)	1,08,92	[illegible] A—Industrial Development	50
32—Medical (Reserved)	[illegible]	41 A—Civil Works	3,68
32—Medical (Transferred)	52,74	41 B—Hydro Electric Scheme	[illegible]4,00
33—Public Health	24,72	45 A—Commutation of Pensions	
34—Agriculture	54,[illegible]	Total Capital Expenditure charged to Revenue	1,05,30
35—Industries	10,70	Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	11,88,48
Total	1,18,78	52 A—Forest Capital Expenditure	
Buildings and Roads		55—Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	
41—Civil Works (Reserved)	1,25	56 C—Industrial Development Capital Expenditure	
41—Civil Works (Transferred)	1,17,62	58—Hydro Electric Scheme Capital Expenditure	1,00,00
41 C—Civil Works, Hydro Electric Scheme Interest on Capital Outlay	17,82	60—Civil Works—Capital Expenditure	
Total	1,36,70	60-B—Payment of Commuted value of Pensions Capital Expenditure	975
Miscellaneous		Total Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue	1,09,75
43—Famine Relief and Insurance	2,00	Advances from Provincial Loan fund	8,87
45—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	39,33	Loans from Central Government	
46—Stationery and Printing (Reserved)	10,39	Loans raised in the Markets — 6½ per cent Punjab Bonds, 1933	94
46—Stationery and Printing (Transferred)	89	5½ " " " 193	44
47—Miscellaneous (Reserved)	8,54	Total	1,38
47—Miscellaneous (Transferred)	19,41		
Total	80,56		
Contributions and Assignments to Central and Provincial Governments			
51—Contribution and Assignments to Central Government			

Almôndega (ball of meat) Tamil *almond* (us in a restricted sense) —Tet , Gal *almónik*.

Portuguese names of many dainties and sweetmeats are current, even to this day, in different parts of India among the Christian populations, but these do not find a place in dictionaries

Altar (altar) Konk , Beng *āltár* , vern term *vedí* —Tamil *altár* , vern terms *pídam*, *balipídam*, *vēdikei* —Tet , Gal *altar* The term is in use only among the Christians [1]

Alva (alb, an ecclesiastical vestment) Konk *álv* — Beng *álva* —Tamil *alvei* — Tet , Gal *álva* [2]

Alvorada (the dawn , also aubade or music played at the dawn of day before one's door). Konk *ālvorád* (in the sense of 'aubade') —Tet *alvorada* , vern term *rai-nakei*

[1] Some friends, missionaries in Madras, supplied me with lists of Portuguese words introduced into Tamil, many of which are not to be met with in the dictionaries, because they are not in common use

[2] The names of vestments and vessels used in Catholic religious services are generally of Portuguese origin

Ama (wet-nurse) Konk , Mar , Guj , Hindust , Sinh , Kan , Tul *āmá* (in Mar also *amá*) —Anglo-Ind *amah* (Withworth derives it from the Mar . *āmá*, 'the breast') — |Mal *amah*, 'Chinese nurse'| —Pid -Engl *amah*.[1]

The Neo-Aryan terms are *dúdh dítalí*, *dūdhkārín*, *thānkārín*, *dhātrí* These are little used, because mothers in the East, as a rule, nurse their own children [2]

Amancebado (one who lives with a mistress) Tamil *masuvádu* The Port dialect of Ceylon has *masabado*

The term must have been introduced as a euphemism, like *alcovitenia* in Malay

Amantilhos (*naut* , lifts, ropes pertaining to the arms of all yards, their object being to make the yards hang higher or lower) L -Hindust *mantēlá*, *mantelá*, *mantel matelá*

[1] "The amahs accompanying the children who go there to play" Calado Crespo, *Cousas da China*, p 20

"And they have amas who bring up their sons and daughters" Diogo do Couto, Dec VII, x, 11

[2] The Dravidian *amma* 'mother,' is a vernacular word

[illegible] Representative of the Punjab Officers [illegible]
[illegible] of Indian Christians
[illegible] Representative of General Interest
[illegible] Representative of General Interests
[illegible] of the European and Anglo-Indian Communities
[illegible] of the European and Anglo-Indian Communities
[illegible] Representative of General Interests

[illegible]

Name of Member	Constituency
Abdul Gh[illegible] Shaikh	West Punjab Towns (Muhammadan), Urban
Ahmad Yar Khan, Daulatana, Mian	(Muhammadan) Landholders
Allah Ab[illegible]	Ferozepore (Muhammadan) Rural
Allah Dad Khan Chaudhri, B.A.	Ambala Division, North East (Muhammadan), Rural
Arjan Singh, Sardar, B.A., LL.B.	Hoshiarpur and Kangra (Sikh), Rural
Balbir Singh, Rao Bahadur Captain, Rao, O.B.E.	Gurgaon (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Bansi Lal, Chaudhri	Lahore City (Non-Muhammadan), Urban
Bhagat Ram, Lala	Jullundur *cum* Ludhiana (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Bishan Singh, Sardar	Sialkot *cum* Gurdaspur (Sikh), Rural
Bute Singh, Sardar, B.A., LL.B.	Multan Division and Sheikhupura (Sikh), Rural
Chetan Anand, Lala, B.A., LL.B.	West Punjab Towns (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Chhotu Ram, Rao Bahadur Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B.	South East, Rohtak (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Chowdhri, Mr. Sajan Kumar	Hissar (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Din Muhammad, Mr., M.A., LL.B., LL.M.	East and West Central Towns (Muhammadan), Urban
Faiz Muhammad, Shaikh, B.A., LL.B.	Dera Ghazi Khan (Muhammadan), Rural
Faqir Hussain Khan, Chaudhri	Amritsar (Muhammadan), Rural
Fazl Ali, Khan Bahadur Chaudhri, O.B.E.	Gujrat East (Muhammadan), Urban
Gopal Das, Lala	Lahore and Ferozepore *cum* Sheikhupura (Non-Muhammadan), Rural

bic) — ? Jap *amendō*, *amméntō*

Dr Murakàmi gives to the Japanese *amendō* the meaning of 'almond' But Hepburn who mentions the word says that it means 'a kind of peach,' and for almond he gives the following Japanese equivalents *hanankyō*, *banankyō* Sakuna does not mention the word [1]

Amora (mulberry) Konk *āmói*, vern term *túť* — Malayal *amár* —Tet, Gal *amora*

Amostra (a sample, pattern) Konk *āmostr* —Tet, Gal *amostra*, vern term *banáti* See *mostra*

Amura (*naut*, tack, rope for securing corner of some sails) L -Hindust *mūrá*

Ananás (the pine-apple) Konk *ānanés* (neut, *ānanês*, fem, the plant), *ānás* (us in Kanara) —Mar *ananás*, *ananas* (the fruit is masc or neut, the plant is fem)—Guj *anenás*, *annas* —Hindi, Hindust *ananás* —Or. *anáras* —Sindh *anānásu* —Sinh *annási*, *anahsí*, *annāsiya* —Tamil *annási* — Malayal *ananás* —Tel *anānásu*, *anásu*, *anás-panṭu*, *anāsavanasa-panṭu* (*panṭu* = fruit) —Kan *ananásu* —Anglo-Ind *ananas* (more us 'pine-apple') —Indo-Fr. *ananas* —Gar *anaros*, vern term *terik sagil* —[Bur, *nan-na-si*]—Kamb *manŏs* —Mal *ananas*, *anas*, *nānas*, *ninas* —Ach *ánas*, *anus* —Batt *kanas* Sund *danas*, *ganas*, *kanas* —Jav. *nanas* —Mad *lanas* —Bal. *manas* —Batav *honas* —Day *kanas* —Tet *ananaz*, *nánas* — Gal *ananaz* ——Malag *mananasy* —[Ai.-Pers *aainunnās*][1]

Anannási (Hindust), *ānārasi* (Beng) *adj*, 'having the shape of a pine-apple,' "made like a pine-apple" (Shakespear)

It is an American word (the Peruvian *nanas*, according to Candido de Figueiredo, but, according to Yule and Burnell, the Brazilian *nana* or *nanas*), introduced by the Portuguese

[1] The Sinhalese *amandel* is from Dutch

[1] "You will have to write about this fruit called ananaz, because it is certainly the king of fruits as regards taste, and more so as regards its flavour" Orta, Col lviii [ed. Markham, p 468]

Burma.

[illegible] great natural thoroughfares [illegible] country. At all seasons of the year [illegible] the Irrawaddy, are full [illegible] steam craft. In the Delta the [illegible] waterways is indeed practically [illegible] of communication. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, with a fine fleet of [illegible] cargo and ferry boats, gives the Irrawaddy [illegible] the Delta rivers and creeks a splendid river service.

The Burma Railways has a length of [illegible] miles open line. The principal lines [illegible] from Rangoon to Mandalay, from Sagaing to Myitkyina, the most northern point in the system, the Rangoon-Prome line, and the [illegible] Moulmein line, which serves Moulmein on the further bank of the Salween River.

The People

[illegible] Karens [illegible] Chins, [illegible] Talaing and [illegible] and 1,017,625 [illegible] and Anglo-Indian [illegible] Indo-Burmans, 182,166.

The Burmans who form the bulk of the population belong to the Tibetan group and their language to the Indo-Chinese family. They are a middle class agricultural people, 89 per cent of their agriculture of the country being in their hands. The Burmese and most of the hill tribes also profess Buddhism, but Animism, or the worship of nature spirits, is almost universal. The interest taken by the Burmese in the course of the war, their response to the call for recruits and their generous contributions to war loan and charitable funds seem to show that their apathy towards the government of the country is giving way to an intelligent loyalty to British rule.

Industry

Agriculture is the chief industry of the province and supports nearly three fourths of the population. The net total cropped area [illegible] million acres of which nearly 2 million acres are cropped more than once. Irrigation works supply water to nearly 1 million acres. India is very largely dependent on Burma for her supplies of kerosene, benzine and petrol which rank second to rice in order of importance. Teak wood is exported in large quantities from Burma to India.

Forests play an important part in the industrial life of the Province. The forest reserves cover some 33,018 square miles, while unclassed forests are estimated at about 1,14,025 square miles. Government extracts some 45,341 tons of teak annually, private firms, of whom the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation and Steel Brothers are the chief, extract over 3,49,679 tons. Other timber extracted by lice[illegible] to over 2,79,116 tons and firewood [illegible] tons.

Tin and wolfram are fou[illegible] Tavoy and Mergui Districts [illegible] are found together in most

Portuguese professed Christianity and were keen on the spread of their religion, *farangi* became a synonym for 'Christian'[1]

In the Dravidian languages the word is also used to mean a 'cannon or a piece of ordnance' Tam, Malayal *perangi*, Tel, *piriangi*, *phirangi*, *phiringi*, Kan, Tul. *pirangi*, *phirangi* In Kambojan *pariēang* means 'a European' and *pariēang-sês* from Port *francês*, 'a Frenchman' In Persian, *Firangistan* is the name for Europe.

Ancora (anchor) Sinh *ānkara*, *ankáiaya*, vern term *nēguiama* —Mal *jang-kai* (Bikkers), *dyankar*, the vern terms are *saú*, *lábu* —Pers, Ar *anjai*, *anjara*

Dr. Hugo Schuchardt connects *dyankai* with the English 'the anchor'[1]

***Andor** ('palanquin,' or 'a litter')[2] Konk *āndôi*, *āndôl* —Hindust *handolá* — Beng *āndôla* —Sinh *andôreva* ("a Kandyan litter," Clough) —Malayal *andólam* —Kan *andana* — Kodagu (Dravidian language) *andala* —Tet *andoi*[3]

What is the etymon of *andoi* and its original meaning? the word is not a very old one in Portugal, it is used to signify 'an ornamented contrivance consisting of a square board with four arms, one at each end, on which images of the saints

---

Francos, for by this name they call us in these parts" *Roteiro da Viagem de Vasco da Gama*, 1838, p 99

"Pointing out that since the Portuguese—Frangues, as they call them —were so powerful, it would be no wonder if they would enter this port (Jeddah) and destroy the House of Mafoma" Duarte Barbosa, *Livro*, p 248 [Hak Soc, ed Longworth Dames, Vol I, p 48]

[1] "And letters which spoke of franque, which means Christian" Gaspar Correia, II, p 344

[1] The word *lañgar* or *nangar*, which is to be met with in the Indian languages, whether Aryan or Dravidian (and in Persian, *langar*), also in the sense of 'a plough,' comes from the Sanskrit *lāñgala*

[2] "Vasco de Gama was carried in andores, which are like litters (*leytos dandas*) except that they are uncovered and almost without any back, so low are the sides" Castanheda, I, 16

[3] "I hereby order all pundits and Hindu physicians not to ride through this city (of Goa) or the suburbs there of on horseback, nor in andores and palanquins" Proclamation of the Governor of Goa, 15th December, 1574

(*handūl*) qui est semblable à une litière, soutenue sur les épaules de quelques piétons" ["The same person has told me that in Ceylon, the kings and those who go about in the manner of kings are carried in *handouls*, which resemble a litter, borne upon the shoulders of some carriers"]

Shakespear derives the Hindust *handolá*, not from Arabic or Persian, but from the Sansk *hindola*,[1] "a swing, a swinging cradle or hammock, a swing or ornamented litter in which are borne the images of Krishna during the Swinging-Festival"

From this it can be concluded that *andor* went to Portugal from India where it was used in a restricted sense[2] See *palanquim*

[The author, who makes a further exhaustive exposition of the various meanings of *andor*, its origin, and the difference between it and such other vehicles as *machila* (Anglo-Ind 'muncheel') and *palanquim*, in his *Contribuições etc*, and the *Glossario*, published subsequent to the present work, is definitely of the opinion that the Portuguese borrowed the word from India and in the form *andola* which it has in Malayalam, for it was in Malabar that they first heard it used *Andola*, in its passage to Portuguese, would normally take the form *andor* Cf the Port form *Moghor* from the Pers *Mughal*]

Anel (*naut.*, a piece of rope that fastens the oars to the thole-pins, also a piece of cable used in fastening the anchor) L -Hindust. *ānila*

Anil (indigo) Anglo-Ind *anile*, *neel* (obs, the term now used is 'indigo') —Indo-Fr *anil*, *anir*

The original of the Port *anil* is the Ar *al-nil*, from the Sansk *nīlī*, Neo-Aryan *nil* *nil*[1]

[1] Konk *hindulo*, *hindló*, Mar *hindolá*, *hindulá*, Hindi *hindola*

[2] "The andores are to-day uncommon and they are used exclusively by Hindu high priests, and in pagodas, under the name of *palqui* The use of these, like that of the Umbrella and the Torch, was conceded by the Government in return for services rendered to the State" *O Gabinete Litterario das Fontainhas* (Pangim), III, p 155

[1] "The *anil* is so called by Arabs and Turks, and in all languages, but only in

Administration

Governor, R. I. Sir Charles Alexander Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Private Secretary, [illegible] Bahadur Lalat Chandra, B.A., the Q.O.L.H., W.R., I.C.S.

Military Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel D. Hodgkinson, 1st (P.A.O.) Lancers (Probyn's Horse), and Lieut. John [illegible] The King's Own Sappers and Miners.

Private Secretary, Lieutenant Colonel A. [illegible] I.A., Captain P. C. H. Lane, I.A.

Aide-de-camp, Naib Commandant [illegible] Bahadur, late of the [illegible] Burma Military Police, and the Major [illegible] and Hony. Lieut. [illegible] Bahadur, late of the North Western [illegible] Burma Military Police, Naib Commandant Jalal Din Khan Bahadur, late of the Burma Military Police.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Couper, C.S.I., M.A., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble U. Ba, K.S.M., B.A.

Ministers

The Hon'ble U. Ba Tin, Bar-at-Law.

The Hon'ble Sir Ize Ali Yain, Kt., Bar-at-Law.

Miscellaneous Appointments

Director of Agriculture, A. McKerral, C.I.E., M.A., B.Sc.

Consulting Agriculturist, S. P. Bush.

Commissioner, Federated Shan States, Taunggyi, Southern Shan States, J. Clague, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Superintendent, Northern Shan States, L. S. Grose.

Director of Public Instruction, J. P. Bulkeley, M.A., I.E.S.

Inspector General of Police, Lt.-Col. C. de M. Wellborne, O.B.E., I.A.

Chief Conservator of Forests, S. L. Hopwood, M.C.

Director of Public Health, Major G. G. Jolly, M.B., Ch.B., C.I.E.

Inspector General of Prisons, Lt. Col. P. K. Tarapore, I.M.S.

Commissioner of Excise, J. B. Marshall, C.I.E.

Financial Commissioner (Reserved Subjects), I. G. Lloyd, B.A., I.C.S.

Postmaster General, J. N. Mukerjee, O.B.E.

Chief Commissioners of Burma.

Lieut.-Colonel A. P. Phayre, C.B.	1862
Colonel A. Fytche, C.S.I.	1867
Lieut.-Colonel R. D. Ardagh	1870
The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I.	1871
A. R. Thompson, C.S.I.	1875
C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I.	1878
C. J. Bernard, C.S.I.	1880
C. H. T. Crosthwaite	1883
Sir C. E. Bernard, K.C.S.I.	1886
C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S.I.	1887
A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I. (*a*)	1889
Alexander Mackenzie, C.S.I.	1890
D. M. Smeaton	1892
Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I.	1895

(*a*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell.

Lieutenant-Governors of Burma.

Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I.	1897
Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.	1903
Sir H. T. White, K.C.I.E.	1905
Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., K.C.S.I., LL.D.	1910
Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1915
Sir Reginald Craddock, K.C.S.I.	1917

Governors of Burma.

Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	1922
Sir Charles Innes, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	1927

SECRETARIES, DEPUTY SECRETARIES, UNDER-SECRETARIES, Etc., TO GOVERNMENT

F. B. Leach, B.A., I.C.S.	Chief Secretary, Home and Political Department.
R. G. McDowall, I.C.S.	Secretary, Finance Department
H. G. White, B.A., I.C.S.	Secretary, Education Department
H. L. Nicholls, B.A., I.C.S.	Secretary, Revenue Department
T. Lister, B.A., I.C.S.	Secretary, Reforms Officer
A. R. Morris, I.C.S.	Secretary, Forest Department
U. Tun Ya, K.S.M., A.T.M.	Secretary, Judicial Department
R. M. MacDougall, M.A., I.C.S.	Secretary, Local Government Department
W. H. Paxton, B.A., I.C.S.	Deputy Secretary, Finance Department
A. K. Potter, B.A., I.C.S.	Under Secretary, Home and Political Department
R. F. McGuire, M.A., I.C.S.	Under Secretary, Finance Department
U. Maung Maung (13), A.T.M., B.A.	Under Secretary, Forest Department
H. K. Oxbury, B.A., I.C.S.	Under-Secretary, Revenue Department
U. Kyaw Din, A.T.M., B.A.	Under-Secretary, Judicial Department
U. Ka Si, I.C.S.	Under-Secretary, Local Government Department.
U. Sein Tun, B.A.	Under Secretary, Education Department
C. S. Sastri, B.A.	Assistant Secretary, Finance Department
Rai Bahadur K. M. Basu, B.A.	Assistant Secretary, Home and Political Department
H. W. Boyne	Registrar, Home and Political and Judicial Departments
P. N. Sen	Registrar, Education and Local Government Departments
J. N. B. Rosario	Registrar, Finance and Revenue Departments.
W. A. Curties	Registrar, Agricultural and Forest Departments.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS

I. G. Lloyd, B.A., I.C.S.	Financial Commissioner (Reserved Subjects)
C. W. Dunn, C.I.E., I.C.S.	Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects.)
U. Ba Thwe, (A), A.T.M., B.A.	Secretary to Financial Commissioner (Reserved Subjects)
U. Thein Nyun (A), B.A.	Secretary to Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects)
C. K. Banerjee, B.A.	Registrar

interchangeable and there are instances of such cases *lebú* from Sansk *nimbuka*, 'lime', *nangara*, from Sansk *lāngala*, 'anchor'[1]

Apa ('cake, usually, of rice-flour, patted flat with the hand')[2] Anglo-Ind *ap* (in vogue in the Bombay Presidency, and in the Indo-Port dialect of Bombay), *hopper* (in Southern India) —Tet, Gal *apa*, *apas* —? Siam *ahbam* — ? Mal, Ach *apam* —? Day. *apam*, *abam* —Mac, Bug *ápang*

The word is of Dravidian origin (Tamil *appam*), introduced, in all probability, directly into Siamese and Malay It is in general use in Indo-Portuguese, whence it found its way, together with some other words, to Timor.

Apontar ('to aim with a rifle') Konk *āpontár-karunk*, vern. term *zokunk* — Mal *pontar* See *fitar*.

Apóstolo (an apostle). Konk *āpóstl* —Beng *āpostôl*. —Tamil *appostolamam*,— Malayal *apōstalañ* *Apōstalatvam*, apostleship —Kan *apōstalánū* *Apōstalatanu*, apostleship *Apōstalara*, apostolic —Tulu *apóstale*. *Apōstalatana*, apostleship— ? Malag *apostoly*, perhaps from the English 'apostle'

| **Aqui** (*adv*, here) Chin. *aki*, 'foreigner'—"At Amoy, the Chinese used to call out after foreigners Akee! Akee! a tradition from the Portuguese *Aqui!* 'Here!'" *Hobson-Jobson*, *s v* I—say |

[It is interesting to note how, sometimes, a mere trivi-

---

nona ('the bullock's heart fruit') with the other word *nona* (see *dona*), and gives it the meaning "virginal fruit"

[1] Likewise in the Portuguese word *laranja* the *l* is in place of *n* Arabic-Persian *naranj*, Sansk. *nāranja*

Spanish has *naranja* and *naranjo* [For a very interesting discussion as to whether the *ata* (*q v*) and the *anona* were indigenous, or imported into India from the New World, see *Hobson-Jobson*, *s v* custard-apple]

[2] "Cakes made of rice-flour and coconut-oil which all the people of the Orient eat" Bluteau

"Cakes of wheaten flour which the Malabars call apas" Castanheda, I, 15

"Vegetable, apas, and *fogueos*, all these brought in an income of three thousand and odd *pardaos* João de Barros, Déc II, x, 2 [*Foguco* is a tax formerly levied in Goa, either on each hearth or house]

"The income from apas and from cheese" Simão Botelho, *Tombo*, p 53

the Malayalam *adekkā* [1] [which according to Bishop Caldwell is made up of *adai*, 'close arrangement of the cluster,' and *kay*, 'nut']

Argamassa (mortar, stucco) Konk *ārgāmás*, vern term *gilāvó* —Indo-Fr *argamasse* [2]

Argola (a large iron ring) Konk *ārgól*, vern term *vāló*, *ānkdó*, *kadí* —Tet, Gal *argola*

Argolinha (an ear-ring) Konk *ārgolinh*, vern terms *ānkdó*, *ānkdí* —Tet, Gal *argolinha* [3]

Armada (a fleet of war-vessels) Mar *ārmái*, *armár*, *āimar*, *armar* It also signifies 'a war-vessel' *Armārí*, *ārmairí*, *armairí* (*adj*), relating to an armada or to a war-vessel *Armāri śipāí*, a soldier of the armada —Guj *armái*, *ārmá* —Mal, Tet, Gal *armada*

In Marathi the final unstressed *a* being silent, *d* assimilated itself to *i*. Again, there was oscillation between the *ā* long and the *a* short [1]

Armário (cup-board, the archaic form of this word, which is even now in use among the people in Portugal, is *almario*, it is the result of dissimilation) Konk *ālmár*, vern term *chauk* —Mar, Guj *armārí* —Hindi, Beng *ālmārí*, *almārí*.—Hindust. *almārí* — Ass *ālmārí*, *ālmāirá* (from Anglo-Ind) —Punj *almāri* ('a stand, a chest of drawers') — Sinh *almāriya* —Tam *alumári* —Malayal *ālmári* —Tel *almái*, *almáia* —Kan *almāií*, *almáru* —Tulu *almāií*, *almêru* —Anglo-Ind *almirah*, *almyra* —Gar *almari* —Khas *almari* ('chest of drawers') — Mal *almaria* (Castro), *almáiri*,

---

[1] "These bear a fruit as large as walnuts which they call Areca, which they eat with the betel-leaf" Duarte Barbosa, p 347 [Hak Soc, ed Longworth Dames, Vol II, p 92]

"In Malabar they call it *pac*, and the Nairs (who are the knights) call it areca, whence the Portuguese have taken the name" Garcia da Orta, Col xxii [ed Markham, p 193]

[2] "The mosque was a very large and beautiful edifice, the greater part of it being built of timber finely carved, and the upper part of argamassa" *Commentarios de A de Albuquerque*, Part I, ch 24 [Hak Soc Vol I, p 82]

[3] "And in the ears argolinhas of gold." Gaspar Correia, I, p 32

[1] It is natural to suppose that the term was in use in former times in Goa, but at present there are no traces of it

? **Arroz** (rice) Mal *árus* (perhaps from the Ar *aruzz*), vern terms *padi* ('rice in husk'), *bras*

Arruda (*Ruta graveolens*, the rue herb) Malayal *arúda* —Mal *arrúda, arúda* —Bug *arúda*

Arsenal (arsenal) Konk, Tet, Gal *ārsenál*

Arte (art, skill) Konk *árt*, vern terms *vidyá, kalá, ghādāmôd* —Tet *árti*, vern term *badáin*

A saber (to wit) Mal. *a saber* (Haex)

Asna (a rafter) Jap *azna* (obs)

Assado (*subst*, roast-meat) Konk *āsád* —Tamil *asádu*

Assar (to roast) Mal *assai* (Haex).

Assistir (to attend) Konk *āsistír-zāvunk*, vern terms *āsunk, pāvunk* —Tet, Gal *assísti*

Astrólogo (astrologer) Mac., Bug *isitāraluga* (Matthes)

Ata (*bot*, *Anona squamosa*, L, custard-apple) Konk *át* (the fruit is neuter, but the name of the plant, which is the same as that of the fruit, is feminine) —Hindi, Hindust *át, ātá* —Or *át*—Beng *ātá* —Ass *átlas* —Sinh, Tam *āttá* —Malayal *átta, ata-maram* (Rheede, *maram* = tree), *ātta-chchakka* (lit *ata-jaca*), *mullātta-chchakka*, bullock's heart (*mulla* = thorn) [1]

The question of the place of origin and of the etymology of *ata* and *anona*, names often used promiscuously and, there-

---

[1] In Marathi and Gujarati *Sitá-phal*, 'Sita's fruit,' in Sindhi *Sita phalu*, in Kanarese *Site-phala* In Tamil simply *sítta*, also *anunna*, perhaps for *anona* In Hindustani it is called *sharifa*, [and in Pers *sharifah* and *kāj*]

"There is to be found likewise another tree in the land with the name of **ateira** ('the custard apple tree'), the fruit of which is similar to the small pine, it contains a white kernel which is very savoury and sufficiently hot (*quente*)" Fr Clemente da Ressurreição in *Agricultor indiano*, of B F da Costa, Vol II, p 337 ['Hot' is evidently used of the custard apple in the same way in which Garcia da Orta often speaks of plants and drugs as being hot and dry, cold and moist. Even at the present day in India, there is a general belief that some fruits and vegetables are 'hot' and others 'cold' Sir George Birdwood's explanation is that in practice 'hot' or 'cold' drugs are those which either promote or repress aphrodisia (See Garcia da Orta, *Simples and Drugs of India*, ed Markham, Introduction, p xv]

THE FINANCES OF BIHAR AND ORISSA—*contd*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Expenditure	*Budget Estimate* 1931–32
5—Land Revenue	23,74
6—Excise	16,6[illegible]
7—Stamps	2,7[illegible]
8—Forests	8,77
8A—Forest Capital outlay charged to Revenue	1,0[illegible]
9—Registration	6,11
14—Interest on Irrigation Works for which capital accounts are kept	20,46
15—Irrigation Revenue Account—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from ordinary Revenue	3,72
15 (1)—Other Revenue expenditure financed from Famine Insurance Grant	..
16.—Irrigation Capital Account—Construction of Irrigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1
19—Interest on Ordinary Debt	6[illegible]
22.—General Administration	73,10
24—Administration of Justice	41,50
25.—Jails and Convict Settlements	31,42
26—Police	88,61
27—Ports and Pilotage	
30.—Scientific Departments	41
31—Education	88,50
32.—Medical	28,87
33—Public Health	11,02
34.—Agriculture	18,08
35.—Industries	8,96
37.—Miscellaneous Departments	68
41.—Civil Works	64,87
43.—Famine	85
45—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	31,75
45A—Commutation of Pensions Financed from ordinary Revenue	3,75
46—Stationery and Printing	9,65
47—Miscellaneous	1,86
51—Contribution to the Central Government by the Provincial Government	..
51A—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	.
Total expenditure charged to Revenue	5,77,40
Commuted value of pensions	—14
Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government	5,17
Repayments of Advances from the Provincial Loan Fund	51
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund (Repayments)	4,82
Famine Relief Fund	24,08
Subvention from Central Road Development Account	4,00
Suspense	1,05
Total expenditure not charged to revenue	39,49
Reserve for unforeseen	1 00
Total expenditure	61,17,98
Closing balance	(*b*) 69,62
GRAND TOTAL	6,87,00
Provincial Surplus	..
Provincial Deficit	20,35

(*b*) Includes 30,1[illegible] in Famine Relief Fund and 1,65 for Road Subventions

Hope See *Hobson-Jobson*, *s v* custard-apple

It is, however, necessary to note that if the *Anona squamosa* entered by way of the Philippines, it did not carry with it its name of *ata*, because the Malayan languages do not give it that name, but call it *nona*, and it may well be that *ate* or *atte* of the Manilla vocabulary is of modern introduction The plant is also a native of Brasil, where it is likewise called *ata* or *ateira*

Atalaia (a watch-tower, also a boat used for patrolling) Sinh *aṭṭálaya* [1]

The doubling of the consonants is very common in Sinhalese, as also in Malayalam and in Tamil, but the cerebralisation of *ṭṭ*, as in this case, is uncommon

[The Portuguese dictionaries give 'watch-tower' as the meaning of *atalaya* According to Dozy (*Glossaire etc*), it is the Ar *at-talāyi'* plural of *at-tali'a*, originally meaning 'watchmen or sentinels' He makes no mention of its being used to denote a boat, a meaning which the word has in the old Portuguese writers on India, who frequently employ the term to describe a boat used for patrolling and watching the coast, and sometimes also of a boat equipped for fighting Dalgado (*Glossario*) says it is not easy to make out whether the Portuguese carried to India the term which they had received from the Arabs, or adopted it from some of the Indian languages From the way in which it is employed by the old Portuguese writers, he is inclined to take the latter view But he does not know of any vessel in India with a similar name and object unless it be *aṭālī*, from the Sansk *aṭṭāla* or *aṭṭālī* (*kā*), which means 'the top-storey of a house, tower or observation-post,' and is current in Gujarati, Marathi and Hindustani It is but natural that a patrol-boat should have an elevated place from which to carry on observations]

Atenção (attention) Konk *atensáṁv* (l us), vern term *chitt*, *chatráy* —Tet. *atensã*, vern term *rôna*.

[1] "Having always in the field large number of guards and attalayas" Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, viii, 8

ELECTED

Name	Constituency
[illegible]	North East Darbhanga (Non Muhammadan Rural)
[illegible]	West Patna (Non Muhammadan Rural)
[illegible] Hafez	Patna University
Rai Bahadur [illegible] Narayan Singh	Bhagalpur Division Landholders
[illegible] Narayan Singh	Tirhut Division Landholders
[illegible] Narayan Deo	Chota Nagpur Division Landholders
Rai [illegible] Singh Sharma	North Saran (Non Muhammadan Rural)
[illegible]	South East Darbhanga (Non Muhammadan Rural)
[illegible] Chaudhuri	Samastipur (Non Muhammadan Rural)
[illegible] Chaudhuri	North West Darbhanga (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu [illegible] Narayan Mahtha	East Muzaffarpur (Non Muhammadan Rural)
Rai [illegible] Prasad Singh	East Gaya (Non Muhammadan Rural)
Mr Saiyid Muhammad Akhtar Husain	Shahabad (Muhammadan Rural)
Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Hussain	East Patna (Muhammadan Rural)
Khan Bahadur Abdul Wahab Khan	Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadan Urban)
Mr Saiyid Moinuddin Mirza	Kishanganj (Muhammadan Rural)
Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Lux Chaudhuri	Purnea (Muhammadan Rural)
Maulavi Abdul Aziz Khan	Santal Parganas (Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Kalyan Singh	Hazaribagh (Non Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Kunja Bihari Chandra	North Manbhum (Non Muhammadan Rural)
Rai Bahadur Satis Chandra Sinha	South Manbhum (Non Muhammadan Rural)
Mr Nanda Kumar Ghosh	Chota Nagpur Division (Non Muhammadan Urban)
Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Ray	Ranchi (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Rai Bahadur Lakshmidhar Mohanti	North Cuttack (Non Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Gokananda Misra	North Puri (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Rai Bahadur Lokanath Misra	South Puri (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Brajamohan Panda	Sambalpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Radharanjan Das	North Balasore (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Birabar Narayan Chandra Dhir Narendra	Orissa Division Landholders
Babu Devendra Nath Samanta	Singhbhum (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Ramjiwan Himat Singha	Santal Parganas (South) (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Jagannath Das	South Balasore (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Nikunja Kishore Das	South Cuttack (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Harihar Das	Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadan Urban)
Babu Radha Prasad Sinha	South Shahabad (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Rudra Pratap Singh	Central Bhagalpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Rai Bahadur Krishnadeva Narayan Mahtha	North Champaran (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Badri Narayan Singh	West Muzaffarpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural).

B

Bacalhau (cod-fish) Konk *bākālhámv* (also us of cod-liver oil) vern term *tāṭó* — Tet *bakalhau*

Bacia or bacio (in the sense of 'a dinner-plate') Konk *basí*, *baśí* —Mar *basí* *bāsí*, *bāśí* —Guj *basí* —Tam, Tel, Kan, Tul *básı* —Malaval *vássı* —Mal *básı* (*basıl*, according to Castro) —Ach *básı*, *besoı* —Sund *básı* ("a large dish for joint, a large bowl," Rigg) —Jav *básı*, *bésı* —Tet, Gal *basía* —Malag *bası* [1]

[1] "And with Timoja and Cojebequi there came many people with kettle drums and trumpets of the country, beating bacias ('metal pans') and drums, as is their custom" Gaspar Correia, *Lendas da India*, II, p 77

"Bacios ('plates') and other dishes which are made of metal" Antonio Nunes, *Livro dos Pesos da Ymdia*, p 38

"A gentleman of noble decent was carrying in a large silver bacio the *pareas* ('tribute') of the King of Quiloa (to the King of Portugal)" João de Barros, Dec I, vi, 7

"Fifteen to twenty scores of earthen ware, and as many scores of bacios to eat from, and half a dozen bacios *de agua* ('wash basins')" (1583) *Archivo Portuguez Oriental*, Fasc 5, p 1021

S before *e* and *i* becomes palatalized in Konkani and Marathi In Malayalam *v* takes the place of *b* Cf *bateria*

There is another word with the very same meaning—*básan* in Konk, Mar Guj, Hindi, Hindust, Or, Beng., Ass, Punj, Sinh Mal (*bájan*), Sund (*bájan*, *vájan*), Jav (*vájan*), Anglo-Ind (*bassan*)—whose origin *Hobson-Jobson* also attributes to *bacia* But there is *bhājana* in Sanskrit with the very same meaning [1]

?**Bafo** (vapour) Konk, Guj, Hindust *báph* —Mar *váph* —Hindi, Punj *bháph* — Nep. *báf* —Or *bháp*, *bhámp* — Beng. *bháp* —Ass *báp* — Sindh. *bápha* [2]

[1] See Hugo Schuchardt, *Beiträge*, etc, p 511

[2] "The betel-leaf is eaten all over India, because it produces good Bafo." Castanheda, I, ch 16 [Bafo is evidently used here in the sense of 'aroma' or 'taste']

"There is a species of rice called *pulot*, which when boiled only in baffo ('in steam'), sticks to the hands and is so moist that it looks as though it had been cooked in butter" Garcia da Orta, Col lviii [ed Markham, p 460]

The Central Provinces and Berar.

[illegible]

The Country

[illegible]

The People

The population of the province is a composite and [illegible] community. Before the advent of the Aryans the whole of it was peopled by the Gond and other primitive tribes, and the aboriginal inhabitants fared better from the Aryans than their like in most parts of India because of the forest nature of their home. But even the waves of immigration flowed into the province from all sides. The early Dravidians were driven into the inaccessible forests and hills where they form nearly a quarter of the total population of the C. P., being found in large numbers in all parts of the province, particularly in the south-east. The [illegible]

[illegible] Hindi [illegible] per cent. The [illegible] of Marathi [illegible] per cent. [illegible] the Mahrattas in [illegible] their position [illegible] a gradual [illegible] is going [illegible] as time [illegible] more [illegible]

Industries

[illegible] Chief [illegible] was land- [illegible] leading in from [illegible] The British administration [illegible] the two [illegible] Bombay and Calcutta [illegible] the last few years [illegible] given to the construction [illegible] The developments [illegible] growth of trade and have [illegible] prosperity. In every department [illegible] of course, [illegible] by one of the most [illegible] departments in India [illegible] and British strength lies in [illegible] with the co-operative credit [illegible] The last feature is chiefly on the [illegible] system, ranging [illegible] from the great Zemindaries [illegible] which are on this basis, to the [illegible] of small holdings. A system of land [illegible] has gradually been built up to protect the individual cultivator. [illegible] settlement in the Bombay ryotwari [illegible] 16,127 square miles of the C. P. is [illegible] Reserved forest, in Berar the forest area is about 3,939 square miles, the total forest area being one sixth of the whole Province. The rugged nature of the greater part of the country makes forest conservation difficult and costly. Excluding forest and waste 67 per cent of the total land is occupied for cultivation, in the most advanced district the proportion is 83 per cent and in Berar the figure is still higher. The cultivated area is extending continuously except for the temporary checks caused by bad seasons. Rice is the most important crop of the C. P. Wheat comes next, with 15 per cent, then pulses and other cereals used for food and oil seeds with 55 per cent and cotton with 8 per cent. In Berar cotton occupies 46 per cent. Next comes jowar and then pulses a[illegible] cereals and oil seeds, of the cropped ar[illegible] 31 per cent then wheat and [illegible] more than half the work [illegible]

Baioneta (bayonet) Konk *bāynêt* —Sinh *bayinêttiya, bayinêttuva* —Tet , Gal *baionêta* —? Mal *gaganet.*

Gonçalves Viana declines to accept that the Malay word is Portuguese in origin

Baixa (decrease, fall) Konk *báyś* —Tet *baiśa*

?**Baixel** (in the sense of 'an Arab barge') Konk *bagló* — Mar , Guj *baglá, bagalá* —Tel *bagalé Bagalé-báyi*, 'mouth of the *bagale*,' a glutton —Anglo-Ind *buggalow* —Ar *baqalá*

Yule and Burnell think it very probable that the term was in use in India before the arrival there of the Portuguese, and had been carried thither by the Arabs

There is another variant probable or possible of the Portuguese word, but designating another kind of vessel Konk *bazró* —Mar , Beng. *bajrá* —Hindust *bajrá, bujrá* —Anglo-Ind *budgerow*

[Yule says "In Correa (c 1561) *bajel* or *baxel* occurs in the form *pajer*, pl *pajeres* (*j* and *x* being interchangeable in Sp and Port See *Lendas*, I, 2, pp 592, 619, etc)" But Dalgado is of the opinion that, if *pajer* is not a mere phonetic variant of *paguel*, 'a cargo boat formerly used in Southern India,' then it may have come from *bajrā*, used in Marathi, Bengali and Hindustani, to designate another kind of sea-vessel , and this term would be pronounced *pajara* or *pachara* in the Dravidian country See *Glossario, s v paguel*]

Balão (in the sense of 'a species of rowing vessel') Sinh *balama* —Malayal *balam* —Anglo-Ind *balam, baloon, balloon* [1]— | Mal *báloq* |

The primary word is the Guj *baliyan*, *balyāṁv* in Mar - Konkani Bengali has *baulia*

---

[1] "With five *lancharas* (*q v*) and a dozen **balões** he came looking for me" Fernão Pinto ch xv

"He gave orders to enter the creeks which surround the city even by means of **balões**, which are small vessels" João de Barros, Dec II, ix, 3

"D Estevão de Gama sent Simão Sodré with eight **balões** (which are a species of light vessels)" *Id* Dec IV, ix, 12

"Dom Estevão sent Pero Barriga and Jorge d'Alvarenga, in **balões**, to go along the river to see what they could find there" Gaspar Correia, III, p 627.

Public Works

[illegible]

Police

[illegible] the Province the [illegible] Contents and [illegible] Inspector-General of Police. The [illegible] nine square [illegible] Police extends [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] from the Criminal Investigation Department, at the [illegible] of Inspectors of Police, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police. On rolls as special [illegible] are employed under the [illegible] of Railway Police [illegible] at Raipur and [illegible]. A special Armed Force of 870 [illegible] is distributed over the headquarters of [illegible] districts for use in dealing with armed [illegible] of the peace in whatever quarter [illegible] arises. There is a small force of Mounted Police. The Central Provinces has [illegible] the terms understood in [illegible] parts of India. The village watchman is [illegible] of the village headman and not a [illegible] official and it is considered very desirable to retain his position in this respect.

Education

The Education Department of the Central Provinces and Berar is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, a Deputy Director, [illegible] Inspectors and two Inspectresses who in their turn are assisted by eight Assistant Inspectors and four Assistant Inspectresses. An Agency Inspector supervises the schools in the Central Provinces States. Schools are divided into schools for general education and schools for special education. The latter are schools in which instruction is given in a special branch of technical or professional education. The main divisions of schools for general education is into Primary and Secondary. In the Primary Schools the teaching is conducted wholly in the vernacular and these schools are known as Vernacular Schools. The Secondary Schools are divided into Middle and High Schools. The former may be either Vernacular Middle Schools in which instruction is given wholly in the Vernacular, or Anglo Vernacular Middle Schools

"All this our men will see for themselves in the port of Cananor, in which there are very large vessels, which the Captains will send their men to see, so that they might give an account of everything they had seen when they go to Portugal, on these ships there are no pumps, only some pails made of thick cow's hide, tanned in such a way, that they last long, and with these they bale the water out by hand, these pails they call **baldes** (I, p. 123)

"Luis de Mello de Mendoça set out with his companions to help at the **baldes**, with which they began to bale out the water" (1546) Diogo de Couto, Dec. VI, iii, 3.

Indian dictionary-writers give the Portuguese word as the original "Balty, s H *bālti*, 'a bucket', is the Portuguese *balde*" *Hobson-Jobson*

Bálsamo (balsam, ointment) Konk *bálsm* —Hindust *balsan* —? Mal *balasan* (Ar) ? Mac, Bug *balasáng* —Jap *bársan*, *bārusamo* —Ar *bálsam*, *balsám*, *bolasán*, *bolsán*

Baluarte (bulwark) Mal. *baluvárdı* —Jav *baluvártı*, *balovártı*, *balúrtı*.

Bambu (*bot*, *Bambusa vulgaris*, bamboo) Anglo-Ind *bamboo*, [*bambou*] —Indo-Fr *bambou* [1]

The origin of the word is very obscure Marsden mentions it as a pure Malay word, but the common name for it is *buluh* Crawfurd considers it to be a term that belongs to the west coast of Sumatra. Wilson regards it as coming from the Kanarese, and Reeve mentions it as such, but the usual terms are *bıduıu* (Tulu *beduru*) and *gala* It appears to me that the most probable source of the word is the Marathi *bāmbú* (the same in Gujarati), which is the generic and common name of the plant.

The form *mambu*, which occurs in the Portuguese chroniclers, might have been

[1] "They regarded death as certain either from the blows of Bambús (lit 'from scourges of bamboos'), or from perpetual captivity in the prisons of Cantom" Lucena, Bk X, ch 26

"He wished to reduce the weight by taking away from the *canga* (q v) a bambu" A F Cardim, p 199.

FINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1931-32.

Principal Heads of Revenue

	Rs
Taxes on Income .. .	25,000
Land Revenue ..	2,48,00,000
Excise . ..	91,24,000
Stamps .	61,00,000
Forest . .	51,97,000
Registration ..	6,00,000
Total	4,65,42,000

Irrigation

Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept .	—4,23,000
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept .	1,37,000
Total	—2,86,000

Debt Services

Interest	7,79,000

Civil Administration

Administration of Justice	5,18,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	2,85,000
Police . .	78,000
Education .	7,28,000
Medical .	67,000
Public Health . .	53,000
Agriculture . .	3,40,000
Industries .	20,000
Miscellaneous Departments .	7,64,000
Total	8,53,000

Civil Works

Civil Works	7,24,000

Miscellaneous.

Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	66,000
Stationery and Printing	65,000
Miscellaneous . .	4,37,000
Total	5,68,000

Extraordinary items

Extraordinary receipts .	45,000
Total Provincial Revenue	5,12,15,000

Debt Heads	Rs.
Deposits and Advances—Famine Relief Fund	11,36,000
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	..
Appropriations for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	4,77,000
Sinking Fund for loans granted to Local Bodies	400
Depreciation Fund for Forest Tramway	30,000
Depreciation Fund for Government Presses ..	42,000
Subventions from Central Road Development Account	2,80,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments .	52,54,600
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund and Government of India	30,52,000
Total Debt Heads	1,02,72,000
Total Revenue and Receipts	6,14,87,000
Opening balance { Ordinary / Famine Relief Fund ..	51,42,000
Grand Total	6,66,29,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1931-32

Direct Demands on the Revenue

Land Revenue	24,59,377
Excise	10,00,930
Stamps	1,70,000
Forest	40,91,474
Registration	2,07,874
Total .	79,29,655

Irrigation

Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—	
Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	29,06,000
Other Revenue expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	1,81,000
	30,87,000

It is not known for certain when and by whom the word 'banana' was introduced into India, which, according to Garcia da Orta, came from Guinea "They also have figs in Guinea, where they call them **bananas**" [1] It appears that the term made its entry (through the Portuguese ?) in the seventeenth century as being more appropriate, or, rather, to mark the difference between the fruit of the *Musa paradisiaca* and of the *Musa sapientum*, now reduced to only one species [1]

Anglo-India employs generally the term 'plantain', which is a corruption of the Spanish *plantano*, another name for the 'banana.' See *goiaba*

[Mocquet, *Voyages* (ed 1645), calls 'bananas' *fiques de platane* Watt (*The Commercial Products of India*) says "The name 'banana' is very seldom used by the English in India, though it is universal in the fruit-shops of England In India all kinds are indiscriminately called plantains" Yule quotes Robertson Smith, the great Arabic scholar, who points out that the coincidence of the name 'banana' with the Ar *banān*, 'fingers or toes', and *banāna*, 'a single finger or toe',

Duarte Barbosa, *Livro* p 239 [Hak. Soc, ed Longworth Dames, Vol I, p 21]

"Bannanes which the Portuguese call Indian figs" Pyrard de Laval, *Voyage*, 1615 [Hak Soc Vol I, p 113]

"He ordered cooked rice to be served out there, and this they served upon the green leaves of the *figueira* ('the banana-tree'), which are broad like a sheet of paper" Gaspar Correia, I, 17

[1] "It is possible that there is reason for this, it can safely be said that the word is not Asiatic in origin, and it also does not appear to be American" Conde de Ficalho, Col xxii

"But it is the commonest fruit which is to be found everywhere all the year round, and in great abundance, not only in these Indies (West), but also in our India, and all over Guinea and Brazil, where it exists, and where we saw more and better species than these, and where they call them *plantanos*, and in our India *figos*, and in Brazil bananas" Padre Gabriel Afonso, in *Historia tragico-maritima*, Vol VI, p 50

[1] "Books distinguish between the *Musa sapientum* or plantain, and the *Musa paradisiaca*, but it is hard to understand where the line is supposed to be drawn" *Hobson-Jobson*

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, Kt., K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Edward Nelson, M.A. (Oxon), Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Ra Jhavendra Rao, Barrister-at-Law.

MINISTERS

The Hon'ble Dr. P. S. Deshmukh.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. P. Tatawal, B.Sc., LL.B.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, Hyde Clarendon Gowan, B.A., C.I.E., M.V.O., I.C.S.

Financial Secretary, N. J. Roughton, I.C.S.

Revenue Secretary, G. P. Burton, I.C.S.

Settlement Secretary, C. F. Waterfall, I.C.S.

Legal Secretary, P. J. Pollock, I.C.S.

Educational Secretary, C. E. W. Jones, M.A., C.I.E.

Secretary Public Works Department, (Buildings and Roads Branch), J. A. Baker, C.I.E.

Secretary Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch), Col. H. de F. Pollard Lowsley, C.M.G., C.I.E.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Commissioner of Settlements, Director of Land Records, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Inspector General of Registration, G. C. F. Ramsden, I.C.S.

Chief Conservator of Forests, C. A. Malcolm.

Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps, G. C. F. Ramsden, I.C.S.

Commissioner of Income Tax, Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad, B.A.

Postmaster-General, J. N. Mukerji, B.A., O.B.E.

Accountant General, M. A. Hafeez, M.A.

Judicial Commissioner, R. J. Jackson, B.A., Bar-at-Law.

Inspector General of Prisons, Lieutenant-Colonel William Jackson Powell, B.A., I.M.S.

Inspector General of Police, Thomas Henry Morony, C.I.E.

Director of Public Instruction, C. E. W. Jones, C.I.E., M.A.

Lord Bishop, The Right Reverend Alex. Wood, M.A., O.B.E.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Col. F. E. Wilson, M.B., I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Major C. M. Ganpathy, M.C.M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S.

Political Agent, Central Provinces Feudatory States, K. L. B. Hamilton, I.C.S.

Director of Agriculture, Francis Joseph Plymen, A.C.G.I.

Director of Veterinary Service, Major R. F. Stirling, F.R.C.V.S.

Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, R. N. Banerji, M.A.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS

Colonel E. K. Elliot	1860
Lieut.-Colonel J. K. Spence (*Officiating*)	1862
R. Temple (*Officiating*)	1862
Colonel E. K. Elliot	1863
J. S. Campbell (*Officiating*)	1864
R. Temple	1864
J. S. Campbell (*Officiating*)	1865
R. Temple	1865
J. H. Morris (*Officiating*)	1867
F. Campbell	1867
J. H. Morris (*Officiating*)	1868
Confirmed 27th May 1870	
Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I. (*Offg.*)	1870
J. H. Morris, C.S.I.	1872
C. Grant (*Officiating*)	1879
J. H. Morris, C.S.I.	1879
W. B. Jones, C.S.I.	1883
C. H. T. Crosthwaite (*Officiating*)	1884
Confirmed 27th January 1885	
D. Fitzpatrick (*Officiating*)	1885
J. W. Neill (*Officiating*)	1887
A. Mackenzie, C.S.I.	1887
R. J. Crosthwaite (*Officiating*)	1889
Until 7th October 1889	
J. W. Neill (*Officiating*)	1890
A. P. MacDonell, C.S.I.	1892
J. Woodburn, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1893
Confirmed 1st December 1893	
Sir C. J. Lyall, C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	1895
The Hon'ble Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson, C.S.I.	1898
" Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1899
Confirmed 6th March 1902	
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Officiating*)	1902
Confirmed 2nd November 1903	
The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*Officiating*)	1904
Confirmed 23rd Dec. 1904	
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I.	1905
S. Ismay, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1906
Until 21st October 1906	
A. F. T. Phillips (*Officiating*)	1907
Until 24th March 1907. Also from 20th May to 21st November 1909	
The Hon'ble Sir R. H. Craddock, K.C.S.I.	1907
" Mr. H. A. Crump, C.S.I.	1912
Sub *pro tem* from 26th January 1912 to 16th February	
The Hon'ble Mr. W. Fox-Strangways, C.S.I., (Sub *pro tem*)	1912
The Hon'ble Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1912
" Mr. Crump, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1914
" Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I.	1914
" Sir Frank George Sly, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.	1919

GOVERNORS

H. E. Sir Frank Sly, K.C.S.I.	1920
H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, Kt., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.	1[illegible]

proclamation') Konk *bánd*, vern. terms *ḍāngoró*, *dāṇḍoró* —Tet, Gal *bándu*

Bandola (a shoulder-belt) Mal, Mac, Bug. *bandóla*, *bandála* —Ach *bandála*

[**Banean, Banian** (a Jain trader, and especially of the Province of Gujarat or Cambay) Anglo-Ind *Banyan*[1]

The word was adopted from Guj *vāniyo*, sing, *vaniyā*, pl (which form appears to be the immediate source of the Port. word), which itself comes from the Sansk *vaniṇ*, 'a trader', and *vaniṇ-jana*, 'a tradesman' Yule thinks that it is probable that the Portuguese found the word already in use by the Arab traders Among the humours of philology might be mentioned P F Vincenzo Maria's (1672) explanation that the Portuguese called the Hindu traders of Gujarat *Bagnani*, "because of the frequency and superstition with which they washed themselves throughout the day". *Bagnáre* in Italian means 'to bathe'. The early European travellers applied the term to the followers of the Hindu religion generally The old Portuguese writers, with the exception of da Orta, say that "all the *baneanes* follow the doctrine of Pythagoras", whereas the truth is that Pythagoras drew a large part of his doctrine from India There is a third sense in which the term is or was used in Calcutta, viz, of an Indian broker who is generally attached to European business houses in India

One compound in which,

[1] ["And in this kingdom (of Guzerate) there is another sort of Heathen whom they call Baneanes, who are great merchants and traders This people eats neither flesh nor fish, nor anything subject to death, they slay nothing, nor are they willing even to see the slaughter of any animal " Duarte Barbosa, *The Book*, ed. Longworth Dames, Vol I, p 110]

["the **Banianes** of Cambaia which observe Pythagoras lawe " Linschoten, *Voyage* (Hak. Soc), Vol I, p 223]

["The **baniani** are a certain class of Hindus who eat neither flesh nor fish, and consume grain, vegetables, milk, and a great deal of butter If the talk is of business, they give a ready answer, and are such strong arithmeticians that in the shortest time they can make any sort of calculation, never making a mistake of a single figure They hold it a sin to kill any animal" Manucci, *Storia do Mogor*, I, pp 155-156]

ELECTED MEMBERS

A —Members elected from the Central Provinces

Name	Constituency
Mr Balraj Jaiswara	Jubbulpore City, Non Muhammadan (Urban)
Mr Daduram	Jubbulpore Division (Urban)
Mr Badri Prasad Pujari	Chhattisgarh Division (Urban)
Mr Chunnu	Nerbudda Division (Urban)
Mr C B Parikh	Nagpur City-cum-Kamptee
Lala Jainarain	Do do
Mr T J Kedar	Nagpur Division (Urban)
Mr Sheoprasad Pandey	Jubbulpore District (South) Non Muhammadan (Rural)
Pandit Kashi Prasad Pande	Jubbulpore District (North)
Mr Gokulchand Singai	Damoh District
Mr Dulichand	Saugor District
Rai Sahib Dadu Dwarkanath Singh	Seoni District
Chondhari Maithulai	Mandla District
Mr Waman Yado Deshmukh	Raipur District (North)
Mr Anjore Rao Kirdntt	Raipur District (South)
Pandit Ramsanehi Gaurha	Bilaspur District
Khan Sahib F F Tarapore	Drug District
The Hon'ble Mr Gajadhar Prasad Jaiswai	Hoshangabad District
Mr Gopairao Rambhau Joshi	Nimar District
Mr Arjunlai	Narsinghpur District
Seth Sheolai	Chhindwara District
Mr Chandan Lai	Betul District
Mr Ganpat Rao Shanker Rao Deshmukh	Nagpur District (West)
Rao Bahadur K S Nayudu	Wardha District
Mr Shivramprasad Snitanprasad Tiwari	Wardha Tahsil
Mr R S Dube	Chanda District
Mr Vinayak Damodar Kolte	Bhandara District
Khan Bahadur M M Mulla	Balaghat District
Mr Iftikhar Ali	Jubbulpore Division (Rural), Muhammadan (Rural)
The Hon'ble Mr S W A Rizvi	Chhattisgarh Division (Rural)
Mr Syed Hifazar Ali	Nerbudda Division (Rural)
Mr Mahomed Yusuf Sharcef	Nagpur Division (Rural)
Beohar Gulab Sing	Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Landholders, Special Constituencies
Thakur Manmohan Singh	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Landholders
Mr D T Mangalmoorti	Nagpur University
Mr L H Bartlett	Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association
Seth Thakurdas Goverdhandas	Central Provinces Commerce and Industry

B —Members from Berar nominated after election

Mr Vithal Bandhuji Chaobai	East Berar (Municipal) Non Muhammadan (Urban)
Mr R A Kanitkar	West Berar (Municipal)
The Hon'ble Dr Panjabrao Shamrao Deshmukh	Amraoti (Central) Non Muhammadan (Rural)
Mr Motirao Bajirao Tidake	Amraoti (East)
Rao Sahib Uttamrao Sitaramji Patil	Amraoti (West)
Mr Sridhar Govind Sapkai	Akola (East)
Mr Namdeo Sadasheo Patil	Akola (North-West)
Mr Naik Dinkarrao Dharrao Rajurkar	Akola (South)
Mr Yadav Madhav Kale	Budana (Central)
Mr Tukaram Shanker Patil	Buldana (Malkapur and Jalgaon)
Mr Mahadeo Paikaji Kolhe	Yeotmal (East)
Mr Ganpat Sitaram Malvi	Yeotmal (West)
Mr Syed Mobinur Rahman	Berar (Municipal) Muhammadan (Urban)
Mr Muzaffar Husain (Deputy President)	East Berar (Rural), Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur Mirza Raham Beg	West Berar (Rural)
Mr Balkrishna Ganesh Khaparde	Berar Landholders Special Constituencies.
Rao Bahadur Gajanan Ramchandra Kothare	Berar Commerce and Industry

some of the words seems to indicate that their source is English

Baptizar (to baptise) Sinh *bavtisár karanavā* (lit. 'to make to baptize') In Konkani the common expression is *bāvtijm divunk*, 'to give baptism'.

Baralhar (to shuffle cards) Konk *bārālhár karunk* —Tet *barálha*, vern term *kákul*

Baralho (a pack of cards) Konk. *bārálh* —? Mar, Guj., Pers (according to Molesworth) *barát* —? Tel *baredo* In Marathi and Persian it means 'one of the suits of cards, sequence of cards'

The origin of the Portuguese word is uncertain. Spanish has *baraja* Hindi and Hindustani, more allied to Persian, do not use *barát* *Ganjiphá*, used in the Indian languages for 'a pack of cards', is of Persian origin

Barba (beard) Mal *barba* (Haex), vern term *jángut*

Barcaça (a big bark or boat) Konk, Guj *bārkas* — Malayal *varkkas* —Ar *barkús* [1]

Barqueta (a small bark) Mar *barkatá* "A small barque or boat, the same as *barkín* or *barquinha*" Molesworth

Barquinha (a small boat) Mar *barkín* "A little barque or boat of a particular description *Barkuni* (current in the Malwán-pránt) A small kind of hodí or planked boat." Molesworth [1]

Barracas (a rude shelter, hut, tent). Tel *bārkásu*, *barkásu*

Barriga (belly) Mol *bariga*, camphor of medium quality [2] See *cabeca* and *pé*

[1] "He boarded a big **barcaça**" Diogo de Couto, Dec. VI, iv, 5

"But the men of the **barcaças** and galleys, which now here, now there were firing their guns" *Id*, Dec VIII, i, 35

[1] "He himself carried Dom André in the **barquinha** to the shore" Bocarro, Dec XIII, p 485

[2] Garcia da Orta says (Col xii) "The Hindus, Banians, and Moors, who buy this article, divide it into four kinds, viz, *Cabeca* ('head'), *peito* ('breast'), *pernas* ('legs') and *pé* ('foot')" And Conde de Ficalho makes the following comment "Rumphius (*Herbarium Amboinense*) also describes the qualities according to which it is classified big pieces, each approximately as big as a nail, they call *Cabessa*, which he says means 'head', grains or very thin layers are called *Barriga*, or 'stomach', and the kind in the form of powder or in very

Mahomedans and Hindus on communal lines The Hindus allied in sympathy with their co religionists in the Punjab demanded the reunion of the administered districts of the Province with the Punjab or, if that were not attainable then the placing of the judicial administration of the Province under the Punjab High Court at Lahore The Mahomedans on the other hand claimed the right of their Province to a status corresponding with that enjoyed by other Provinces of India and to immediate reforms initiating and providing for progress along that line The Hindus argued that a separate Pathan Province on the Frontier would cause a dangerous sentimental division from the rest of India, with leanings towards the allied racial elements outside British India The answer to that was that a contented Pathan Province would be a valuable buttress against hostile feeling across the Border The Committee s deliberations ended in disagreement, the two Hindu members writing each a separate report favourable to the Hindu viewpoint already explained, and the majority of the Committee, comprised of all its other members recommending advance on a Provincial basis Their principal recommendations were for—

Retention of the Settled Districts and Tribal Tracts as a separate unit in charge of a minor administration under the Government of India ,

Early creation of a Legislative Council for the Settled Districts and appointment of Member of Council and Minister,

Appointment of a second Judicial Commissioner which has since been sanctioned and reform of the judicial administration in various directions, including interchange of officers with the Punjab, so that the members of the Service in the smaller Province should have the advantage of experience in the larger one

"If (concluded the Majority) the Pathan nationality is allowed self determination and given scope for that self-development within the Indian Empire under the Reforms Scheme after which it is now striving we are assured that, with a contented Frontier population India can face with calm resolution the future that the Frontier has in store for her "

The People.

The total population of the N -W F P (1931) is 4,682,685, made up as follows —

Hazara	669,636
Trans-Indus Districts	1,753,744
Trans-Border Area	2,259,305

This last figure is estimated There are only 861 3 females per 1,000 males in the towns, and 872 2 females per 1,000 males in rural areas

This disproportion of the sexes cannot at present be explained in the N -W F P any more than in other parts of Northern India where it also appears The discrepancy is greater here than in any other Province of India There is no ground for believing that the neglect of girls in infancy has any effect in causing the phenomenon On the other hand, the female population has to face many trials which are unknown to men The evils of unskilled midwifery and early marriage are among them Both the birth and death-rates of the Province are abnormally low The birth rate in the administered districts, according to the last available official reports, is 25 6 and the death-rate 21 9

The dominant language of the Province is Pashtu and the population contains several lingual strata The most important sections of the population, both numerically and by social position, are the Pathans They own a very large proportion of the land in the administered districts and are the ruling race of the tribal area to the west There is a long list of Pathan, Baluch, Rajput and other tribal divisions Gurkhas have recently settled in the Province The Mahomedan tribes constitute almost the whole population, Hindus amounting to only 5 per cent of the total and Sikhs to a few thousands The occupational cleavage of the population confuses ethnical divisions

Under the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation of 1901, custom governs all questions regarding successions, betrothal, marriage, divorce, the separate property of women, dower, wills, gifts, partitions, family relations such as adoption and guardianship, and religious usages and institutions, provided that the custom be not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience In these matters the Mahomedan or Hindu law is applied only in the absence of special custom

Climate, Flora and Fauna

The climatic conditions of the N -W F P which is mainly the mountainous region, but includes the Peshawar Valley and the riverine tracts of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan District, are extremely diversified The latter district is one of the hottest areas of the Indian continent, while on the mountain ranges the weather is temperate in summer and intensely cold in winter The air is generally dry and hence the annual ranges of temperature are frequently very large The Province has two wet seasons, one the S -W Monsoon season, when moisture is brought up from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal the other in winter, when storms from Mesopotamia, Persia and the Caspian Districts bring widespread rain and snowfall Both sources of supply are precarious and not infrequently either the winter or the summer rainfall fails almost entirely The following description of the Daman, the high ground above the Indus, stretching across Dera Ismail Khan to the mountains on the west, occurs in an account written some years ago by Captain Crosthwaite "Men drink once a day and the cattle every second day Washing is an impossible luxury It is possible in the hot weather to ride thirty miles and neither hear a dog bark nor see the smoke of a single fire " With the exception of the Kunhar River, in Hazara, which flows into the Jhelum, the whole territory drains into the Indus The flora of the Province varies from the shrubby jungle of the south eastern plains to barren hills, pine forests and fertile mountain valleys Tigers used to abound in the forests but are

(p 237) "And for two *ffarazes* ('porters') two *pardaus* each per month, and four tangas for *bata*" The editor of Botelho's *Tombo do Estado da India*, Rodrigo Felner, remarks that *bata* appears to stand for *bate*, i e, 'paddy', or 'rice in the husk' But there is no error in the text, because *bate* is itself a corruption of *bata*, (*a*), Marathi-Konkani *bhát* Kanarese *bhatta*[1] But the author does not use the word in this sense, but in that of 'ration', as is seen from the text and the item that follows "And for the chief gunner, thirty eight thousand nine hundred and twenty reis per year, inclusive of *mantimento*" In this case, *bata* is the same as the Hindust *bhata*, *bhatta*, or *bhātá*, Mar *bhatta bhātá*, or *bhātém*, Konk *bhātém*

Reeve says that *bhatta* is a Kanarese corruption of a Sansk word, which cannot be other than *bhakta*, 'food' in general, and 'cooked rice' in particular, which is the principal diet of the Indian people[1] In this last acceptation *bhát* (masc) is current in Hindustani and Marathi, but in Konkani it is less used than *śit*, in Sinhalese *bhakta*, *batta*, and *bat*

With the lapse of time *bhát* (neut) came to be the prevailing name in Marathi and Konkani of 'rice in the husk' and of the 'rice-plant' itself, supplanting other terms like *sál*, *dhán*, it then passed into Kanarese and was found side by side with the vernacular *nĕllu*[2]

Naturally, *bhát* in its twofold meaning, of 'cooked rice' and 'rice in the husk', did not take long to designate, first, 'ration of cooked rice', then, 'uncooked rice' or 'money to buy the allowance of uncooked rice', and finally, 'food-stuffs, allowances, gratuities' And to denote these

cruzados towards **mantimento**, cash in hand" Gaspar Correia, II, p 267

[1] Cf the Portuguese *cate* or (*cato*) from *kata* ('catechu'), *bétele* from *vettila* ('betel-leaf')

[1] "In Calicut there is little rice, which is the chief *mantimento* ('staple food'), as wheat is among us" Castanheda I, ch 73

[2] *Néli* is used in the Port dialect of Malacca, and Cândido de Figueiredo mentions it as a term old and medited

invested with criminal and civil and revenue powers, and are assisted by assistant-collectors, who exercise only criminal and revenue powers. Some subdivisions are in charge of Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners. The village community, characteristic of some parts of India, is not in the area among the Pathans. Its place at a tribal unit is to some extent taken by the tribe, which is held together by the ties of kinship and ancient tradition, real or imaginary. Modern municipal local government has been introduced in the towns. There are also district boards. The district is the unit for police, medical and educational administration and the ordinary staff includes a District Superintendent of Police, a Civil Surgeon, the Superintendent of Jail and a District Inspector of Schools. The Province forms a circle for the forest circle and only possesses one forest division, that of Hazara. There are four divisions of the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department, each under an Executive Engineer. The Irrigation Department of the P. W. D. is in charge of a Chief Engineer, Irrigation, who is also *ex-officio* Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector General. There is a special force of Frontier Constabulary. The revenue and expenditure of the Province are wholly Imperial. Of the Agencies only Kurram and Tochi Valley pay land revenue to the British Government. The revenue administration of all five administered districts is controlled by the Revenue Commissioner. For the administration of civil and criminal justice there are two Civil and Sessions districts, each presided over by a District and Sessions Judge. The two Judicial Commissioners are the controlling authority in the Judicial branch of the administration, and their Courts are the highest criminal and appellate tribunals in this Province. The improvements needed to bring the judicial administration up-to-date, in accord with the growth of the business of administration, are dealt with in the Inquiry Committee's report to which reference was made above.

A Governor's Province.—In January 1932 it was announced that the Province would be constituted as a Governor's Province, and the application to the Province of the provisions of the Government of India Act was gazetted, subject to the following modifications:—

(*a*) that the number of members of the Legislative Council shall be forty;

(*b*) that the maximum annual salary of the Governor shall be Rs. 66,000, and of a member of the Executive Council Rs. 42,000; and

(*c*) that Section 58 of the said Act shall cease to have effect in its application to the Province. This notification shall have effect from such date or dates in respect of any or all provisions as may be notified.

Electoral rules were notified in February 1932.

The Administration

The principal officers in the present Administration are:—

Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. Sir Ralph Griffith, Kt., C.I.E., (Assumed charge 10th Sept. 1931)

Personal Assistant, Captain N. B. Burge.

Resident in Waziristan, H. J. Gould, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Judicial Commissioner, J. H. E. Fraser, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

Additional Judicial Commissioner, Khan Bahadur Saifuddin Khan, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. M. J. Rae.

Secretary to Chief Commissioner, C. H. Gidney, I.C.S.

Under Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Capt. H. A. Barnes.

Assistant Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Rai Bahadur Lala Chuni Lal.

Indian Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Khan Sahib Haji Gulam Naqshband Khan.

Secretary, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, Colonel H. S. Gaskell, D.S.O., R.E.

Secretary, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, J. H. Burkitt, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Chief Medical Officer, Lieut.-Col. C. I. Brierley, C.I.E., I.M.S.

Inspector General of Police, J. H. Adam, O.B.E.

Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, V. A. Short.

Director of Public Instruction, J. H. Towle, I.E.S., M.A.

Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, J. F. Blakiston.

District and Sessions Judge, J. Almond, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S. (Peshawar).

K. B. Arbab Wali Muhammad Khan (Derajat).

Political Agents

Captain W. R. Hay, Dir Swat and Chitral.
Major J. W. Thomson-Glover, C.B.E., Khyber.
Captain K. C. Packman North, Waziristan.
Capt. B. P. Ross Hurst, M.C., Kurram.
Brevet-Major H. H. Johnson, M.M., South Waziristan.

Deputy Commissioners

A. J. Hopkinson, I.C.S., Hazara.
O. K. Caroe, I.C.S., Peshawar.
Lieut.-Col. E. W. C. Noel, C.I.E., D.S.O., Dera Ismail Khan.
L. W. H. D. Best, O.B.E., M.C., I.C.S., Kohat.
Captain W. F. Campbell, Bannu.

Former Chief Commissioners

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I., from 9th November 1901 to 3rd June 1908. Died 7th July 1908.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., from 4th June 1908 to 9th September 1919.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., from 10th September 1919 to 7th March 1921.

The Hon'ble Sir John Loader Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 8th March 1921 to 6th July 1923.

The Hon'ble Sir Horatio Norman Bolton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 7th July 1923 to 30th April 1930.

The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Pears, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 10th May 1930 to 9th September 1931.

The sweet potato (*Convolvulus batatas*), native of America, was introduced into India by the Portuguese, together with its name in the place of origin, which some of the languages preserved, whilst others replaced it with vernacular ones Subsequently, the English imported the ordinary potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), and this as Yule and Burnell observe robbed the former of its name The Portuguese in India must have distinguished the one kind from the other by the names *batata doce* ('sweet potato'), and *batata de Surrate* ('Surat potato') or *Inglesa* ('English potato'), and the vernacular languages must have restricted the use of the name *batata* to one species or the other.

"There is another which produces tubers similar to the small English potatoes' (In *Agricultor Indiano*, of B F da Costa, II, p 339) In the island of St Nicholas, Cape Verde, they also speak of *batata inglesa* (See *Jour Geo Soc Lisb*, 3rd ser, p 354) In the Island of Madeira, the sweet potato is called *batata*, and the other kind *semilha* Spanish uses *batata* of the sweet-potato, and the kitchen variety it calls *patata*

Bate ('rice in the husk', also 'growing rice') Anglo-Ind *battee* or *batty*, formerly used in the south of India, now supplanted by *paddy*

The source-word is the Marathi-Konkani *bhát* See *bata* [1]

The Anglo-Indian *paddy* is from the Malay *pádi*, Jav *pári*, which Crawfurd identifies with *bate* and seems to think that the Malayo-Javanese word may have come from India with the Portuguese But Yule and Burnell think "this is impossible, for the word *pāri*, more or less modified, exists in all the chief tongues of the Archipelago, and even in Madagascar, the connection of which last with the Malay regions certainly was long prior to the arrival of the Portuguese"

[1] "(At Baçaim) the *mura* (*q v*) of batee, which is rice in the husk, contains three *candis*" António Nunes, *Livro dos Pesos*, p 40

"From this rice which they call bate, the kingdom is called *Batecalou*, which is interpreted as meaning 'the Kingdom of Rice'" João de Barros, Dec III, ii, 1

"In the fields (of Ceylon) there is plenty of rice, which they call bate" Lucena, Bk II, ch 18

THE FINANCES OF ASSAM

[illegible] Assam [illegible] substantial financial autonomy [illegible] Act [illegible] The [illegible] Budget [illegible] set out in the following [illegible]

Revised Estimate 1921-22 | *Revised Estimate 1922-23* (Thousands of Rupees)

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Civil Works	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Provincial [illegible]	[illegible]
Famine Insurance Fund	[illegible]
Government Provident Fund	[illegible]
Loan from the Central Government	[illegible]
Total Receipts	[illegible]
Opening Balance	[illegible]
Grand Total	[illegible]

Estimated Provincial Expenditure for 1922-23

(Reserved)—

Land Revenue	21,26
Stamps	71
Forest	10,99
State Railways	9
Subsidised Companies	
Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	3
Construction of Railways	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	85
Interest on expenditure debt	1,11
Interest on loan from the Famine Insurance Fund	35
General Administration	26,18
Administration of Justice	11,62
Interest Charges Settlements	5,11
Police	26,90
Police (Assam Rifles)	3,88
Port and Pilotage	29
Scientific Departments	11
Education (European)	76
Medical	1
Miscellaneous Departments	50
Civil Works	43,03
Famine Relief and Insurance	5
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	8,24
Stationery and Printing	3,63
Miscellaneous	1,34
Expenditure in England	10,45
Outlay on Forests (Goalpara tramway etc.)	22
(Transferred)—	
Land Revenue	1
Excise	6,56
Registration	1,81
General Administration	1,13
Scientific Depts	1
Education (other than European)	33,34
Medical	13,31
Public Health	7,91
Agriculture	8,81
Industries	2,18
Miscellaneous Departments	2
Civil Works	5,21
Stationery and Printing	68
Miscellaneous	3,00
Payment of commuted value of pensions	56
Loans and Government Advances by Agents	4,85
Civil works not charged to revenue	26,50
Provincial subvention from Central Road Development account	1,77
Total Disbursements	3,04,58
Closing balance	4,80
Grand Total	3,09,38

hawk", Haex) —Ar. *battarıya*, ship's bridge [1]

Baú (a trunk, box) Konk *bāú*, vern term *pét* —Guj *bāú*, *bávum*.—Hindust *bāolá* —Gal *baban baú* [2]

?Bazar (a permanent market or street of shops) Mal (*bazar*, according to Bikkers), Low Jav, Sund, Mad, Batt. *pásar* —Mac *pásarā* —Bug *pása* —Tet, Gal *básar*

'From Persian *bāzār*, a permanent market or street of shops The word has spread westward into Arabic, Turkish, and, in special senses, into European languages, and eastward into India, where it has generally been adopted into the vernaculars" *Hobson-Jobson*

But Dr Heyligers says that in the Malayan languages it was probably introduced by the Portuguese, who might have received it from the people of the Levant or from the Moors of the Iberic peninsula, "because it is not at all probable that before that time Persia had commercial relations with the Far East" But the Arabs and the Indians had such relations, and they must have been then employing the word Dr Schuchardt's conjecture is that the Malays received it from Southern India "The people of Kling (Kalinga, on the Coromandel Coast) carried on a big trade with the Archipelago before the arrival of the Europeans" Rigg [1]

João de Sousa observes that *bazar* is an old word in Portuguese but little known, and Simão Botelho (1554) explains what the bazar of Chaul is 'The rent of the **bazar**, that is of the shops where things

[1] "The other day they dealt with the manner of directing **bateria** against the fortress" Bocarro, Dec XIII, p 643

[2] "A small **baull** valued at a thousand and five hundred reis" (1601) A Tomás Pires, in *Jour Geo Soc Lisb*, 16th ser, p 724

[1] The old Portuguese writers when speaking of Malacca frequently mention *Quelins*, *mercadores Quelins* ('Quelin merchants') and the *Quelin* quarter of the City

[*Quelin* is the Portuguese transliteration of *Kĕling*, the name applied in the Malay countries to the Tamil traders settled in those parts The Anglo-Indian form is 'Kling' "The name is a form of Kalinga, a very ancient name for the region known as the "Northern Circars" *Hobson Jobson*]

and weights of India (*Lyvro dos Pesos da Ymdia e asi Medidas e Moedas*), says that monies exhibit such variations that it is impossible to write anything certain about them To have an approximate idea of the coins mentioned either in the text or the citations, it will be useful to know that in the early sixteenth century, for purposes of account, a *tanga branca*, equivalent to 120 reis, was divided into 4 *barganins*, and each *barganim* into 24 *leaes*, and each *pardao* into 5 *tangas* For *barganim* see *Hobson-Jobson*, *s. v* bargany]

Beatilha (the name of a kind of muslin) Anglo-Ind *betteela*, *beatelle* —Mal *bitila* [1]

[1] "From Chaul and Dabul they bring thither great store of *beirames* and beatilhas" Duarte Barbosa, p 275 [Hak Soc, ed Longworth Dames, Vol I, p 129 *Beirame* is a very fine cotton stuff—calico—in various colours, formerly produced in India It is the Pers *bairam*, *bairami*]

"Very finely woven pieces of beatilha from Bengal" Antonio Tenreiro, *Itinerario*, ch xvii

"There are other kinds of fabrics which are made near the suburbs of Masulipatan in the country of the King of Golconda, and these pieces are called Betilles" Tavernier, *Voyages* (1676), v, p 201

[Yule thinks that the Sp or Port *beatilla* or *beatilha*, 'a veil', is derived, according to Cobarruvias, from "certain *beatas*, who invented or used the like" *Beata* is a *religieuse* Compare the modern English use of 'nun's veiling' Crooke quotes from the *Madras Admin Man Gloss* p 233 to show that *beatilha* is the same as what is known at present under the name of 'organdi']

Bêbado (a drunkard) Konk *bebdó*, vern terms *sarekár* (which likewise signifies 'a liquor-seller'), *saró piyetaló*, *saró-lāglaló*, and similar others *Bebdúl*, a sot *Bebdikáy*, *bebdepan*, drunkenness —Sinh *bêbaduva*, *bêbaduvu*, *bêbadda*, *bêbayiyā*, vern terms *bimatkaráyā*, *bónayā*, *viri Bêbedukáma*, drunkenness

Beijoim, benjoim (a kind of incense, derived from the resin of the *Styrax benzoin*, Dryander, in Sumatra) Anglo-Ind *benzoin*, *benjamin* Indo-Fr *benjoin* [1] [See *Hobson-*

[1] "There is here much lac, and beijoim of two kinds, white and black" *Roteiro da Viagem de Vasco da Gama*, ed 1838, p 112

"In the inland country beijoim is

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The word is originally Sanskrit (*bhanṭākī*), brought to the Spanish Peninsula by the Arabs and carried by the Portuguese, with the vegetable from India, to Malacca See *Hobson-Jobson*

[Yule says that probably there is no word of the kind which has undergone such extraordinary variety of modifications, whilst retaining the same meaning, as this "The Skt is *bhanṭākī*, H *bhānṭā*, *baigan*, *baingan*, P *badingān*, *badilgān*, Ar *badinjān*, Span *albeirengena*, *beirengena*, Port *beiingela*, *bringiela*, **bringella**, Low Latin *melangolus*, *meiangolus*, Ital *melangola*, *melanzana*, *mela insana*, French *aubergine* (from *alberengena*), *melongène*, *meiangène*, and provincially *belingéne*, *albergaine*, *albergine*, *albergame*

It looks as if the Skt word were the original of all The H *baingan* again seems to have been modified from the P *badingān*, [or, as Platt asserts, direct from the Skt *vanga*, *vangana*, 'the plant of Bengal',] and *baingan* also through the Ar to have been the parent of the Span *berengena*, and so of all the European names except the English 'egg-plant' "]

Bétele, bétel, betle, betere, betre (*bot*, the betel, the leaf of the *Piper betel*) Anglo-Ind *betel* —Indo-Fr *bétel*

From the Malayal *veṭṭila* "All the names which are not Portuguese are Malabar (Malayalam). For instance **betre**, *chuna*, which is lime, *mayanato*, which means washerman, *patamar*, a courier" Garcia da Orta, Col lix[1] [ed Markham, p 477 The Malayal *veṭṭila* is itself a compound of *veiu* 'simple or mere,' and *ila*, 'leaf,' i e, 'simple or mere leaf' The Neo-Aryan languages also use

goas which are like **Berengelas**" P Baltasar Afonso (1585) in *Jour Geo. Soc Lisb*, 4th ser, p 376 [We have not been able to identify *manguegoas* Portuguese dictionaries do not mention it]

[1] "This **betele** we call *folio Indio*, ('the Indian leaf'), it is as broad as the leaf of the plantain herb" Duarte Barbosa, p 286 [Hak Soc, ed Longworth Dames, Vol I, p 168 The 'plantain herb' referred to is the *Plantago lanceolata*, the common plantain weed, and not the Indian plantain or banana]

appointed and in 1904-05 the boundary of the Hinterland or Protectorate, as it now began to be called, was demarcated It was agreed on the one side that the Aden authorities should have no dealings with any indigenous ruler under Turkish suzerainty beyond the boundary then fixed, and on the other, that the Turks should not concern themselves with affairs inside that boundary Matters continued thus until the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, when the Turks invaded the Protectorate and endeavoured to blockade the Settlement For strategic reasons the direction of operations against this menace was transferred from Army Headquarters in India to the London War Office in 1917 and control of political relations with the Aden tribes and rulers necessarily accompanied this strategic transfer The civil Administration of the Settlement as part of the Bombay Presidency was in no way affected by this change After the war it was suggested that this too might be transferred, but the Indian Government objected and the project was dropped Matters remained there, until 1927, when after much correspondence about the incidence of Aden expenditure, the arrangements of 1917, originally adopted as a war measure, were confirmed, and administrative as well as strategic control of the units composing the Aden garrison was also vested in His Majesty's Government

The present position, therefore, is —

(1) The Aden Settlement to which Indian interests are confined, remains part of British India, included in the Bombay Presidency

(2) The affairs of the Protectorate, in which India is not concerned, are dealt with by the Resident, who is also chief executive officer of the Settlement and Commander-in-Chief of the forces, under orders from the Colonial Office in London

(3) Administrative and strategic control of the military and air forces in Aden is under the War Office in London

The Resident is consequently under three authorities, namely —

(1) The Government of Bombay,

(2) The Government of India, and

(3) His Majesty's Government in London, an arrangement which makes smooth and efficient working very difficult

The area of the Settlement of Aden is 75 square miles, the population in 1921 was about 53,000 The racial composition of the population is as under —

Arabs	31,612
Indians	5,594
Jews	4,408
Somalis	6,551
Miscellaneous	4,867
Total	53,032

The *Island of Perim* has an area of about 5 square miles and a population of 2,075 The Aden Protectorate comprises an area of about 9,000 square miles and has an estimated population of 856,400

Administration.—The chief executive officer (*i e*, the Resident and Commander-in-Chief) has under him three Assistant Residents, the first and the third being officers of the Indian *Political Department*, and the second, an officer appointed by the Colonial Office in London, who is also the Protectorate Secretary, Judicial work is performed by a Judicial Assistant who is a member of the Indian Civil Service and is an Additional Sessions Judge The Police are under the control of an officer of the Indian Police Service The Island of Perim is also under the administration of the Resident The civil administration generally follows the lines in force in India

Finances—Until 1900 the entire civil and military expenditure in connection with the Aden was borne by India, although as early as 1886, the Government of India urged the propriety of the expense of Aden being divided between Great Britain and India In 1895 the Welby Commission was appointed to examine the question They recommended that the equity of the case would perhaps be met if the United Kingdom were to contribute one half of the military charges As a result of these recommendations His Majesty's Government made with effect from the 1st April 1901 a net annual contribution of £72,000 to Indian revenues towards the military charges of Aden, which continued up to 1927 With effect from 1st April 1927, His Majesty's Government have become responsible for the whole of the political and military expenditure of Aden, subject to an annual contribution of £250,000 from the Government of India for the first three years, to be reduced thereafter to £150,000 or a third of the total cost whichever may be less

Civil expenditure in Aden is borne partly by the Government of Bombay and partly by the Government of India The figures of revenue and expenditure (Provincial and Central) are as follows —

(*a*) PROVINCIAL

—	Accounts		Revised Budget		Average
	1927-28	1929 30	1929 30	1930-31	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Receipts	4,29,900	4,73,100	5,20,000	4,78,000	4,75,300
Expenditure	3,74,000	4,78,400	4,94,400	5,22,400	4,67,300
Surplus	55,900	—5,300	25,600	—44,400	8,000

contact with India In the *Lembranças das Cousas da India* there appears, among the "prices fetched by goods in Diu and their actual cost, "a *maund* of **biscuouto** 7 *fedeas*" *Maund* and *fedeas* are Indian terms And Castanheda says that Afonso de Albuquerque arranged with Meliquiaz (Malik Ayaz) in Diu "to have **bizcoyto** made there, so long as there was wheat," and that he left behind "for making the **bizcoyto** a new convert to Christianity called Andrade"[1]

The Achinese have *meskut*, which must have come from English, because Langen says that the word is specially used of Huntley and Palmer's biscuits

Bispo (bishop) Konk *bísp* [*Bism* is more current]—Beng *bispa*—Tam, Kan, Tet, Gal *bíspu*

Bissexto (leap-year) Konk *bisêst* (l us and only in Goa) —Bug *bisésetu*

[1] 'The admiral ship began to make water from the stern (in 1505), and of this they were not aware, because the water entered in the **biscouto** storeroom" Gaspar Correia, I, p 535

Boa tarde (good afternoon). Beng *bovás tardiyá*—Tet *bôa tárdi* They also use *bôa nóiti* ('good night')

Bobo (buffoon) Konk *bob*; also *bob dekaméd* (from *bobo de comedia*, 'the clown of the comedy'), vern terms *bhāndó*, *bhorpí*—Tet, Gal *bôbu*, vern. term *loié*

Bocal (mouth-piece) Konk. *bukál*, vern terms *kánṭh*, *tond*—? Mal *bókai* (box, casket)—Ar *buqál*

Boceta (box, casket) Konk. *busét*, vern terms *peṭúl*, *dabó*. —Mal *boetta* (Haex), *bosséta*[1]

Boi ('a palanquin bearer, one who carries an umbrella, a menial') Anglo-Ind *boy*

Neo-Aryan languages *bhôi*, Dravidian *bôyi*

In the sense of 'servant, or personal attendant,' 'boy' is English

Bói is no longer in use in the Portuguese of Goa, the form that enjoys a currency is

[1] "Make search in their chests and **boetas** ('boxes')" Gaspar Correia, II, p 299 "And they found in a **bueta** a book in which he had written many things about India" *Id*, IV, p 18

"They were bringing, in a **boceta** of gold" Lucena, Bk II, ch 23

The Home Government.

The Home Government of India represented for sixty years the gradual evolution of the governing board of the old East India Company. The affairs of the company were originally managed by the Court of Directors and the General Court of Proprietors In 1784 Parliament established a Board of Control, with full power and authority to control and direct all operations and concerns relating to the civil and military government, and revenues of India By degrees the number of the Board was reduced and its powers were exercised by the President, the lineal precursor of the Secretary of State for India With modifications this system lasted until 1858, when the Mutiny, followed by the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, demanded a complete change Under the Act of 1858 (merged in the consolidating measure passed in 1915) the Secretary of State is the constitutional adviser of the Crown on *all matters relating to India* He inherited generally all the powers and duties which were formerly vested either in the Board of Control, or in the Company, the Directors and the Secret Committee in respect of the government and revenues of India

The Secretary of State

Until the Reform Act of 1919 came into force the Secretary of State had the unqualified power to give orders to every officer in India, including the Governor-General, and to superintend, direct and control all acts, operations and concerns relating to the government or revenues of India In the relations of the Secretary of State with the Governor-General in Council no express statutory change was made, but Parliament ordained through the Joint Select Committee that in practice the conventions governing these relations should be modified, only in exceptional circumstances should he be called upon to intervene in matters of purely Indian interest where the Government and the Legislature of India are in agreement

Of the wide powers and duties still vested in the Secretary of State, many rest on his personal responsibility, others can be performed only in consultation with his Council, and for some of these the concurrence of a majority of the members of his Council voting at a meeting is required The Act of 1919 greatly modified the rigidity of the law maintained for sixty years as to the relations of the Secretary of State with his Council, and he has fuller power than in the past to prescribe the manner in which business is to be transacted Though in practice the Council meets weekly (save in vacation periods) this has ceased to be a statutory requirement, the law now providing that there shall be a meeting at least once in every month.

The India Council

The number of members of the Council was reduced by the Act to not less than eight and not more than 12, the Secretary of State being free to appoint within those limits The period of office was reduced from 7 to 5 years, though the Secretary of State may, for special reasons of public advantage to be communicated to Parliament, re-appoint a member for another five years. Half the Council must be persons who have served or resided in India for at least ten years, and who have not left India more than five years before their appointment The Act restored the old salary of £1,200, with an additional subsistence allowance of £600 for any member who was at the time of appointment domiciled in India Lord Morley opened the door of the Council to Indians, and since 1917 the number of Indian members has been three

Associated with the Secretary of State and the India Council is a Secretariat known as the India Office, housed at Whitehall Appointments to the establishment are made by the Secretary of State in Council, and are subject to the ordinary Home Civil Service rules in all respects

In the past the whole cost of the India Office has been borne by the revenues of India, except that the Home Government made certain grants and remissions in lieu of a direct contribution amounting to £50,000 a year The total cost now is about £230,000 In conformity with the spirit of the 1919 Act, an arrangement was made whereby the salary of the Secretary of State is placed on the Home estimates and most of the outlay needed for the controlling and political functions exercised in Whitehall is met from British revenues, agency functions being still chargeable to Indian revenues. The contribution from the Treasury to India Office administrative expenses is about £115,000

The High Commissionership

The financial readjustment was accompanied by a highly important administrative change provided for by the Act, in the creation of a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom with necessary establishments From October 1st, 1920, the High Commissioner took over control of the purchase of Government stores in England and the Indian Students Branch, together with the supervision of the work of the Indian Trade Commissioner The further development of the functions and powers of the High Commissioner have included such agency work as the payment of Civil leave allowances and pensions, the recruitment of technical officers, supervision of I C S and Forest probationers after first appointment, the making of arrangements for officers on deputation or study leave, repatriation of destitute lascars, sale of Government of India publications, etc The staff of the Stores Department is located at the Depot off the Thames in Belvedere Road, Lambeth. The High Commissioner and the rest of the staff, are at India House, Aldwych, W C 2, built to the designs of Sir Herbert Baker at a cost for construction and equipment of £324,000 There could be no question of adopting a distinctly Oriental style for the exterior, but there are enough Indian features of ornamentation to proclaim the Eastern association of the place Moreover the Exhibition Hall (typically Indian in design) has five windows on two sides for display specimens of the arts, craft and commerce of India

Parliament set up in 1920 a Joint Standing Committee consisting of eleven members of each House to keep Parliament in closer touch with Indian affairs but the system has not flourished in the last few years

vern terms *guló*, *chendú* — Sinh *bólaya*, vern terms *golaya*, *panduva*, *tandukaya* — Mal, Sund, Jav, Mad, *bóla*
Meja-bola (lit 'a table of balls'), a billiard table — Malag *bolina*

Bolacha (sweet-biscuit) Konk *bulách* (more in use is *biskut*) —Tet *bolacha*

Bolina (*naut*, bow-line) L-Hindust *bulin Bulin ká kunhiyán* or *kunhyá* (=Port *cunha*, 'wedge'), cringle *Bulin ká pám* or *paó*, bridle of the bow-line —Mal *bulín*

Bolinho (a small cake) Konk *bolính* (in use among the Christians) —Beng *bolinos*, small cakes which are blessed and distributed on the feast-day of St Nicholas Tolentine in the Portuguese Churches in Bengal

Bôlo (cake) Konk *bôl* — Tam, Mac, Tet, Gal *bôlu* — ? Ach *bói*—Jap *bóiu* [1]

Bôlsa ('purse') Konk *bóls*, *bolas* —Mal *bolsa* (Haex) —Tet, Gal *bolsa*

In the ecclesiastical sense of 'burse for the corporal,' it is used in different other languages

Bomba ('a water-pump') Konk *bômb* —Mar *bamb* — Guj *bamb*, *bambô* —L-Hindust *bambá*, *bumbá* — Beng *bomá* (by assimilation) —Sinh *bômbaya* —Tel *bombásu*, *bombása* (from *bombas*, the pl of *bomba*) —Kan *bámbu* —Anglo-Ind *bumba* — Mal, Tet, Gal *bomba* [1]

In *pomba*, which is another Malayan form, it appears that there is the influence of the Dutch *pomp* or the English 'pump' Macassar has *pompa*, which Matthes derives from Dutch

Bomba ('bomb-shell') Konk *bômb*, vern term *kulpí-guló* —Hindust *bam ká gulá* (lit 'shot of the bomb') — Ass *boma-gola* (lit 'bomb-shot') —Mac *bong*, which Matthes derives from the Dutch *bom* —Tet, Gal *bomba* — ? Malag *bomba*, *bumba* [2]

---

[1] Two bolos of millet and *nachinim* to each person Diogo do Couto, Dec V vii, 9 [*Nachinim* is a very tiny cereal *Eleusine Coracana*]

[1] "They rather found every time that the water was increasing because neither **bombas** nor barrels could exhaust it" Diogo do Couto, Dec VII, v, 2

[2] "The rest passing through those

The Indian States.

The area enclosed within the boundaries of India is 1,773,118 square miles, with a population of 315 132 537 of people—nearly one fifth of the human race But of this total a very large part is not under British Administration The area covered in the Indian States is 675,267 square miles with a population of seventy millions The Indian States embrace the widest variety of country and jurisdiction They vary in size from petty states like Lawa, in Rajputana with an area of 19 square miles, and the Simla Hill States, which are little more than small holdings, to States like Hyderabad as large as Italy with a population of thirteen millions They include the inhospitable regions of Western Rajputana, Baroda, part of the Garden of India, Mysore, rich in agricultural wealth and Kashmir one of the most favoured spots on the face of the globe

Relations with the Paramount Power

So diverse are the conditions under which the Indian States were established and came into political relation with the Government of India that it is impossible even to summarise them But broadly it may be said that as the British boundaries expanded, the states came under the influence of the Government and the rulers were confirmed in their possessions To this general policy however there was, for a brief period, an important departure During the regime of Lord Dalhousie the Government introduced what was called annexation through lapse That is to say, when there was no direct heir, the Government considered whether public interests would be secured by granting the right of adoption Through the application of this policy, the states of Satara and of Nagpur fell in to the East India Company, and the kingdom of Oudh was annexed because of the gross misgovernment of its rulers Then came the Mutiny It was followed by the transference of the dominions of the East India Company to the Crown, and an irrevocable declaration of policy toward the Indian States In the historic Proclamation of Queen Victoria it was set out that "We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions, and while we will permit no aggression on our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall allow no encroachments on those of others We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes as our own, and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government" Since the issue of that proclamation there has been no encroachment on the area under Indian rule by the Government of India On the contrary, the movement has been in the opposite direction In 1881 the State of Mysore, which had been so long under British administration that the traditions of Native rule were almost forgotten, was restored to the old Hindu ruling house In 1911 the Maharajah of Benares, the great taluqdar of Oudh, was granted ruling powers over his extensive possessions On many occasions the Government of India has had to intervene, to prevent gross misgovernment or to carry on the administration during a long minority, but always with the undeviating intention of restoring the territories as soon as the necessity for intervention passed Almost all states possess the right of adoption in default of heirs

Rights of Indian States

The rights and obligations of the Indian States are thus described by the Imperial Gazetteer The Chiefs have, without exception, gained protection against dangers from without and a guarantee that the protector will respect their rights as rulers The Paramount Power acts for them in relation to foreign Powers and other Indian States The inhabitants of the Indian States are the subjects of their rulers, and except in case of personal jurisdiction over British subjects, these rulers and their subjects are free from the control of the laws of British India Criminals escaping to an Indian State must be handed over to it by its authorities, they cannot be arrested by the police of British India without the permission of the ruler of the State The Indian Princes have therefore a suzerain power which acts for them in all external affairs, and at the same time scrupulously respects their internal authority The suzerain also intervenes when the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened Finally they participate in all the benefits which the protecting power obtains by its diplomatic action, or by its administration of its own dominions, and thus secure a share in the commerce, the railways, the ports, and the markets of British India Except in rare cases applied to maritime states, they have freedom of trade with British India although they levy their own customs, and their subjects are admitted to most of the public offices of the British Government

Obligations of Indian States

On the other hand, the Indian States are under an obligation not to enter into relations with foreign nations or other states, the authority of their rulers has no existence outside their territories Their subjects outside their dominions become for all intents and purposes British subjects Where foreign interests are concerned, the Paramount Power must act so that no just cause of offence is given by its subordinate allies All Indian States alike are under an obligation to refer to the British every question of dispute with other states Inasmuch as the Indian States have no use for a military establishment other than for police, or display, or for co operation with the Imperial Government, their military forces, their equipment and armament are

Tibetan in that of *bandhe* or *bande* See *talapão* [1]

? **Bórax** (borax) Guj *borás*

Bordo (board, ship's side) Konk, Mar *bodad*, vern term *bán* —Guj *buddu* —L -Hindust *būrdú* —Tel *boda* —Tul *bóirdu* —Mal *bórdo*, *bóirdu* Mac *boiroló*, *bairoló* —Bug *baraló*

Borla (tassel on a biretta or cap) Konk *bórl*, vern term *qondó* —Tet *borla*

Bôrra ('lees of wine'). Konk *bôrr*, vern term *múi*, *rôd* —Sinh *bora*, vern term *rodi*, *kelata*

Sinhalese has no double *r* Cf *burro*, *fôrro*

Bota (boot) Konk *bót* — Tet *bota*

Bota-fora (the act of launching a vessel, used familiarly also of bidding farewell to a traveller by accompanying him up to the place of departure) Mal *botafóra*, *botapóra*, *batapóra*, coin to go into a money-box

[1] "From Japan the Portuguese brought with them the following names —*biombo* (*biobu* or *biombu*), screen, *bonzo* (*bóuzu* or *bônzu*), a religious person" Gonçalves Viana, *Palestras Filológicas*

Botão (button) Konk *butámv* —Mar *butāvém*, vern term *gundí* —Hindust *bótám*, vern term *tukmá*—Beng *botam* —Sinh *bottama* —Tam *bótan* —Tel *butaum*, *bottam* — Gar *butam* —Khas *budam* — Mal *bútan*, *bótam*, vern term *kanching* —Tet, Gal *butã* — Jap *bútan*, *bótan* *Hazari-bútan*, an ornamental button

Hepburn derives the Japanese *bótan* from the English 'button' *Botton*, another Sinhalese form, betrays its English origin

? **Bote** (boat) Konk, Mar *bôt* —Siam *bote* —Mal *bot*

In Konkani, as in Marathi, *ág-bôt* (lit 'fire-vessel') signifies 'a steamship' The cerebral *ṭ* leads one to suspect that the original of the word is the English 'boat,' pronounced in the same way as the Port *bote* As Malay and Siamese have no cerebral *ṭ*, it is also possible that *bote* and *bot* are derived from the same English source

Bóto in Japanese has also the same origin, which is testified to by the expression *boto-reisu* ='boat-race'

? **Botelha** ('bottle') Konk

HYDERABAD.

The Nizam exercises full sovereignty within his dominions, grants titles and has the power of life and death over his subjects Before 1919, the Government consisted of a Prime Minister responsible to the Nizam, with Assistant Ministers, but in this year, an Executive Council was established which now consists of seven members A legislative Council consisting of 20 members of whom 12 are official 6 non-official and 2 extraordinary is responsible for making laws The administration is carried on by a regular system of departments on lines similar to those followed in British India The state is divided into two divisions—Telingana and Mahratwara—16 Districts and 104 Taluks Local Boards are constituted in each District and Taluka The State maintains its own currency which consists of gold and silver coins and a large note issue The rupee, known as the Osmania Sicca, exchanges with the British Indian rupee at an average ratio of 116-10-8 to 100 There is a State postal service and stamps for internal purposes The Nizam maintains his own army consisting of 18,226 troops of which 5,820 are classed as regular troops and 11,324 as irregular In addition to these there are two battalions of Imperial Service Troops, 1,073 strong

Finance—Hyderabad State is far the wealthiest of the Indian States, having a revenue in its own currency of about 8½ crores, which is approximately the same as that of the Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa and double that of any other State After many vicissitudes, its finances are at present in a prosperous condition and it enjoys a large annual surplus of revenue from which a reserve of 8 crores has been built up This is being used partly as a sinking fund for the redemption of debt and partly for the development of the resources of the State The budget estimates for the present year show a revenue of 785 lakhs under service heads and an expenditure of 762 lakhs, inclusive of large sums set aside for development, famine insurance and reserve for re-organisation and development The capital expenditure programme provides for an expenditure of 150 lakhs, which includes 43 lakhs for the large irrigation project known as "Nizam Sagar" and other sanctioned projects and 97 lakhs for the construction of feeder lines The year opened with a cash balance of 286 lakhs which is expected to be about 101 lakhs by the end of the year The Government loans stand at 102 for short term and 118-4-0 for long term issues

Production and Industry—The principal industry of the State is agriculture, which maintains 57 per cent of the population The common system of land tenure is ryotwari About 55 per cent of the total area is directly administered by the State The rest consists of private estates of His Exalted the Nizam, which comprise about one-tenth of the total area of the State, and the estates of the Jagirdars and Paigah nobles The total land revenue is over 3 crores The principal food crops are millet and rice, the staple money crops cotton, which is grown extensively on the black cotton soils, and oilseeds Hyderabad is well known for its Gaorani cotton which is the longest staple indigenous cotton in India The total area under cotton exceeds 4 million acres Hyderabad possesses the most southerly of the Indian coal mines and the whole of southern India is dependent on it for such coal as is transported by rail The chief mine is situated at Singareni, which is not far from Bezwada junction on the Calcutta-Madras line The chief manufacturing industry is based on the cotton produced in the State There are four large mills in existence and others are likely to be established, while about one third of the cloth worn in the Dominions is produced on local hand-looms There are about 204 ginning and pressing factories in the cotton tracts and also a number of tanneries and flour mills the total number of factories (as defined in the Hyderabad Factory Act) of all kinds in the State being 355 The Shahabad Cement Co which has been established at Shahabad on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line, not far from Wadi, supplies the whole of southern India with cement and has at present an annual output of 99,439 tons

Taxation—Apart from the land revenue which as stated above brings in about 3 crores, the main sources of taxation are excise and customs The receipts from each are estimated for the present year at 158 and 125 lakhs respectively After these come interest on investments (50 lakhs), railways (31 lakhs) and Berar rent (29 lakhs) The customs revenue is derived from an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent on all imports and exports

Communications—One hundred and thirty-seven miles of broad gauge line from Bombay to Madras traverse the State, also 33 miles of metre gauge line from Masulipatam to Maringoa At Wadi, on this section, the broad gauge system of the Nizam's State Railway takes off and running east through Hyderabad City and Warangal reaches the Calcutta-Madras line at Bezwada, a total length of 352 miles From Kazipet, near Warangal on this line, a new link to Bellarshah strikes north thus providing the shortest route between Madras and Delhi From Secunderabad the metre gauge Godaveri Valley railway runs north-west for 386 miles to Manmad on the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Calcutta A metre gauge line also runs south from Secunderabad through Mahbubnagar nearly to the border and is now linked up with Kurnool on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Branch lines exist from Purna to Hingoli, Parbhani to Purta, Karipalli to Kothagudium and Vikharabad to Bidar, which last is being extended to Purte Thus, with branch lines, there are now 687 miles of broad gauge and 628 of the metre gauge in the State The Barsi Light Railway owns a short extension from Kurdwadi on the Bombay Madras line to Latur in Osmanabad District The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway was worked by a Company until April, 1930, when it was purchased by the Nizam's Government The road system is incomplete at present but is being rapidly extended on a well considered programme,

naut, a fathom) Konk, L-Hindust *brás, barás*[1]

[In Guj and Mar *brás*, 'a measure for a heap of stones,' is from the same source In both these languages the word is also used to denote one hundred cubic feet In Goa a *brás* is a little over fifty cubic feet or, to be very exact, fifty-six and a quarter cubic feet]

Braçal ('a species of bracelet') Konk *barsál* —Sinh *barasel*

In Konk *bar-* for *bra-* is normal

[**Branco** (*adj*, white, in the pl form, *Brancos* is used of 'whites' or 'Europeans') Anglo-Ind *blanks*[2]]

Brandal (*naut*, swifters, shrouds) L-Hindust *brándal, brāndál, barándal, baranda*

Brava (the palmyra tree or *Borassus flabellifer*) Anglo-Ind *brab* (us as a noun) Cf. *amargosa* and *pintado*

[*Bravo, adj*, in Port means 'wild,' and the Portuguese spoke of this palm as 'wild,' whence the English corruption]

? **Bruça** ('clothes-brush') Konk *burús* —Guj *barás* — Malayal *buruss* — | Tel *barusu* | —Gar *burus* —Mal *brús, berus* —Malag *burusi*

It appears that the English 'brush' ought to be accepted as the original of these words The dictionary of Cândido de Figueiredo mentions *bruça* as a word no longer in use and synonymous with *brossa* ('brush'). Other dictionary-writers do not mention it The Dutch at the Cape have *bras*

Bucha ('cork') Mar *búz* —Guj, L-Hindust *búch* — Sindh *bunji*, vern term *daṭo*. —Punj *bujá, bujjá, bujjí*, vern term *gaṭṭá* —Malayal *burchcha* —Tul *búchi, búchu* — ? Bur *bú-zo*

Búfalo (buffalo) Anglo-Ind *buffalo*[1]

---

[1] "The piece of wall was thirty braças long" Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, viii, 7

[2] [1718 —The Heathens too shy to venture into the churches of the Blanks (so they call the Christians), since these were generally adorned with fine cloths and all manner of proud apparel' —Ziegenbalg and Plutscho, *Propagation of the Gospel*, etc Pt I, 3rd ed, p 70 cit in *Hobson Jobson*, s v blanks]

[1] "The quilted coats (*laudeis*) were furnished with iron plates and bufaro horn" Damião de Góis, *Chronica del-Rey D Manuel*, II, 39 [*Laudel*,

tion, granted the power of voting on the demands for grants The Dewan is the Ex officio President of both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council

The Legislative Council has a Public Accounts Committee which examines the audit and appropriation reports and brings to the notice of Council all deviations from the wishes of the Council as expressed in its Budget grant

Standing Committees—With a view to enlarge the opportunities of non official representatives of the people to influence the every day administration of the State three Standing Committees consisting of Members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council have been formed one in connection with Railway, Electrical and P W Departments, the second in connection with Local Self-Government and the Departments of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health and the third in connection with Finance and Taxation

All the important branches of the administration are controlled by separate Heads of Departments The combatant strength of the Military Force at the end of 1930-31 was 2,136 of which 488 were in the Mysore Lancers, 132 in the Mysore Horse, and the remaining 1,516 in the Infantry Animal Transport Corps, was replaced by the Mechanical Transport which consists of 2 lorries (six wheeler lorries) and 4 commercial lorries with the necessary staff The total annual cost is about 17 lakhs of rupees The cost of the Police Administration during 1929 30 was about 18 lakhs

Agriculture—Nearly three-fourths of the population are employed in agriculture and the general system of land tenure is ryotwari The principal food crops are ragi, rice, jola, millets, gram and sugar cane, and the chief fibres are cotton and sun hemp Nearly fifty thousand acres are under mulberry, the silk industry being the most profitable in Mysore next to Gold Mining The Department of Agriculture is popularising agriculture on scientific lines by means of demonstrations investigations and experiment There are six Government Agricultural Farms at Hebbal, Babbur, Marthur Nagenahally, Hunsur and the coffee experimental Station at Balehonnur A live stock section has been organised which has been taking necessary steps for the improvement of live stock A cattle breeding station has been established at Parvatharavanakare, near Ajjampur in the Kadur District, with a sub station at Basur A Serum Institute has been opened at Bangalore for the manufacture of serum and varus for inoculation against rinderpest

Industries and Commerce—A Department of Industries and Commerce was organised in 1913 with a view to the development of Industries and Commerce in the State Its main functions are stimulating private enterprise by the offer of technical advice and other assistance for starting new industries, undertaking experimental work for pioneering industries and developing existing industries and serving as a general bureau of information in industrial and commercial matters Mysore is the largest produce of Silk in India, and the care and development of this industry is entrusted to a Department of Sericulture in charge of a Superintendent subject to the general control of the Director of Industries and Commerce Arrangements have been made for the supply of disease-free seed and a central and five taluk popular schools have been doing good work The sandalwood oil factory started on an experimental basis is now working on a commercial scale A factory is working at Mysore A large plant at a cost of more than 170 lakhs of rupees has been constructed at Bhadravathi for purposes of manufacturing charcoal, pig-iron distilling wood-alcohol, and developing subsidiary industries A new pipe foundry was opened there for the manufacture of pipes which are in great demand in several towns in India The works are on the borders of an extensive forest area and practically at the foot of the hills containing rich deposits of iron manganese and bauxite, and are not far from the Gersoppa Water Falls estimated to be capable of producing 100 000 horse-power of electric energy A Trade Commissioner in London has been appointed to look after the interest of the trade and industry of the State

Finances—The actual total receipts and disbursements charged to Revenue for the past five years together with the revised budget estimate for 1930 31 and budget for 1931-32 were as below —

Year	Receipts	Disbursements	Surplus	Deficits
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1925-26	3 46,36 960	3,46,0 2,636	34,324	
1926-27	3 38,69,340	3,47,39,906		8,70,557
1927-28	3 60,80 0 3	3,60,40,350		40,623
1928-29	3 74 57,981	3,74,02,395	55 586	
1929-30	3,75,40,314	3,75,34,720	5,594	
1930-31 (Revised)	3,42,20,000	3,94 31,000		52,11,000
1931-32 (Budget)	3 78 25 000	3,70 84 000	1,91 000	

Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works—The river Cauvery in its course through the State, possesses a natural fall of about 380 feet near the island of Sivasamudram, and this fall was harnessed in the year 1902 for the development of electric power, to the extent of about 12,000 H P for supplying power mainly to the Kolar Gold Mining Companies and incidentally for lighting the cities of Mysore and Bangalore In course of time, the demand for power increased and with a view to protecting the existing supply and augmenting the generation of additional power to meet the growing demands, the "Krishnarajasagara Reservoir" called after the name of the present Maharaja was constructed The storage from the reser-

? **Burrico** (ass-colt) Malag *borika*, *boiki*

Burro (an ass) Konk *búir* (us in a fig sense; in the ordinary sense, *gadhum*), vern term *gaddhá* —Sinh *búruva*, *búireva*, vern terms *koṭaluvá*, *koṭalivá*, *gaiddabhayá* *Búre* is used in the sense of 'asinine'

Why should the Portuguese word have found an entry into Sinhalese? Perhaps owing to its frequent use in the figurative sense, which was also the very reason for its introduction into Konkani

C

? **Cá** (abbreviated form of *aqui*, here) Mal *ca* (Haex)

Cabaia (a long tunic with wide sleeves used in the East) Konk, Tam *kabáy* (a kind of tunic) —Mar *kabáy*, *kabāí* —Sinh. *kabáya* (coat) —Mal, Sund, Jav, Tet, Gal *kabáya* —Mac, Bug *kobáyā* In the Indo-Portuguese dialect of Ceylon *cabaya*, *cabai*, *cuobai* are used in the sense of 'a coat'[1]

From the Pers -Ar *qabá* (adopted in Hindustani), 'a vesture,' introduced into India by the Portuguese, according to Yule and Burnell Matthes derives it from the Persian *qabay*[1]

---

[1] "He (the Sultan of Moçambique) used to be wrapped up in a cabaia of white cotton cloth which is a tight fitting garment" Castanheda, Bk I, ch 6

"A garment which they call cabaya, which the Moors commonly use in those parts it has long sleeves, is provided with a cincture, and is open in front with one flap over another in the manner of the dress of the Venetians" João de Barros, Dec II, iv, 2

"Cabaya is a garment such as the *pelote* is among us" Gaspar Correia, I, p 14 [*Pelote* in Portuguese is the name of a robe with broad flaps, used in former times]

"They brought to the King a costly cabaya, which he with his own hands put on the Governor, and this was the highest honour which he could bestow on him according to their usages" *Id*, III, p 620

"The Kabaia is a kind of white dressing gown made of cambric and furnished with lace The complete outfit of a Malay woman is called *Sarang-Kabaia*" Albert Osorio de Castro, p 145

[1] In an analogous meaning the word *quimão*, from the Japanese *kimono*, was used formerly in Konkani, but at the present day the term is used only of a bodice worn by girls "Dressed in a purple *quimão* in the manner of a long loose robe, embroidered with pearls" Fernão Pinto, ch cxxii

appeals lie in certain cases, to the Maharaja, who decides them on the advice of the Huzur Nyava Sabha The State Army consists of 5,086 Regular forces and 3,806 Irregular forces

Finance—In 1929 30, the total receipts of the State were Rs 2,65,34,000 and the disbursements Rs 2,42 66,000 The principal Revenue heads were —Land Revenue, Rs 1,19,40,000 Abkari, Rs 34,23,000 Opium Rs 4 94 000, Railways, Rs 14,83 000, Interest, Rs 17,31,000, Tribute from other States Rs 9,59,000 British Currency was introduced in 1901

Production and Industry—Agriculture and pasture support 63 per cent of the people The principal crops are rice, wheat, gram, castor oil, rapeseed, poppy, cotton, san hemp, tobacco, sugarcane maize, and garden crops The greater part of the State is held on *ryotwari* tenure The State contains few minerals, except sandstone which is quarried at Songar, and a variety of other stones which are little worked There are 70 industrial or commercial concerns in the State registered under the State Companies Act There are four Agricultural Banks and 874 Co-operative Societies in the Baroda State

Communications—The B B & C I Railway crosses part of the Navsari and Baroda *prants* and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the Kadi *prant* A system of branch lines has been built by the Baroda Durbar in all the four *prants*, in addition to which the Tapti Valley Railway and the Baroda Godhra Chord line (B B & C I) pass through the State The Railways owned by the State are about 707 miles in length The total mileage of metalled and fair weather roads in the State is 405 and 932 respectively

Education—The Education Department controls 2,742 institutions of different kinds, in 70 of which English is taught The Baroda College is affiliated to the Bombay University There are a number of high schools, technical schools, and schools for special classes, such as the jungle tribes and unclean castes The State is "in a way pledged to the policy of free and compulsory primary education" It maintains a system of rural and travelling libraries Eighteen per cent of the population is returned in the census as literate Total expense on Education is Rs 34 35 (lakhs)

Capital City—Baroda City with the cantonment has a population of 112,862 It contains a public park, a number of fine public buildings, palaces and offices, and it is crowded with Hindu temples The cantonment is to the north-west of the city and is garrisoned by an infantry battalion of the Indian Army

Ruler—His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Dowlat-i-Englishia, Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao III Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel, Samsher Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E, LL D, Maharaja of Baroda

Resident—Lt-Col. C G Crosthwaite, C B E

Dewan—Rao Bahadur V T Krishnamachari, C I E

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

In this Agency lies the State of Kalat with its feudatory State of Las Bela.

Kalat is bounded on the North by the Chagai district, on the East by Sindh and the Marri-Bugti tribal territories, on the South by the Arabian Sea and on the West by Persia

The State includes the tribal territories of the Chiefs of the Brahui Confederacy of which the Khan of Kalat is head The divisions of the State are, Sarawan or the Highlands, Jhalawan or the Lowlands, Kachhi, Makran, the khanate of Kharan and the feudatory State of Las Bela The inhabitants are for the most part Brahuis or Baloch, both being Muhammadans of the Sunni sect The area of Kalat with Las Bela is 80,410 sq miles The country is sparsely inhabited, the total population being about 379,000

The relations of Kalat with the British Government are governed by the treaties of 1854 and 1876, by the latter of which the independence of Kalat was recognized, while the Khan agreed to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government. There are also agreements with Kalat in connection with the construction of the Indo-European telegraph line, the cession of jurisdiction on the railways and in the Bolan Pass, and the permanent leases of Quetta, Nushki and Nasirabad

The Khan is assisted in the administration of the State by a Wazir-i-Azam, at present a retired officer of the British service The Governor General's Agent in Baluchistan conducts the relations between the Government of India and the Khan, and exercises general political supervision over the State The revenue of the State is about Rs 15,11,000, out of which the Khan retains a civil list of Rs 3,50,000 per annum The present Khan is His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan of Kalat, G C I E He was born in 1864

Las Bela is a small State under the suzerainty of Kalat The Hab river for the Southern part of its course forms the Eastern boundary with Sind, and the greater part of the State consists of the valley and the delta of the Purali river Area 7,132 square miles, population 50,696, chiefly Sunni Muhammadans The estimated average revenue is about Rs 3,52,600 The Chief of Las Bela, known as the Jam, is bound by agreement with the British Government to conduct the administration of his State in accordance with the advice of the Governor-General's Agent This control is exercised through the Political Agent in Kalat The Jam also employs an approved Wazir, to whose advice he is subject and who assists him generally in the transaction of State business

Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan.—Hon'ble Mr A N L Cater, C I E, I C S

also gave the name *Cabra* to one of the small islands, which in the vernacular is called *Komváña* In Indo-Port *cabra* includes also 'sheep' The Nicobarese *mé*, 'she-goat,' is onomatopoetic and, perhaps, of recent date

Caçar (to hunt). Mal *kajar*

In Konkani the form *kás* is used in the sense of 'game' *Kas mainunk* [lit 'game to kill'] is 'to go out in pursuit of game'

Caçarola (casserole, a heat-proof earthenware vessel) Mal *kasrol* (Marre).

Cacau (cacao) Konk *kākáv* —Tet, Gal *kakau*.

Cadeira (chair) Konk *kadēi* (l us), *kadêl*, vern terms are *kurśi*, *chavāy*, as in Marathi, but little used — Beng *kaderá*, *kadārá* —Sindh *kadela*, *gadela* —Tam *kadêra* (l us), vern term *pídam* — Malayal *kasêla* —Mal, Mac, Bug *kadéra* —Nic *katére* *Katére-ol-lál*, sofa —Tet, Gal *kadeira*

Cadernal (*naut*, lufftackle) L-Hindust *katarnál*

? **Café** (coffee) Konk *kāphó* (plant and the whole berry, pl *kāphé*), *kāphí* ('coffee ground or prepared into a beverage') —Mar, Guj, Or *kāphí* —Beng Ass *káphi* —Sinh *kópi* —Tam *káppi* *kóppi* —Malayal *kāppi*, *kāppi-kkuru* —Tel *kápi* —Kan, Tul *káphi* —Gai *kapi* —Bur *kapphe* —Khas *kaphi* —Kamb *cafê* —Siam *kafē*, *khǎofe* — Ann, Tonk *cà-phe* —Mal, Sund, Mac, Bug *kópi* —Day *kúpi* —Tet, Gal, Malag *kafé* — | Chin *kiá-fe* |

It is not known by what way the term found its way into India The first syllable of the Indian term for it (*ka-*) is identical with that of the Portuguese, and the second (*-phi* or *-pi*) with that of the English or Dutch (*coffee*, *koffij*). But Turkish also has *kaphe* *Hobson-Jobson* gives no citation from any early Portuguese writer on this point The use of coffee had already been introduced into Arabia in the fifteenth century

["The history of the introduction of coffee into India is very obscure. Most writers agree that it was brought to Mysore some two centuries ago by a Muhammadan pilgrim

numerous and stone inscriptions dating from the third century have been found

Banswara State is the southernmost State of Rajputana within the Political Agency of the Southern Rajputana States The area of the State is 1 946 square miles and the population 2 60 670-cuis It is thus in regard to size eleventh among the States of Rajputana Banswara with Dungarpur originally formed a country known as Bagar which was from the beginning of the thirteenth century until about the year 1529, held by certain Rajput Rulers of the Gheiot or Sisodiya clan, who claimed descent from an elder branch of the family now ruling in Udaipur After the death of Rawal Udai Singhji the ruler of Bagar about 1529 his territory was divided between his two sons Prithwi Rajji and Jagmal Singhji, and the descendants of the two families are now respectively the Rulers of Dungarpur and Banswara Where the town of Banswara now stands there was a large Bhil pal or colony under a powerful Bhil Chieftain named Wasna, who was defeated and slain by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji about 1530 The name of Banswara is by tradition said to be a corruption of Wasnawara or the country of Wasna Others assert that the word means the country (wara) of bamboos (bans) Nearly three centuries after its foundation by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji, Maharawal Bijai Singhji anxious to get rid of the supremacy of the Mahrattas offered to become a tributary to the British Government In 1818, a definite treaty was made with his successor, Maharawal Umed Singhji Banswara has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana, it looks at its best just after the rains The principal rivers are the Mahi, the Anas, the Eran the Chap and the Haran

The present Ruler is His Highness Rayan Rai Maharaja Dhiraj Maharawaiji Sahib Shree Pirthi Singhji Bahadur, who was born on July 15, 1888, and is the 21st in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhji His Highness was educated in the Mayo College, and succeeded his father in 1914 His Highness is entitled to a salute of 15 guns The State is ruled by His Highness the Maharawaiji Sahib Bahadur with the assistance of the Diwan and the Home Minister, and the Judicial and the Legislative Council, of which the Diwan is the President and the heir apparent, Maharaj-Raj Kumar Sahib Shri Chandraveer Singhji Sahib, is Senior Member The revenue of the State is about 7 lakhs and the expenditure is about the same

Diwan—Mr R K Chatterjee, B A, Bar-at-Law

Home Minister—Mr Nand Lal Banerjee

Dungarpur State, with Banswara, formerly comprised the country called the Bagar It was invaded by the Mahrattas in 1818 As in other States inhabited by hill tribes, it became necessary at an early period of British supremacy to employ a military force to coerce the Bhils The State represents the *Gadi* of the oldest branch of the Sisodias and dates its separate existence from about the close of the 12th Century Samant Singh, King of Chitor, when driven away by Kirtipal of Iaior, fled to Bagdad and killed Chowrasimal, Chief of Baroda, and founded the State of Dungarpur The present Chief is His Highness Rai Rayan Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Shri Lakshman Singhji Bahadur born on 7th March 1908, succeeded on 15th November 1918 and assumed charge of the administration on the 16th February 1928 No railway line crosses the territory, the nearest railway station, Udaipur, being 65 miles distant and Talad on Ahmedabad side, being about 70 miles distant Revenue about 6½ lakhs

Partabgarh State, also called the Kanthal, was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 by Partab Singh In the time of Jaswant Singh (1775-1844), the country was overrun by the Marathas, and the Maharawat only saved his State by agreeing to pay Holkar a tribute of *Salim Shahi* Rs 72,700 (which then being coined in the State Mint was legal tender throughout the surrounding Native States), in lieu of its 15,000 formerly paid to Delhi The first connexion of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804, but the treaty then entered into was subsequently cancelled by Lord Cornwallis, and a fresh treaty by which the State was taken under protection was made in 1818 The tribute to Holkar is paid through the British Government, and in 1904 was converted to Rs 36,350 British currency The present ruler is His Highness Maharawat Ram Singh Bahadur who was born in 1908 and succeeded in 1929. The State is governed by the Maharawat with the help of the Dewan, and, in judicial matters, of a Committee of members styled the Raj Sabha or State Council Revenue about 5½ lakhs, expenditure nearly 5½ lakhs The financial administration is under the direct supervision of the State

Jodhpur State, is the largest in Rajputana with an area of 35,016 miles and a population of 2 1 millions, of which 83 per cent are Hindus, 8 per cent Musalmans and the rest Jains and Animists The greater part of the country is an arid region It improves gradually from a mere desert to comparatively fertile land as it proceeds from West to East The rainfall is scanty and capricious There are no perennial rivers and the supply of sub-soil water is very limited The only important river is Luni

The Maharaja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs and claims descent from Rama, the deified King of Ayodhya cadets The earliest known King of the Clan named Abhimanyu, lived in the fifth century, from which time their history is increasingly clear After the breaking up of their kingdom at Kanauj they founded this State about 1212, and the foundations of the Jodhpur City were laid by Rao Jodha in 1459 He had abolished the tax levied by Hussain Shah of Jaunpur from Hindu pilgrims at Gaya His descendant was the famous Rao Maldeva, the most powerful ruler of his time having an army of 80,000 Rajputs and the Emperor Humayun when expelled by Sher Shah in 1542 A D had sought refuge with him Raja Sur Singh, son of Raja Udai Singh, in recognition of his deeds of valour was created a 'Sawai Raja' with a mansab of 5,000 Zat

ben, bunu, buncha The earliest Arabic writers, however, used the Abyssinian name by itself or in combination thus Avicenna (11th century) calls it *buncho*, and Rhases *bunco* It was by them viewed as a medicinal plant and one very possibly that came from Abyssinia, so that the appearance of the Arabic name *kahwah* may with safety be accepted as marking the progress into the final development as a beverage "]

Cafre (in the sense of 'negro') Konk *khāpí* Beng *kāphirí* - - Ass —*káphri* — Tam , Malayal , Tel *káppiri* —Kan *káphri* — Tul. *kápri*, *kapiri* — Anglo-Ind *caffre*, *caffer*, *caffree*,—Bur *kap-pa-li* —Mal *kápri*, *kápris* — Ach *kafiri* — Day *kápir* | *Nona kápri* is *Anona reticulata* |

In Konkani, *khāpuridó* (a diminutive form) is 'a little negro', *khāparlém* (neut), 'a negress,' and, *khāparpan*, 'coarseness, barbarousness' In Indo-Portuguese *cafrona* means 'a negress'

The word is derived from the Arabic *káfir*, 'infidel unbeliever' In some of the languages this sense is retained [1] With regard to the *kh* aspirate in Konkani, cf *camisa*, *cruz*.

Cairel (narrow gold lace). Malayal *kairal*

Cairo (the fibre of the coconut husk) Anglo-Ind *coir* — Indo-Fr *caire*

[Yule seems to be of the opinion that the Anglo-Indian form *coir* was introduced by the English in the 18th century Crooke refers to the *O E D* which gives 'coire' in 1697, 'coir' in 1779 'Coir' was less likely to have been used by the Portuguese because

[1] "Beyond this country lies the great kingdom of Benametapa which belongs to the Heathen whom the Moors call Cafres" Duarte Barbosa, p 234 [Hak Soc , ed Longworth Dames, Vol I, p 9 The origin of Benametapa or Monomotapa is uncertain In some Bantu languages it means 'Lord of the Mountain']

"And by another name which is common they also call them Cafres, which is to say people without law, a name which they give to every heathen idolater, this name of Cafres is applied among us to the many slaves which we have from this people" João de Barros, Dec I, viii 3

"Among us, the Cafres are the Heathens from Cafraria" Fr João da Sousa ['Cafraria' is the land of the Cafres, or 'Kaffirs,' a very large tract in the southernmost part of Africa]

tactful administrator, whose fame had spread throughout the country During most troublous times, he maintained Imperial authority in Kabul and was the brilliant character of Akbar s time Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II (1700—44) was the first town planner in India He removed the capital of the State to Jaipur, so named after him During his time, the State acquired great power and fame He was a great mathematician and scientist of his age, and is famous for his astronomical observatories which he built at several important centres in India His court was visited by foreign astronomers Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh, 1835-1880 He was one of the most enlightened princes in India at that time He encouraged art and learning He embellished the city in various ways and improved the administration and material condition of the people Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh II, 1880 1922 He was a very wise and intelligent ruler who followed in the foot-steps of his father He maintained and steadily improved all the useful measures initiated by the late Maharaja His administration was characterized by great liberality, catholicity and a broad outlook on affairs His deep religious devotion and piety and unrivalled generosity and genuine and active sympathy are well known His staunch loyalty and maintenance of the traditions of his house raised him in the estimation of the paramount power He passed away after a long reign of 41 years His late Highness' donations and subscriptions to works of charity are enormous and too numerous to detail His Highness the present Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Bahadur was born on 21st August 1911 He was adopted by His late Highness on 24th March 1921 He is a scion of the Rajawat House of Isarda, and ascended the gadi on the 7th September 1922, and was married to the sister of the present Maharajah of Jodhpur on the 30th January 1924 He studied at the Woolwich Military Academy in England and promises to be an ideal ruler having given abundant evidence already of the keen and sympathetic interest he takes in all that concerns the welfare of his people and mankind in general

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was invested with full powers on 14th March 1931 A Chief Court of Judicature was established in 1921 The army consists of Cavalry, Infantry, Transport and Artillery The normal revenue is about one crore and twenty-five lakhs and the expenditure about one crore and twenty lakhs According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State is 26,30,977 In area it is 16,682 square miles.

Kishangarh State is in the centre of Rajputana and consists practically of two narrow strips of land separated from each other with an area of 858 square miles (population 90,000), the northern mostly sandy, the southern generally flat and fertile The Ruling Princes of Kishangarh belong to the Rathor clan of Rajputs and are descended from Maharaja Kishan Singh (second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur) who founded the town of Kishangarh in 1611 The present ruler is His Highness Umdae Rajhai Buland Makan Maharajah Dhiraj Dikshit Yagnarain Singh Bahadur He was born on the 26th January, 1896, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination He was married to the sister of Raja Bahadur Maksudangarh in May, 1915, He went to England and travelled on the Continent with His Late Highness in 1921 On the demise of His Late Highness on 25th September 1926, he succeeded to the Gadi on the 24th November, 1926 He administers the State with the help of a Council Revenue about 9 lakhs and expenditure 8 lakhs

Lawa State, or Chief of Rajputana is a separate chiefship under the protection of the British Government and independent of any Native States It formerly belonged to Jaipur and then became part of the State of Tonk In 1867, the Nawab of Tonk murdered the Thakur's uncle and his followers, and Lawa was then raised to its present State The Thakurs of Lawa belonged to the Naruka sect of the Kachwaha Rajputs The present Thakur, Bansperdeep Singh was born on September 24, 1923 and succeeded to the chiefship on 31st December 1929 The chiefship is under minority Administration Revenue about Rs 50,000.

Bundi State is a mountainous territory in the south-east of Rajputana The Ruler of Bundi is the head of the Hara sect of the great clan of Chauhan Rajputs and the country occupied by this sect has for the last five or six centuries been known as Haraoti The State was founded in the early part of the thirteenth century and constant feuds with Mewar and Malwa followed It threw in its lot with the Mahomedan emperors in the sixteenth century In later times it was constantly ravaged by the Marathas and Pindaries and came under British protection in 1818 at which time it was paying tribute to Holkar The present ruler of the State is His Highness Maharao Raja Shri Ishwari Singhji Saheb Bahadur He was born on 8th March 1893 and succeeded to the Gadi on 8th August 1927. His Highness is entitled to a Salute of 17 guns Revenue about 12 lakhs Expenditure nearly the same

Tonk State—Partly in Rajputana and partly in Central India, consists of six Parganas separated from one another The ruling family belongs to the Salarzai Clan of the Bunerwal Afghan tribe The founder of the State was Nawab Muhammad Amir Khan Bahadur, General of Holkar's Army from 1798-1806 Holkar bestowed grants of land on him in Rajputana and Central India and the land so granted him was consolidated into the present State The present Ruler of the State is His Highness Said ud-Daula, Wazir-ul-Mulk, Nawab Hafiz Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang who ascended the Masnad in 1930 The administration is conducted by the Nawab in consultation with the Council of four members, *viz*, (1) Major D de M S Fraser, I.A, Principal Official and Adviser, Vice President and Finance Member, (2) Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Baksh, O B E, Revenue Member, (3) E T D Ferguson, Judicial Member, (4) Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Tawwab Khan, Home Member

Secretary—Malik Muhammad Din.

Revenue Rs 23,82,446 Expenditure Rs 31,39,927

The Malays have a name ("Būwa frangi", Flax, p 64), which shows that it is not indigenous in the Archipelago, though they also use "kaju". Burnell in *Linschoten* (Hak Soc), Vol II, p 27

The evolution of a new form *cadju* in Anglo-Indian vocabulary is evidenced by the following passage taken from *The Times of India*, June 23, 1928 "The story of a leper living among the beasts of the jungle and subsisting entirely on fruit is being used to support the claim that the Cadju fruit (*Anacardium Occidentale*) is a cure for the disease"]

The suffix-*s* in Malay and in Teto and Galoli are due to the Portuguese plural form, *cajus*, as in *meias* ('socks'), *uvas* ('grapes'), *tiras* ('strips of cloth'), *apas* ('rice-cakes')

The word is Brazilian *acaju* The cashew-tree is one of the most useful plants introduced by the Portuguese into India and is now perfectly naturalised [1]

[1] "Spirit distilled from cane and from caju has enormous sale in the crown lands" Caldas Xavier, in *Jour Geo Soc Lisb* 2nd ser, p 485

[Garcia da Orta does not mention the tree in his *Colloquies* (1563), but Christoval Acosta does in his *Tractado* etc (1578) Linschoten writing about 1590 speaks of them as being in great numbers all over India]

Calabaça (calabash). Anglo-Ind *calabash*, the dry rind of a gourd used as a bottle or float

[The Portuguese word is itself derived from the Arabic *garah*, 'a gourd', and *arbasah*, 'dry']

Calafate (a caulker) Hindi *kālapatti* —Hindust *kalpatti*, *kalápatiyá*—Or *kalāpāti* —Beng *kālāpāti* —Sinh *galapatti*(-*karanavā*, 'to caulk') —Tam *kalappaṉ-ṉadī*, to caulk,

See Conde de Ficalho in the *Colloquies* of Garcia da Orta, Vol I, p 67 [In the passage referred to above Conde de Ficalho expresses surprise that da Orta makes no mention of the *caju tree*, which, a few years later, was described by Acosta (1578) and by Linschoten From this he concludes that the interval between the publication of the *Colloquies* (1563) and Acosta's *Tractado de las Drogas y Medecinas de las Indias Orientales* (1578) marks the period when the tree must have been introduced into India from America]

Ruler—His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Bhoom Pal, Deo Bahadur, Yadukula Chandra Bhal Heir apparent Maharaj Kumar Ganesh Pal, Chief Member State Council, Pandit Shiva Kumar Chaturvedi, B A, M R A S, F R E S M S

Kotah State belongs to the Hara section, the clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the early history of their house is up to the 17th century identical with that of the Bundi family from which they are an offshoot Its existence as a separate State dates from 1625 It came under British protection in 1817 The present ruler His Highness Colonel Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E G B E, who was born in 1873 and invested with full powers in 1896 In administration he is assisted by two members, Pal Bahadur Pandit Bishwambhar Nath, M A, and Major-General Onkarsingh, C I E The most important event of his rule has been the restoration on the deposition of the late Chief of the Jhalawar State, of 15 out of the 17 districts which had been ceded in 1838 to form that principality Revenue 53 lakhs Expenditure 48 lakhs

Jhalawar State consists of two separate tracts in the south-east of Rajputana with an area of 810 square miles yielding a revenue of about 8 lakhs of rupees The ruling family belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs The present Ruler His Highness Maharaj Rana Rajendra Singhji succeeded to the Gadi on 13th April, 1929 He was born in 1900 and educated at the Mayo College Ajmer and Oxford University The heir apparent Maharaj Kumar Virendra Singh was born in England on 27th September 1921 He is now being educated at Raj Kumar College, Rajkot

The Bikaner State in point of area is the seventh largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputna The population of the State is 9,36,218 of whom 77 per cent are Hindus, 15 per cent Mahomedans, 4 per cent Sikhs and 3 per cent Jains The capital city of Bikaner, with its population including the suburbs of 85,927, is the third city in Rajputana

The northern portion of the State consists of level loam land, whilst the remainder is for the most part sandy and undulating The average rainfall is about 12 inches The water level over most of the State is from 150 feet to 300 feet deep

The Reigning Family of Bikaner is of the Rathore clan of Rajputs, and the State was founded in 1465 A D by Rao Bikaji, son of Rao Jodhaji, Ruler of Marwar (Jodhpur), and after him both the Capital and the State are named Rai Singhji, the first to receive the title of Rajah, was "one of Akbar's most distinguished Generals" and it was during his reign that the present Fort of Bikaner was built in 1593 The title of Maharajah was conferred on Rajah Anup Singhji by the Mughal Emperor in 1687 in recognition of his distinguished services in the capture of Golconda The conspicuous services of Maharajah Sardar Singhji who in the Indian Mutiny of 1857 personally led his troops to cooperate with the British forces in the field on the outbreak of the Mutiny was acknowledged by the Government of India by the transfer of the Sub Tehsil of Tibi consisting of 41 villages from the adjoining Sirsa Tehsil in the Punjab to the Bikaner State

The present Ruler, Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Maharajah Sri Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E, G C V O, G B E, K C B, A D C, I L D, is the 21st of a long line of distinguished rulers renowned for their bravery and statesmanship He was born on the 3rd October 1880 and assumed full ruling powers in December, 1898 He was awarded the first class Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for the active part he took in relieving the famine of 1899 1900, and soon after he went on active service to China in connection with the China War of 1900-1901 in command of his famous Ganga Risala and was mentioned in despatches and received the China Medal and K C I E The State Forces consist of the Camel Corps, known as 'Ganga Risala,' whose sanctioned strength is 465 strong, an Infantry Battalion 595 strong, a Regiment of Cavalry 342 strong including His Highness' Body Guard, a Battery of Artillery (4 guns 2 75), and 226 strong and Camel Battery 30 At the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, His Highness immediately placed the services of himself and his State forces and all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and the Ganga Risala reinforced by the Infantry Regiment, which became incorporated in the Camel Corps in the field, rendered very valuable services in Egypt and Palestine An extra force was also raised for internal security His Highness personally went on active service in August 1914 and enjoys the honour of having fought both in France and Egypt, and thus has the distinction of having fought for the British Crown on three Continents, *viz*, Asia, Europe and Africa He was mentioned in despatches both in Egypt and France His Highness also played a very conspicuous political part during the period of the War when he went twice to Europe as the Representative of the Princes of India, once in 1917 to attend the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference, and again in 1918-19 to attend the Peace Conference where he was one of the signatories to the treaty of Versailles His Highness led the Indian Delegation to the 11th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva and represented the Indian States at the Imperial Conference in 1930 His Highness also attended the Indian Round Table Conference and the Federal Structure Sub-Committee both in 1930 and 1931

His Highness enjoys a salute of 19 guns (personal) whilst the permanent local salute of the State is also 19 His Highness has also had the honour of being elected the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, an office which he filled most creditably for 5 years till 1925

His Highness is assisted in the administration of the State by a Prime Minister and Chief Counellor in the person of Sir Manubhai N Mehta, Kt, C S I, M A, LL B formerly the

Calção (in the sense of 'trousers') Konk *kālsámv*, *kalsámv* *Motvém kalsámv*, breeches or 'shorts' —Sinh *kalisama*, *kalasama* —Tam *kāl-chattei* (lit 'puts on trousers') —Malayal *kāl-chchaṭṭa* —? Malag *kalisanina* (perhaps from the Fr *caleçon*) —Jap *karusan* In Galoli *kálsa*, trousers [1]

Calção, properly speaking, signifies in Portuguese 'breeches,' but in Indo-Portuguese it is used in the sense of 'trousers'

It appears that *kaus*, 'shoe', of the languages of the Malay Archipelago, is not derived from the Port *calça* which formerly meant, according to Viterbo, 'sock or stocking', [2] nor from the Dutch *kous*, 'sock' It makes its appearance already in the first quarter of the seventeenth century "*Caous* (pronounced *kaus*), sock, *caous sa-paris*, a pair of socks" (Haex) Swettenham and Favre attribute it to an Arabic origin, but in Arabic there is no such word Rigg says that in Sundanese *kaus* signifies, at the present day, 'sock' and admits it is from Dutch The same is the opinion of Hardeland in respect of Dayak, and of Matthes with reference to the Macassar *káusu* and Bugui *láusu* & *koso* Langen doubtfully gives '*kaus*' as corresponding to the Achinese *kaus* It is quite possible that *kaus* is the abbreviation of *kásut*, from *calçado*, 'shoes', which in Macassar loses the *t*, or it may subsequently have felt the influence of Dutch

Caldeirão (a boiler, a large kettle) Sing *kaldéirama*, *kaldarama*

Caldo (broth) Konk *káld* —Beng *kāldó* (in use among

of a Malay shoe, which is a kind of sandals or leather soles fastened by means of laces" Favre

[1] "Calsoens, hats, shoes, to be distributed there among the soldiers" Diogo de Couto, Dec VI, vi 6

[2] "One night with calça ('breeches') loaded with sand, they give him such calçadas ('basting'), that it is reported he died of it Document of 1458, quoted by Viterbo [Linschoten (Hak Soc Vol I, p 195) describes how the Portingals "use long bagges full of sand, wherewith they will breake each others limmes, and make them lame" Burnell in a note to this says that "this is a common method of torture in S India at the present time, and is originally Indian"]

The following is the size, population and revenue of the ten treaty States mentioned above —

Name	Area in square miles	Population	Revenue
			Lakhs Rs
Indore	9,519	13,18,237	136
Bhopal	6,902	7,29,955	62
Rewa	13,000	15,87,445	60
Orchha	2,079	3,14,661	11
Datia	911	1,58,884	17
Dhar	1,777	2,43,470	17
Dewas, Senior Branch	449	83,321	9
Dewas, Junior Branch	419	70,513	6
Samthar	180	33,307	3
Jaora	601	1 00,166	12

Gwalior —The house of Scindia traces its descent to a family of which one branch held the hereditary post of patel in a village near Satara. The head of the family received a patent of rank from Aurangzebe The founder of the Gwalior House was Ranoji Scindia who held a military rank under the Peshwa Baji Rao In 1726 the Peshwa granted deeds to Puar, Holker and Scindia, empowering them to levy 'Chauth' and "Sardesmukhi" and retain half the amount for payment to their troops In 1736 Ranoji Scindia accompanied Baji Rao to Delhi where he and Mulhar Rao Holker distinguished themselves in military exploits Ranoji fixed his headquarters at the ancient city of Ujjain, which for the time became the Capital of the Scindia dominions During the time of Mahadji Scindia and Dowlat Rao Scindia Gwalior played an important part in shaping the history of India Despite the partial reverse which Mahadji Scindia's troops suffered at the hands of the British in 1780, reverses which led to the treaty of Salbai (1782), Scindia's power remained unbroken For the first time he was now recognized by the British as an independent sovereign and not as a vassal of the Peshwa

In 1790 his power was firmly established in Delhi While he was indulging ambitious hopes he fell a prey to fever which ended his remarkable career on 12th February, 1794 Himself a military genius, Mahadji Scindia's armies reached the zenith of their glory under the disciplined training of the celebrated French adventurer—De Boigne Mahadji was succeeded by his grand nephew Daulat Rao in whose service Perron, a Military Commander of great renown played a leading part The strength of Scindia's Army was, however, considerably weakened by the reverses, sustained at Ahmednagar, Assaye Asirgarh and Laswari Daulat Rao Scindia died in 1827 Till his death he remained in undisputed possession of almost all the territory which belonged to him in 1805

Daulat Rao was succeeded by Jankoji Rao who passed away in the prime of life On his demise in 1843 intrigue and party spirit were rampant and the Army was in a state of mutiny with the result that it came into collision with the British forces at Maharajpore and Pannihar

Jankoji Rao was succeeded by Jiaji Rao whose adherence to the British cause during the dark days of Mutiny, when his own troops deserted him, was unshakable In 1861 he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and in 1877 was made a Councillor of the Empress Subsequently he received other titles and entered into treaties of mutual exchange of territories with the British Government He died on the 20th June 1886 and was succeeded by his son Lieutenant-General H H Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur, G C V O, G C S I, G B E, A D C to the King He succeeded in 1886 and obtained powers in 1894 In 1901 he went to China during the war, he held the rank of honorary Lieutenant General of the British Army and the honorary degrees of LL D, Cambridge, and D C L, Oxon He was also a Donat of the Order of St John of Jerusalem in England He died in June 1925 and was succeeded by his son H H Jeewajirao Scindia During His Highness' minority the administration of the State is being conducted by a Council of Regency

The ruler of the State enjoys a salute of 21 guns The State is in direct relations with the Government of India

The northern part of the State is traversed by the G I P Railway and two branches run from Bhopal to Ujjain and from Bina to Baran The Gwalior Light Railway runs for 250 miles from Gwalior to Bhind, from Gwalior to Sheopur and from Gwalior to Shivpuri The main industries are cotton ginning, which is done all over the State, fine muslins made at Chanderi, leather work, etc The State maintains three regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry, two battalions of Imperial Service Infantry and a transport corps Lashkar, the capital city, is two miles to the south of the ancient city and the fort of Gwalior Annual income about 2 crores and expenditure about 175 lakhs

Indore —The founder of the House of the Holkar of Indore was Malhar Rao Holkar, born in 1693 His soldierly qualities brought him to the front under the Peshwa, who took him into his service and employed him for his conquests When the Maratha power was weakened at the battle of Panipat in 1761, Malhar Rao had acquired territories stretching from the Deccan to the Ganges as a reward for his career as a Military Commander He was succeeded by his grandson On his death without issue his mother Ahilya Bai became the Ruler and her administration is still looked upon with admiration and reverence as that of a model ruler She was succeeded by Tukoji Holkar who indeed had been associated with her to carry the Military Administration and had in course of it distinguished himself in various battles Tukoji was succeeded by Kashirao, who was supplanted by Jeswant Rao, his step brother a person of remarkable daring strategy as exhibited in a number of engagements in which he had taken part The brilliant success he obtained at the battle of Poona against the combined armies of Peshwa and Scindia made him a dictator of Poona for some time and he declared in consequence the independence of Holkar State

round-top of a ship's mast').—Anglo-Ind *cumra*—Khas *kam'ra*—Mal (*kámērá*, Wilkinson), Bat, Sund, Jav, Mad *kámar*—Bug *kamáli*[1]—Tet, Gal *kámara*— | Turk *qámara* |—Rab *kamarón*[2]

Dr Hugo Schuchardt refuses to accept the Portuguese origin for the Mal *kámar*, as also for *musik* ('music') and *pistol* ('pistol'), and prefers instead the Dutch *kamer*, *musiek*, *pistool*, as the originals of the Malay forms He lays down that "the criterion for distinguishing one from the other is principally the termination which these words have in Malay if it is vocalic, the immediate source of the word is Portuguese, if consonantal, then it is Dutch" And Gonçalves Viana observes that "these two laws to which Dr Schuchardt refers are of the greatest importance"

It appears that the above criterion is not after all very safe, because there are other words the Portuguese origin of which is unquestioned which have a consonantal ending, that is, after losing the vowel termination of the parent word, as for example *karpus* from Port *carapuça* ('a kind of cap protecting one from cold'), *martil* from *martelo* ('a hammer'), *gargalet* from *gorgoleta* ('water-jug'), *bulin* from *bolina* ('bow-line'), *prum* from *prumo* ('a plummet')

In respect of *kamer* and *musik*, it may be said that the especial reason for the elimination of their last syllable is the necessity of getting rid of words accented on the ante-penultimate syllable, in view of the fact that the Malayo-Polynesian languages have no proparoxytones. If it can be established that *mármar* ('marble') is derived from the Port *mármore*, then we have another instance in proof of our view Perhaps, *almári* or *lamári* from the Port *armario* ('cupboard'), obey the same law[1]

Camarada (a comrade)

[1] Matthes derives this term from the Port *cama* ('a bed'), and mentions the compound *kamáli—kuranna*, "*semand's slaap kamer*, bed room"

[2] "Withdrawing with him to a camara, he spoke to him these words" Diogo do Couto, Dec VII, 1 9

[1] The Malayo Portuguese dialect of Tugu has *camber*.

aspirated in Konkani Cf *cruz*

Camisola (an undervest, a singlet) Konk *kāmizól* (a lady's chemise) —Tet *kamizola*

Campainha (a bell) Konk *kāmpín*, vern term *ghāṇṭlí* — Tet, Gal *kampainha*

Campo (a field) Konk *kámp* (in the sense of 'the plot of land fronting a church over which processions pass') — Mar, Hindust *kampú*, field of battle —Anglo-Ind *campoo*, a camp —? Mal, Sund, Jav, Mad, Mac *kampong*, *kampung*, a village protected by an enclosure of hedges or bamboo — Tet, Gal *kámpu*, vern term *klés* [1]

Some philologists regard *kampong* as a vernacular term of the Malayan languages, and not of Portuguese origin Yule puts up a strong case in favour of the Malay *kampong* being the original of the Anglo-Indian 'compound', but he admits the possibility of the Malay word itself being "originally a corruption of the Port *campo* taking the meaning first of *camp*, and thence of an enclosed area" See *Hobson-Jobson*, *s v* campoo and compound

[Crooke, in *Hobson-Jobson* *s v* campo, refers to Whiteway's note that both Castanheda (Bk VI, ch ci, p 217) and Barros (see below) speak of a ward of Malacca as **Campu** *China*, which de Eredia (1613) calls **Campon** *China*, and he thinks this last name may supply a link between *Campoo* and *Kampung*]

? **Cana da Índia** (Indian cane) Bur *kyane*

[*Cana da Índia* was also called *Cana de Bengala* and is the *Arundinaria Wightiana*, Ness, or *Bambusa arundo*, Dalz and Gibs, which grows in Bengal and from which were obtained walking sticks highly prized in early Portuguese days But besides the meaning of 'walking stick' it also implied a staff of office, principally a sort of baton, used by military officers The term and its different acceptations have been discussed at length in Dalgado's *Contribuições*, *q v*]

[1] "And by land he threw up works half a league from Malacca, in that part which is called **Campochina**" João de Barros, Dec III, x, 3

SIKKIM.

Sikkim is bounded on the north and north east by Tibet, on the south-east by Bhutan on the south by the British district of Darjeeling, an on the west by Nepal The population consists of Bhutias, Lepchas and Nepalese It forms the direct route to the Chumbi Valley in Tibet The main axis of the Himalayas, which runs east and west forms the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet The Singalila and Chola ranges, which run southwards from the main chain, separate Sikkim from Nepal on the west, and from Tibet and Bhutan on the east On the Singalila range rise the great snow peaks of Kinchinjunga (28,146 feet), one of the highest mountains in the world The Chola range which is much lofter than that of Singalila, leaves the main chain at the Dongkya La

Tradition says that the ancestors of the Rajas of Sikkim originally came from eastern Tibet The State was twice invaded by the Gurkhas at the end of the eighteenth century On the outbreak of the Nepal War in 1814, the British formed an alliance with the Raja of Sikkim and at the close of the war the Raja was rewarded by a considerable cession of territory In 1835 the Raja granted the site of Darjeeling to the British and received Rs 12,000 annually in lieu of it The State was previously under the Government of Bengal, but was brought under the direct supervision of the Government of India in 1906 The State is thinly populated, the area being 2,818 square miles, and the population 1,90,657, chiefly Buddhists and Hindus The most important crops are maize and rice There are several trade routes through Sikkim from Darjeeling District into Tibet In the convention of 1890 provision was made for the opening of a trade mart but the results were disappointing, and the failure of the Tibetans to fulfil their obligations resulted in 1904 in the despatch of a mission to Lhasa, where a new convention was signed Trade with the British has increased in recent years, and is now between 40 and 50 lakhs yearly A number of good roads have been constructed in recent years The present ruler, His Highness Maharajah Sir Tashi Namgyal, K C I E, was born in 1893 and succeeded in 1914 His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918 The title of K C I E was conferred upon the Maharaja on the 1st January 1918 and K C I E on 1st January 1923 The average revenue is Rs 5,20,422

Political Officer in Sikkim —F Williamson.

BHUTAN.

Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central axis of the Himalayas, adjacent to the northern border of Eastern Bengal and Assam Its area is 18,000 square miles and its population, consisting of Buddhists and Hindus, has been estimated at 300,000 The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek-pa, but was wrested from them by some Tibetan soldiers about the middle of the seventeenth century British relations with Bhutan commenced in 1772 when the Bhotias invaded the principality of Cooch Behar and British aid was invoked by that State After a number of raids by the Bhutanese into Assam, an envoy (the Hon A Eden) was sent to Bhutan, who was grossly insulted and compelled to sign a treaty surrendering the Duars to Bhutan On his return the treaty was disallowed and the Duars annexed This was followed by the treaty of 1865, by which the State's relations with the Government of India were satisfactorily regulated The State formerly received an allowance of half a lakh a year from the British Government in consideration of the cession in 1865 of some areas on the southern borders This allowance was doubled by a new treaty concluded in January 1910, by which the Bhutanese Government bound itself to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard to its external relations, while the British Government undertook to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan On the occasion of the Tibet Mission of 1904, the Bhotias gave strong proof of their friendly attitude Not only did they consent to the survey of a road through their country to Chumbi, but their ruler, the Tongsa Penlop, accompanied the British troops to Lhasa, and assisted in the negotiations with the Tibetan authorities For these services he was made a K C I E, and he has since entertained the British Agent hospitably at his capital The ruler is now known as H H the Maharaja of Bhutan, Sir Uggen Wangchuk, K C S I, K C I E At the head of the Bhutan Government, there are nominally two supreme authorities, the Dharma Raja, known as Shapting Renipoche, the spiritual head, and the Deb or Depa Raja, the temporal ruler The Dharma Raja is regarded as a very high incarnation of Buddha, far higher than the ordinary incarnations in Tibet, of which there are several hundreds On the death of a Dharma Raja a year or two is allowed to elapse, and his reincarnation then takes place, always in the Choje, or royal family of

Cultivation is backward is
maize ary
levies
They

[The original of the word is the Marathi *khankī*]

? Canga (an ox-yoke) Mal , Jav , *kang*, bridle—[Anglo-Ind., *cangue*] — Pid –Engl *cango*, "a species of chair or litter suspended from a pole and carried by two men" Leland

Swettenham regards *kang* as a vernacular Javanese term, and not without reason, because of the difference in meaning between it and the Portuguese word and, secondly, because the Javanese word has no vowel ending, which normally words in Malay borrowed from the Portuguese retain See *câmara*.

Leland says that *cango* is a Japanese word, but the dictionaries which I have consulted do not give it the meaning which he says it has These are the meanings which they give "Chinese words, attending to the sick safe custody, rigorous imprisonment" Hepburn

Leland and Yule notice another vocable with the same meaning, *viz* , *cangue*, which Joaquim Crespo describes in *Cousas da China* as follows

"The *canga* is a weighty square board, 80 centimetres wide and 5 thick, having a hole in the centre wherein the neck of the delinquent is held fast and locked"

There is, according to Yule, a genuine Chinese word noted in a dictionary of the eleventh century under the form *kanggiai* (in modern Mandarin speech *hyang-hiai*) From *kanggiai* is derived the Canton form *k'ang-ka*, 'to wear the *canga* ', and probably the Annamite *gang*[1] He thinks it probable that the Portuguese took the word from one of these latter forms and associated it with their own *canga*, 'an ox-yoke', or 'porter's yoke for carrying burdens' But Gonçalves Viana says that the Portuguese word *canga* implied "either from analogy of the

---

iles produced at Cambay, Dalgado (*Glossario*) says he cannot trace its etymology with any sense of certainty It is no doubt the Ar *sab'* ('seven') and *qaz* ('a yard') *i e*, cloth sold seven yards to the rupee]

"And from above one **canequim** spread out" Antonio Bocarro, Dec XIII p 538

[1] In Siamese, *kha'ng* means 'to imprison'

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES.

The Indian States of the North-West Frontier Provinces are Amb, Phulera, Dir, Swat and Chitral The area of the latter three is 3,000,1,800 and 4,0000 square miles and population 250,000, 216,000 and 99,000 respectively

Amb —Is only a village on the western bank of the Indus in Independent Tanawala

Chitral —Runs from Lowarai top to the south of the Hindu-Kush range in the north, and has an area of about 4,000 square miles The ruling dynasty has maintained itself for more than three hundred years, during the greater part of which the State has constantly been at war with its neighbours It was visited in 1885 by the Lockhart Mission, and in 1889, on the establishment of a political agency in Gilgit, the ruler of Chitral received an annual subsidy from the British Government That subsidy was increased two years later on condition that the ruler, Amen-ul-Mulk, accepted the advice of the British Government in all matters connected with foreign policy and frontier defence His sudden death in 1892 was followed by a dispute as to the succession The eldest son Nizam-ul-Mulk was recognised by Government, but he was murdered in 1895 A war was declared by Umra khan of Jandni and Dir against the infidels and the Agent at Gilgit, who had been sent to Chitral to report on the situation, was besieged with his escort and a force had to be despatched (April 1895) to their relief

The valleys of which the State consists are extremely fertile and continuously cultivated The internal administration of the country is conducted by His Highness Sir Shujaul-mulk, K C I E, the Mehtar of Chitral and the foreign policy is regulated by the Political Agent at Malakand

Dir —The territories of this State, about 3,000 square miles in area, include the country drained by the Panjkora and its affluents down to the junction of the former river with the Bajaur Rud The Nawab of Dir is the overlord of the country, exacting allegiance from the petty chiefs of the clans Dir is mainly held by Yusufzai Pathans, the old non-Pathan inhabitants being now confined to the upper portion of the Panjkora Valley known as the Dir Kohistan

Swat —The Ruler of the State, Miangul Gulshahzada Sir Abdul Wadood, K B E, is a descendent of the famous Akhund Sahib of Swat He consolidated his rule in Swat from 1917 to 1922, and was recognized by the Government of India as Wali of Swat in 1926 The area of the State is 1,800 square miles and population 216,000 The Headquarters of the State is at Saidu Sharif about 40 miles from Malakand and connected with Malakand by motor road

Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral—R J Gould, C M G, C I E, I C S

STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Madras Presidency includes 5 Indian States covering an area of 10,643 square miles Of these, the States of Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynasties Pudukottai is the inheritance of the chieftain called the Tondiman, Banganapalle and Sandur two petty States, of which the first is ruled by a Nawab, lie in the centre of two British districts

Name.	Area sq miles	Population	Estimated Gross Revenue in lakhs of rupees
Travancore	7,625	4,006,062	251 66
Cochin	1,417½	979,019	93 67
Pudukottai	1,179	426,813	26 72
Banganapalle	255	36,692	2 89
Sandur	167	11,684	1 71

These States were brought into direct relation with the Government of India on October 1st, 1923

Travancore —This State, which has an area of 7,624 84 square miles and a population of 5,090,462 with a revenue of Rs 250·79 lakhs occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula, forming an irregular triangle with its apex at Cape Comorin The early history of Travancore is in great part traditional, but there is little doubt that H H the Maharaja is the representative of the Chera dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time in Southern India The petty chiefs, who had subsequently set up as independent rulers within the State, were all subdued, and the whole country, l within its present boundaries, was cons and brought under one rule, by the M

Capar (to castrate) Malayal *kappanikka* (also used in the sense of 'castrated') — Tet, Gal *kápa* (also in the sense of 'castrated')

Capaz (capable, clever) Konk *kapáz*, vern term *śakt*, *samarth*, *salav* —Tet, Gal *kapás*, vern term *matének*

Capela (in the sense of 'a chapel') Konk *kapél* (also 'a chaplet of flowers').—Tam *kapelei* —Tet, Gal *kapéla*.

[The Port *capela* also signifies 'a garland or chaplet of flowers']

Capitão (a captain) Konk *kāpitámv kopít* (also 'a chief or leader') —Guj *kaptán*, *kapattán* —Hindi, Hindust *kaptán* —Sinh *kappita kappetu* —Malayal *kappitán* — Khas *kaptan*, *koptan* (probably from the English 'captain') — Mal *kapitán*, *kapitan* —Ach, Sund, Jav, Day, Tet, Gal *kapitan* —Bug *kapitan-móro* (=Port *capitão mór*, 'chief captain') —Pid-Engl *cab-tun* —Jap *kapitan*, 'a ship's captain, the leader of a company of workmen'— | Turk *qáptan*[1] |

Capote (a cloak) Konk *kāpôt* —Bal *kaput* —Tet *kapóti*, vern term *phái u bóti* —? Malag *kapoti* —Ar *labút*, *labábit* — | Turk *qáput*[1] |

? **Carabina** (carabine) Mar, Hindust, Punj *karābín* —Sindh *karabínu* —Mal *karebin* (Marre) *Karābiní*, carabineer, in Punjabi In Marathi the vern term is *dama* — | Turk *qàrabína* |

Some Indian lexicographers

[1] "The very title of *capitão-mor* ('the chief-captain') which used to be given to the Portuguese governors passed into these languages (Malay, Javanese, Sundanese), which used it first to denote these and subsequently the governor-generals of the Dutch colonies In Hitu, the chief part of the island of Amboyana, the title of *kapitan hitu* was borne for many centuries by the principal indigenous chief upon whom this title was conferred by António de Brito, Governor of the Molucas, at the beginning of the 16th century, as a reward for services rendered to the Portuguese" Heyligers

"The song in Malay begins thus Capitão *Dom Paulo ba poram de Pungor, anga dia malu, sita pa tau dar*" Rendered into English gives "Captain Don Paulo fought in Pungor and preferred to die rather than yield a foot" Diogo do Couto, Dec IV, viii, 11

[1] "The hidalgos of that time did not repose their vanity in capotes ('cloaks') and breeches" Couto, Dec VI, x, 8

Wilson, in his *Glossary*, thinks it probable that the word is of Portuguese origin In which case, the change of the *c*, in the first syllable, to *ch* is to be expected

? **Carta** or **cartaz** (in the sense of 'paper') Siam *kradart*—Kamb *credas* *Bier credas*, game of cards—Mal, Sund, Jav *kártas*, *kértas*—Ach *kértas*—Day *karátas*, *krátas*—Mac *karátasa*—Bug *karáttasā*

"It is probable that it is one of these two words whose transformation gave rise to the Malay, Javanese, and Sundanese *kartas* or *kertas*, 'paper'. Although Arabic has the word *kratas*—otherwise *qartas*—(from the Greek *chartés*), *kartas* is not of Arabic origin, because in the Dutch Indies it is precisely the European and the Chinese paper that is called *kartas*" Heyligers Michell also attributes a Portuguese origin to the Siamese word

Notwithstanding these views, the Portuguese origin appears very improbable, especially, because of the divergence in the meaning of the word in Portuguese and the Eastern languages

There is no evidence to show that the word *carta* had ever been employed in Portuguese to mean 'paper' *Cartaz* was employed in India in the sense of 'a passport' or 'sailing-licence', and in this meaning, it appears to be of Arabic origin [The Ar *qirtās*, 'paper, document'] "Sailors from Coulão would send to Cochym for the certificate which they call **cartaz**." Gaspar Correia (I, p 298) "They had gone to Bassein to obtain a pass (which they call **cartazes**) from the captains" Diogo do Couto (Dec IV, ix, 2)[1]

Cartucho (a cartridge) Konk *kārtúś*—Guj, Hindi, Hindust, Punj *kārtús*—Tel

[1] "Send me a **cartas** ('safe-conduct') in your own hand-writing for my *lancharas* and *jurupangos* to enable them to sail in safety in all weathers" Fernao Pinto, ch xiii [*Lancharas* and *jurupangos* are names of vessels mentioned in Portuguese histories of the 16th and 17th centuries They are both supposed to be derived from Malay See *Glossario*, and for *lanchara* also *Hobson Jobson*]

"He will give **cartazes** to the ships of Idalxa ('Adil Shah'), so that they may sail to all parts The said factor to give **cartazes** to the vessels which might sail from the said port" Simão Botelho, pp 43, 44

The State pays a tribute of Rs 1,10,721 The chief products are cotton, groundnuts and grain and the chief manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics and gold embroidery Gondal has always been preeminent amongst the States of its class for the vigour with which public works have been prosecuted, and was one of the earliest pioneers of railway enterprise in Kathiawar having initiated the Dhasa Bhoraji line, It owns the Dhasa Jam Jodhpur section called the Gondal Railway and manages it along with the Jetalsar Rajkot Railway and H H Gaekwad's Khijadiya-Dhari line, it subsequently built the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway in partnership with other Native States in Kathiawar There are no export and import dues the people being free from taxes and dues Comparatively speaking Gondal stands first in Kathiawar in respect of the spread of education Compulsory female education in the State has been ordered by His Highness Rs 25 lakhs have been spent on irrigation tanks and canals, water supply and electricity to the town of Gondal The Capital is Gondal a fortified town on the line between Rajkot and Jetalsar

Junagadh State —A first class State under the Western India States Agency and lies in the South-Western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 21°-44 and 21°-53' North latitude 80° and 72° East longitude with the Halar division of the province as its northern boundary and Gohilwad Prant to its east It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. The State is divided into 10 Mahals It has 16 ports of which the principal are Veraval and Mangrol The principal rivers in the State are the Hindar Ulen, Ozat Hiran, Saraswati Machhundri, Singaoda, Meghal, Vrajmi, Ravel and Sabli The principal town of Junagadh which is one of the most picturesque towns in India, is situated on the slope of the Girnar and the Datar Hills, while in antiquity and historical interest it yields to none The Upperkote or old citadel contains interesting Buddhist caves and the whole of the ditch and neighbourhood is honeycombed with caves of their remains There are a number of fine modern buildings in the town The famous Asoka inscription of the Buddhist time carved out on a big boister of black granite stone is housed at the foot of the Girnar Hill which is sacred to the Jains, the Sidvaltes, the Vaishnavites and other Hindus To the south east of the Girnar Hill lies the extensive forest of the Gir comprising 494 square miles, 823 acres and 10 gunthas It supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian lion The area of the State is 3,337 square miles and the average revenue amounts to about Rs 87,00,000 The total population according to the census of 1931 is 545,200 Until 1472 when it was conquered by Sultan Mahomed Begra of Ahmedabad Junagadh was a Rajput State ruled by Chiefs of the Chuda Sama tribe During the reign of the Emperor Akbar it became a dependency of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Moghal Viceroy of Gujarat About 1735 when the representatives of the Moghals had lost his authority in Gujarat, Sherkhan Babi, the ancestor of the present Babi Ruler, expelled the Moghal Governor, and established his own rule The ruler of Junagadh first entered into engagements with the British Government in 1807 The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, juwar, tesamum wheat, rice, sugarcane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor seed, fish, country tobacco, groundnuts cocoanuts, bamboos etc, while those of manufacture are ghee, molasses, sugar candy, copper, and brassware, dyed cloth gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hardware leather bamboo furniture, etc The State pays a tribute of Rs 28 391 annually to the Paramount Power and Peshkashi of Rs 38,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar on the other hand, the State of Junagadh receives a tribute styled Jortalbi amounting to Rs 92 121 from not less than 134 States and Talukas a relic of the day of Mahomedan supremacy The State maintains State Forces consisting of Lancers and the Mahabat Khanji Infantry, the sanctioned strength of the former being 173 and of the latter 220 inclusive of Bag pipe Band

The Ruler bears the title of Nawab The present Nawab is His Highness Sir Mahabat Khan III, G C I E, K C S I, and is the ninth in succession and seventh in descent from His Highness Sahabdurkhanji I, the founder of the Babi family of Junagadh in 1735 A D His Highness the Nawab Saheb was born on 2nd August 1900 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1911, visited England in 1913-14, received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and has been invested with full powers since March 1920 His Highness the Nawab Saheb is the Ruler of the Premier State in Kathiawar, ranks first amongst the Chiefs of Kathiawar, exercising plenary powers and enjoys a salute of 15 guns personal, 13 permanent and 15 local within the territorial limits of the Junagadh State Languages spoken —Gujarati and Urdu

Ruler —His Highness Sir Mahabat Khanji Rasulkhanji, G C I E, K C S I

Heir Apparent—Shahzada Mahomed Dilawarkhanji, 2nd Shahzada Mahomed Himatkhanji

Vice President of the Council—P R Cadell, C S I

Navanagar State, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch, has an area of 3,791 square miles The Maharaja of Navanagar is a Jadeja Rajput by caste, and belongs to the same family as the Rao of Cutch The Jadejas originally entered Kathiawar from Cutch, and dispossessed the ancient family of Jethwas then established at Ghumli The town of Jamnagar was founded in 1540 The present Jam Sahib is the well-known cricketer, H H Jam Sahib Shri Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, who was born in 1872 and succeeded in 1907 The principal products are grain, cotton and oil-seeds, shipped from the ports of the State A small pearl fishery lies off the coast The State pays a tribute of Rs 1,20,093 per annum jointly to the British Government, the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junagadh The State maintains two squadrons of Nawanagar State Lancers and 1½ Company of the State Infantry. The Capital is Jamnagar, a flourishing place, nearly 4 miles in circuit, situated 5 miles east of the port of Bedi Population 4,09,192, Revenue nearly Rs 90 lakhs,

Casoar (a cassowary) Jap *kasováru, kasvaruchō*

The original of the Portuguese word is the Malay *kasuvári*

Casta (caste) Konk *kást*, vern terms *zát*, *varn* —Anglo-Ind, Indo-Fr *caste* —Mal *kásta*

In the Konkani of Goa the terms *kastist*, 'one who is keenly alive to caste distinctions,' and *kāstíym*, 'a strong caste sentiment', are met with Both these terms are borrowed directly from the Portuguese spoken in Goa which has the forms *castista*, *castismo*

Yule says that Duarte Barbosa (1516) does not apply the word *casta* to the divisions that obtain in Hindu society, but he calls these divisions so many *leis de gentios*, i e laws' of the heathen But this view is disproved by the following passage (p 334) "There are, besides the divisions mentioned above, eleven others composed of the lower classes which prevent one **casta** from mixing with another **casta**[1]" [Ed Longworth Dames, Vol II, p 59]

[1] "As regards the **castas**, the greatest impediment to the conversion of the Hindus is the superstition which they maintain with regard to their **castas**, this prevents them from touching, communicating or mingling with others, in the same way as superiors will not mix with inferiors members of one observance with those of another" Diogo do Couto, Dec V vi 4

[" **Caste**, the artificial divisions of society in India, first made known to us by the Portuguese, and described by them by the term *casta*, signifying breed, race, kind, which has been retained under the supposition that it was the native name" Wedgwood, *A Dictionary of English Etymology* But a most fanciful derivation of the word is given by W Hamilton, *Descr of Hindostan*, 1, 109, quoted by Crooke in *Hobson-Jobson* 1820—"The Kayasthas (pronounced Kaists, hence the word **caste**) follow next]

Castanha (a chestnut) Mal *kestén*, a knock on the top-head in the game of tops Ar *kastána*, *kastánia* —Turk *kestáne*

Castela (Castile the name of one of the two kingdoms of Spain) Mal, | Bal | *katéla*,[1]

[1] In *Ratela* "the *s* is elided, and the

roughly speaking, with the importance of the State In some cases he does little more than give advice and exercise n general surveillance In other cases the Agents are invested with n direct share in the administration, while States the Rulers of which are minor are directly managed by Government Officers or under arrangements approved by Government Some of the States are subordinate to other States and not in direct relations with the British Government In these cases the status of the feudatories is usually guaranteed by Government The powers of the Chiefs are regulated by treaty or custom, and range downwards to n more right to collect revenue in a share of a village, without criminal or civil jurisdiction, as in the case of the petty Chiefs in the Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha Agencies.

The number of Indian States in the Bombay Presidency is 151, with an area of 28,039 square miles and population (1921) of 3,879,095 They are divided for administrative purposes into the following Agencies Belgaum Agency, Savantvadi, Bijapur Agency, Jath Dharwar Agency, Savanur Kaira Agency, Cambay Kolaba Agency, Janjira Kolhapur Residency and Southern Maratha Country States Agency, 9 States (Kolhapur with 9 feudatories), Jamkhandi, Kurundwad Senior, Kurundwad Junior, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior, Mudhol, Ramdurg and Sangli) Mahi Kantha Agency 51 States (principal States Idar and Danta) Nasik Agency Surgana Poona Agency, Bhor Rewa Kantha Agency, 62 States (principal States Balasinor, Baria, Chhota Udeipur, Lunawada, Rajpipla and Sant) Satara Agency, Aundh and Phaltan Sholapur Agency, Akalkot Sukkur Agency Khairpur Surat Agency, 3 States (Bansda Dharampur and Sachin) and 14 Dang Chiefs Thana Agency, Jawhar The table below gives details of the area of the more important States —

State	Area in sq miles	Population (in 1921)	Approximate Revenue
			Rs
Balasinor	189	44,030	2,54,244
Bansda	215	40,125	8,64,265
Baria .	813	137,291	12,69,936
Bhor	925	130,420	6,56,697
Cambay	350	71,715	9,78,794
Chhota Udepur	890	125,702	16,02,294
Danta	450	23,023	1,75,965
Dharampur	704	95,171	10,90,998
Idar .	1 669	226,351	13,61,925
Janjira	377	110,366	8,83,336
Jawhar	310	49,662	8,12,208
Khairpur	6,050	193,152	24,18,137
Kolhapur	3,217	833,726	1,25,08,579
Lunawada	388	83,136	5,36,003
Mudhol	368	60,140	6,13,615
Rajpipla	1,517	168,425	24,15,523
Sachin	49	19,977	3,97,012
Sangli	1,136	221,321	14,02,654
Savantvadi	925	206,440	6,83,213
Sant .	394	70,957	5,40,043

Bijapur Agency —This comprises the Satara Jaghir of Jath (980 8 square miles in area) On the annexation of Satara, in 1849, Jath and Daphlapur like other Satara Jaghirs, became feudatories of the British Government The latter has more than once interfered to adjust the pecuniary affairs of the Jath Jaghir and in consequence of numerous acts of oppression on the part of the then ruler was compelled to assume direct management from 1874 to 1885 The small estate of Daphlapur with an area of 96 8 square miles lapsed to the Jath Jaghir on the demise of its last ruler Ranibai Saheb Daphle in January 1917 The Chief of Jath who belongs to the Mahratta caste, ranks as a first class Sardar The succession follows the rule of primogeniture The present Chief Meherban Vijayasinharao Ramrao *alias* Babasaheb Dafle succeeded his father who died on August 14, 1928, and was installed on January 12th, 1929 He conducts the administration of the Jath State The gross revenue of the State is about 3 lakhs chiefly derived from land revenue The Jath State pays to the British Government Rs 6,400 per annum in lieu of horse contingent and Rs 4,847 on account of Sardeshmukhi rights

Political Agent —V B, Mardhekar, M A, Collector of Bijapur

Dharwar Agency —This comprises only the small State of Savanur The founder of the reigning family who are Mahomedans of Pathan origin was a Jagirdar of Emperor Aurangzeb At the close of the last Maratha War the Nawab of Savanur, whose conduct had been exceptionally loyal, was confirmed in his possessions by the British Government The State pays no tribute The principal crops are jowari and cotton The area is 70 square miles and population 16,830 The revenue is Rs 2,01,410-6-8 The present chief is Captain Meherban Nawab Abdul Majid Khan Diler Jang Bahadur, Nawab of Savanur

Political Agent —J F B Hartshorne, I C S

Kaira Agency —This includes only the State of Cambay at the head of the Gulf of the same name Cambay was formerly one of the chief ports of India and of the Anhilvada Kingdom At the end of the thirteenth century it is said to have been one of the richest towns in India at the beginning of the sixteenth century also it formed one of the chief centres of commerce in Western India Factories were established there by the English and the Dutch It was established a distinct State about 1730, the founder of the present family of Chiefs being the last but one of the Mahomedan Governors of Gujarat The present Nawab is His Highness Mirza Hussein Yawar Khan who is a Shiah Mogul of the Najumisani family of Persia, and was born on the 16th May 1911 His father, the late Nawab Jaffar Ali Khan, died on 21st January 1915, leaving him a minor The State was under British administration up to December 1930 when the Nawab was installed on the *gadi* The State pays a tribute of Rs 21,924 to the British Government Wheat and cotton are the principal crops There is a broad gauge line from Cambay *via* Petlad, connecting with the B B & C I Railway

'natives' when used by Europeans to designate them.]

Castigar (to punish) Mal. *castigar* (Haex)

Castigo (punishment). Konk. *kāstíg* (l us), vern. term *khást* —Tet, Gal. *kastígu* vern terms *úkum*, *báku*

* **Castor** (beaver, also a beaver hat) Mal, Sund., Jav *kastúri*, *kastóri*, musk, a civet cat —Mac, Bug *kasatúri*

Gonçalves Viana regards the Portuguese origin of these words as certain Dr Heyligers is of the opinion that they are derived from Sanskrit In fact, *kastūri*, in Sanskrit, means 'musk', and *kastūri-mrga*, 'a civet cat' And in this sense these terms are employed as vernacular all over India In Goa, however, *castor*, even at the present day, is the name for the 'black silk top-hat'

Catana (a large broad-sword) Tet, Gal *katána* — * Jap *katana*

Wenceslau Morais (*Day-Nippon*) gives *catana* as a Portuguese word, introduced among the Japanese Cândido de Figueiredo is undecided as to whether it is derived from Japanese or Italian Bluteau, Morais, and Dr Adolfo Coelho regard it as of Japanese origin, and Gonçalves Viana (*Apostilas*) says that this view is unquestionable [1]

In the Portuguese of Goa, *catana* is employed in the same meaning as the Konkani *koytó*, 'a large kitchen knife, or a wood-cutter's knife'

Catanar, caçanar (a priest of the St Thomas Christians of Malabar) Anglo-Ind *cattanar*, *cassanar*

The word is the Malayal *kattanár* ('chief'), derived from the Sansk *kartṛ* The

[1] "There are no better armourers in the lands we have discovered, for these cut through our iron with their **catanas**, as though it were soft wood" Lucena, Bk VII, ch 6

"Manuel Rodrigues took a **catana** which he had with him and with it suddenly dealt the captain a terrible **catanada** ('blow with a broad sword')" A Bocarro, Dec XIII, p 361 [*Catanada* is built up on the analogy of *facada* ('thrust with a knife') from Port *faca*, a knife Similarly from *cris*, the Port form of the Malayo-Jav *kĕres* or *krīs*, a Malay dagger, they formed *crisada*, 'a thrust or blow with the *cris*']

"Catanas, bucklers, and other small arms without number" (in Tonquin) A F Cardim, *Batalhas da Companhia de Jesus*, p 217

Mahi Kantha—This group of States has a total area of 3,124 square miles and a population of 51,8938 including that of Idar which is 262,790. The Agency consists of the State of Idar and 51 smaller States. Idar covers more than half the territory. It has an area of 1,660 square miles and an average revenue of about 14 lakhs. The present Ruler of Idar H. H. Maharaja Himatsinghji is a Rajput of the Rathod clan. He was born in 1889 A.D. and ascended the gadi in 1931 on the demise of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlatsinghji. His Highness accompanied His late Highness Lt. Col. Sir Dowlatsinghji to Europe when the latter went to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London and acted as Page to his Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1911. The subordinate Feudatory Jagirdars are divided into three classes. The Jagirdars comprised in the class of Bhayats are cadets of the Ruling House to whom grants have been made in maintenance or as a Jiwarak. Those known as Sardar Pattawats are descendants of the military leaders who accompanied Anandsingh and Rai Singh, the founder of the present Marwar dynasty when they took possession of the State in the first quarter of the eighteenth century and to whom grants of land were made by Maharaja Anandsingh in 1741 A.D. on condition of military service. In the case of the Bhoomias are included all subordinate feudatories who were in possession of their Pattas prior to the advent of the present Marwar dynasty. The pattas they hold were acquired by their ancestors by grant from the former Rao Rulers of the State. The Maharaja receives Rs. 52,427 annually on account of Khichdi and other Raj Haks from his subordinate Sardars the tributary talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others and pays Rs. 30,340 as Ghasdana to Gaekwar of Baroda through the British Government. Of the smaller States Vijaynagar and Danta are two States enjoying plenary jurisdictional powers. The names of their Chiefs are Rao Shree Hamirsinghji and Maharana Shri Bhawansinghji. While 31 enjoy limited jurisdiction, the remainder are estates.

POLITICAL AGENT.—Captain I. W. Galbraith, M.C.I.A.

Nasik Agency—This consists of one State, Surgana, lying in the north-west corner of the Nasik District. Surgana has an area of 360 square miles and a population of 15,258. The ruler of the State (Meherban Prataprao Shankarrao Deshmukh) died in June 1930 and the Government of India selected Meherban Yeshwantrao Prataprao Deshmukh, the eldest of his sons, as heir to the gadi on which he was installed in January 1931. The revenue of the State is Rs. 73,432.

Rewa Kantha Agency—This Agency, with an area of 4,956 square miles and a population of 665,099, comprises 61 States, of which Rajpipla is a first class State, 5 are second class, one is third class and the rest are either petty States or talukas. Among those petty States are Sanjeli in the north, Bhadarva and Umeta in the west, Jambhughoda in the south-east, and two groups of Mehwas. The 26 Sankheda Mehwas petty estates lie on the right bank of the Narbada, while the 24 Pandu Mehwas petty estates including Dodka, Anghad and Raika, which together form the Dodka Mehwas are situated on the border of the Mahi.

The following are the statistics of area and population for the principal States:—

State	Area in square miles	Population (1931 Census)
Balasinor	189	52,525
Bariya	813	159,429
Chhota Udaipur	890	144,074
Lunavada	388	95,013
Narukot (Jambhughoda)	143	11,402
Rajpipla	1,517	203,035
Sunt	394	83,538
Other Jurisdictional States, Civil Stations and Thana Circles	639	146,702

Under the first Anhilvada dynasty (746-961) almost all the Rewa Kantha lands except Champaner were under the government of the Bariyas, that is, Koli and Bhil chiefs. In the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries chiefs of Rajput or part Rajput blood, driven south and east by the pressure of Muhammadan invasions, took the place of the Koli and Bhil leaders. The first of the present States to be established was the house of the Maharaja of Rajpipla, a Gohel Rajput.

Lunawada is a State in the Rewa Kantha Political Agency with an area of 388 square miles and an annual revenue of about Rs. 5,50,000. The Rulers of Lunawada belong to the historic Solanki clan of Rajputs claiming their descent from the famous Sidhraj Jaysinh of Anhilwad (Gujerat). Besides having fine patches of good agricultural land, the State contains a considerable forest area yielding rich timber. The State enjoys a hereditary salute of nine guns whereas His late Highness Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinhji, K.C.I.E., used to enjoy a personal salute of 11 guns. The population of the State is 95,013 according to the census of 1931. Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinhji, Rajaji Saheb of Lunawada has been invested with full powers on the gadi of his ancestor on 2nd October 1930.

Rajpipla—This State lies to the south of the Narbada. It has an area of 1,517½ square miles. The lands are rich and very fertile and except a few forest-clad hills are suitable and available for cultivation in large quantities in the south-east talukas. The family of the Maharaja of Rajpipla, Captain H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Vijaysinhji, K.C.S.I., is said to derive its origin from a Rajput of the Gohel clan. Cotton is the most important crop in the State. In the hills there are valuable teak forests. The capital is Rajpipla which is connected with Ankleswar by railway built by the State.

Cate is from the Marathi-Konkani *kat*, Sansk *kvātha* or *kvatha* *Káchu* is a Dravidian form [1]

[The Anglo-Indian 'catechu' is a compound of *kát* and *káchu*]

Catecismo (archaic form *catequismo*, a catechism). Konk *kātesízm*, *katekízm* — Beng *kātekisma* —Sinh *katekísmaya* [2]

Católico (a Catholic) Konk *kātólk* —Mar , Guj. *katholik*.—Hindi, Beng *katholika*.—Sinh , Mal *katólika* — Tam , Malayal *katólik* —Tel *kathólíku* —Kan , Tul *kathólika* —Jap *katorikku* —Ar *katholiki*

It is possible that in some of the languages the word may have felt the influence of, or been derived from, English

[**Catre** (a light bedstead, a folding bed) Anglo-Ind *cot* [3]

The etymon of *catre* is the Malayal *kaṭṭil*, in the meaning of 'bed, sofa,' derived from the Sansk *khaṭvā*, which gave *khāṭ* in Konkani and Marathi, and also the diminutive *khāṭlêṁ*, 'a cheap rough-hewn bed' It is interesting to note that, just as the Malayal. *veṭṭila* assumed in Portuguese the forms *bétele*, *bétel*, *betle*, *bétere*, *betre*, so likewise *kaṭṭil* took the forms *catele*, *cátel*, *catle*, *cátere*, *catre*

The Spanish Academy Dictionary mentions *catre* in the sense of 'a light bed-stead intended for one person only', and derives it from *cuatro*, 'four', with reference to its four legs But the mere mention of such a word in the Spanish dictionary is no proof that it is a genuine Spanish word, for *coco*, *manga*, *palanquim*, *bazar* are also to be met with in Spanish dictionaries, and these are unmistakably Indian words which

[1] "Cate, which here (Ormuz) is called cacho" Antônio Nunes, *Livro dos Pessos*, p 22 See Gonçalves Viana, *Apostilas*

[2] "It is for the (religious) brother to remain to help in Christian doctrine, catecismo, and the conversion of the infidels" Lucena, Bk, VI, ch 3

[3] [As one entered the corridor (of the palace), he saw a catre hanging from two silver chains *Chronica de Bisnaga* (1525), p 120]

["A catre valued at 8,000 reis" Tomas Pires, *Materiaes* (1548), in *Jour Geo Soc Lisb*, XVI p 703]

["The better sort sleepe upon cots, or Beds two foot high, matted or done with girth-web" (1634) Sir T Herbert, *Travels*, p 149]

Khan Talpur established himself as Rais or Ruler of Sind, and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur branch of the Talpur family In 1832 the individuality of the Khairpur State, as separate from the other Talpur Mirs in Sind, was recognised by the British Government In a treaty under which the use of the river Indus and the roads of Sind were secured to the British The chief products of the State are oilseeds, ghee, hides tobacco, fuller's earth, carbonate of soda, cotton wool and grain The manufactures comprise cotton fabrics and various kinds of silverware and metal work There is an Industrial school at the capital where lacquer work, carpets, pottery, etc, are produced The Railway from Hyderabad to Rohri runs through the whole length of the State The rule of the Mirs has all along been patriarchal until very recently when the present Ruler, Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur, an educated and enlightened prince, in 1927 turned a new leaf in the administration of the State and replaced the old Wazarat system by a Council of three members, he being the President This Council was abolished in 1931, and a European member of the Indian Civil Service is now sole minister to His Highness The State supports a military force of 211 infantry and 160 armed police It also had an Imperial Service Camel and Baggage Corps 180 strong, which served at the Front, but this was disbanded in 1931 on account of financial stringency

Political Agent: The Collector of Sukkur.

Surat Agency—This is a small group of three second class States under the Political Agent, Surat

State	Ruling Chiefs	Area in sq miles	Population (1921)
Dharampur	His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji	704	95,171
Bansda	Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji	215	40,125
Sachin	His Highness Nawab Sidi Mahamad Haider Mohamed Yakub Khan, Muhariqud Daula Nasrat Jung Bahadur	49	19,077

The joint revenue of these States is Rs 24,64,000 Tribute is paid to the British Government of Rs 9,154 There is also attached to this Agency a tract of country known as the Dangs, which has an area of 653 square miles and a population of 24,576 and a revenue of Rs. 24,711 The country is divided into 14 Dangs or States of very unequal area, each under the purely nominal rule of a Bhil Chief with the title of Raja, Naik, Pradhan or Povar

Thana Agency—This includes the State of Jawhar, in the Thana District, on a plateau above the Konkan plain It has an area of 310 square miles and a population of 57,288 according to the 1931 Census and a gross revenue of Rs 6,03,061 Up to 1204, the period of the first Mahomedan invasion of the Deccan, Jawhar was held by a Varli, not a Koli chief The first Koli chief obtained his footing in Jawhar by a device similar to that of Dido, when he asked for and received as much land as the hide of a bull would cover The Koli chief cut a hide into strips, and thus enclosed the territory of the State The present chief is Raja Patangsha *alias* Yeshwantrao Vikramsha, who is a minor and hence the State under British administration

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Cooch Behar—This State, which at one time comprised almost the whole of the Northern Bengal, Assam and a part of Bhutan now known as the Duars, is a low-lying plain in North Bengal It has an area of 1,318 square miles, a population of 5,90,866 and a revenue of over 43 lakhs By the demise of the late ruler His Highness Maharaja Sir Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur in December 1922 in England, his eldest son Yuvaraj Jagaddipendra Narayan (born on December 15, 1915) succeeded to the gadi at the age of 7, which necessitated a minority administration under the guidance of a Regent. His Highness the Maharaja belongs to the Kshatriya Varna of Kshatriya origin The present Maharaja has three sisters Maharajkumar is Ila Devi (aetat 17), Avesha Devi (aetat 12) and Menaka Devi (aetat 11) and one brother Maharajkumar Indrajit Narayan (aetat 13) Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba of Cooch Behar was appointed Regent under the wishes of the late Maharaja and administers the State on behalf of her minor son with a Council of Regency, comprising three members at present, of which Her Highness is the President. Cooch Behar once formed part of the famous kingdom of Kamrup British connection with it began in 1772 when owing to inroads of the Bhutias, the assistance of the East India Company was invoked The chief products of the State are rice, jute, mustard seed and tobacco The capital is Cooch Behar, which is reached by the Cooch Behar State Railway, a branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway System

The origin of the word is uncertain Yule says that he has not been able to trace the name to any Indian source Burton, who is cited by Yule, derives it from the Arabic *katīreh*, 'a small craft' Fr João de Santo António Moura derives it from the Persian *kātūr*, 'a small ship armed in time of war' But it is not certain whether such terms exist in Arabic and Persian It appears to me that the true origin of the word must be the Malayal *kattur* or the Neo-Aryan *kātar*, from the Sanskrit *kartarī*, 'a scissors', literally 'a cutter', from the verb *kṛt*, 'to cut' The craft whose distinguishing feature was its narrow shape, especially at the prow, which enabled it to cut through the water with ease, a fact noticed by the Portuguese chroniclers, might well earn the denomination *kātar* This term is employed in various metaphorical senses for instance, in Konkani, *kātar* is used to denote 'a cross piece of timber to hold fast larger beams, a pyramidical structure, an obelisk' The word was current in Malabar and in the Konkan when the Portuguese arrived there, and if to-day it is not in use, it is because similar craft do not exist

[The *O E D* regards 'cutter' as an English word from 'to cut', though this view does not agree with the author's which

---

are the different names by which a cargo vessel was known on the southern coast of India Dalgado, in his *Glossario*, says that Malayalam dictionaries do not mention any word corresponding to it, and that it is not unlikely that it was already in use in the Malabar Coast at the time when the Portuguese arrived there in the form *pagala*, equivalent to the Marathi *baqalā*, which represents the Ar *baqalā*, and is the name commonly given on the Western Coast of India to Arab vessels of the old native form It is not impossible that the Arabic *baqalā* is itself a corruption of the Spanish *bajel*, *baixel* or *baivel* For the form *pajer* employed by Gaspar Correia see *baivel*]

"And twelve thousand reis from the catur or *fusta*" (*q v*) Simão Botelho *Tombo* p 246

"He entered a catur with only one page intending thereby to disarm the covetuousness of the king which would have been roused if halberdeers had accompanied him" Lopo de Sousa Coutinho *Hist do Cerco de Diu*, p 70

'He dispatched a very swift catur with letters for Christovão de Sousa" Diogo do Couto, Dec IV, i, 2

be the most ancient, the list of its chiefs covering a period of over 3,600 years It is noteworthy that this family is of Khono origin, and furnishes the only known instance in which, amid many vicissitudes, the supremacy of the original settlers has remained intact The States acknowledged the suzerainty of the paramount power and were under an implied obligation to render assistance in resisting invaders, but in other respects neither the ancient kings of Orissa nor their successors, the Mughals and Marathas, ever interfered with their internal administration All the States have annals of the dynasties that have ruled over them, but they are made up of most part of legend and fiction and long genealogical tables of doubtful accuracy, and contain very few features of general interest The British conquest of Orissa from the Marathas which took place in 1803, was immediately followed by the submission of ten of the Tributary States, the Chiefs of which were the first to enter into treaty engagements

The States have formed the subject of frequent legislation of a special character They were taken over from the Marathas in 1803 with the rest of Orissa, but, as they had always been tributary states rather than regular districts of the native governments, they were exempted from the operation of the general regulation system This was on the ground of expediency only and it was held that there was nothing in the nature of British relations with the proprietors, that would preclude their being brought under the ordinary jurisdiction of the British courts, if that should ever be found advisable In 1882 it was held that the States did not form part of British India and this was afterwards accepted by the Secretary of State

The staple crop in these States is rice The forests in them were at one time among the best timber producing tracts in India, but until lately forest conservancy was practically unknown The States have formed the subject of frequent legislation of a special character The relations with the British Government are governed by sanads which, in the case of Gangpur and Bonai, were last revised in 1919, and in the case of the others in 1915 They recite the rights, privileges, duties and obligations of the Chiefs, providing for the settlement of boundary disputes, and indicating the nature and extent of the control of the Political Agent and Commissioner

Political Agent and Commissioner P C Talients, C I E, I C S

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

Three States Rampur, Tehri and Benares are included under this Government —

State	Area Sq Miles	Population	Revenue in lakhs of Rupees
Rampur	892	453,607	53
Tehri (Garhwal	4,500	318,482	18
Benares	875	362,735	24

Rampur State —The State of Rampur was founded by Nawab Sayed Ali Mohammad Khan Bahadur in the middle of the 18th century and his dominions included a considerable portion of what is now known as Rohilkhand The founder belonged to the famous Sayeds of the Bareha clans in the Muzaffarnagar district and was a statesman of remarkable ability He rendered invaluable services to the Moghal Emperor who recognised him as Ruler of Rohilkhand

Upon his death, his Kingdom underwent many vicissitudes and was considerably reduced in size during the reign of his son Nawab Sayed Faizulla Khan Bahadur The Province of Rohilkhand had now passed into the hands of the East India Company Nawab Sayed Faizulla Khan Bahadur was most loyal and true to the British Government to whom he always looked up for help during those unsettled days and he gave tangible proof of his loyalty when during the war against France he offered all his cavalry 2,000 strong to the British Government in 1878 and received the following message of thanks from the then Governor-General —

"That in his own name as well as that of the Board, he returned him the warmest thanks for this instance of his faithful attachment to the Company and the "English Nation"

Another opportunity arose for the ruler of Rampur to evince his steadfast loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Cause on the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857 His Highness Nawab Sir Sayed Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur occupied the Musnad of Rampur in those days From the very start till peace was re established in the country, he was lavish in his expenditure of men and money on the side of the British Government he fought their battles, saved the lives of many Europeans whom he provided with money and other means of comfort and had so much established his reputation as a good administrator that he was placed in charge of the Moradabad district These signal services were recognised by the Government by the grant of an Ilaqa besides other marks of distinction

The reign of His Late Highness Nawab Sir Sayed Mohammad [illegible] Ali Khan Bahadur stood out unique [illegible] ways Rampur made great st[illegible] [illegible]mmerce and [illegible] fact in every [illegible] took Interest in Ed[illegible] on

meaning has been retained by the side" of the other It is, however, possible, and very probable, that the word which means 'a big ship' has come to signify metaphorically in a poetical language, like High Javanese, a 'high horse', and not vice versa W W Hunter mentions *kapal* as the vernacular name for the horse in *Kiama* (High Javanese), and gives *járan* as its equivalent in *Ngoho* or Low Javanese[1] Bugui makes a distinction between *kaválu* and *kappala*

Again, there is no satisfactory explanation as to why the Malays adopted the Portuguese *cavalo* when they had their own word *kúda* The adoption of *kovelú* or *torvélu*, from Port *coelho*, 'rabbit', in Malay and Javanese, and of *koélhu*, in Teto and Galoli, must be attributed to the fact that the animal was unknown among those people, owing to which there was no vernacular term for it In the same way there is no especial name for the rabbit in India and it is, therefore, called by the same name as the 'hare' "The Maiathas make no distinction between the hare and the rabbit" Candy

Cavilha (a wooden pin used in ship building, bolt) L-Hindust *kavila*, *kabila*

Cear (to eat one's supper) Mal *ceai* (Haex)

Cemitério (a cemetery) Konk *simitér*, vern terms *masan*, *pretbhumy* (the burning ground of the Hindus) —Beng *semiterí* —Tam, Kan, Tet, Gal *semitéri*

[**Centopeia** (many-footed crawling animal) Anglo-Ind *centipede*[1]

The *O E D* says that the forms *centipie*, *centapee*, in West Indies and among the early navigators were probably from Spanish]

Cepilho (a plane used by joiners) Malayal *chippuli* — Tet *sepilho*, *sebilo*

Cêrco (a siege, also a fence) [Konk. *cêrk*, a fence]—Mal *ceirco* (Haex)

---

[1] *A Comparative Dictionary of the Languages* (Non Aryan) *of India and High Asia*

[1] [1662 —"There is a kind of worm which the Portuguese call *un* **centopè**, and the Dutch also 'thousand legs' (*tausend-bein*)"—T Saal (1662), 68, cit in *Hobson Jobson*]

PUNJAB STATES

There are 13 States of the Punjab which since 1921 have been in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, who resides at Lahore

The following are details —

Name	Permanent salute in guns	Area (Sq miles)	Population (1921)	Approximate revenue lakh of rupees
Patiala	17	5,932	1,499,739	1,35 7
Bahawalpur	17	15,000	781,191	49 8
Jind	13	1,259	303,183	29 3
Nabha*	13	928	263,334	29 8
Kapurthala	13	630	284,275	37 0
Mandi	11	1,200	185,048	15 4
Sirmur, (Nahan)†	11	1,198	140,468	6 0
Bilaspur (Kahlur)*	11	448	98,000	3 0
Malerkotla	11	68	80,322	14 7
Faridkot*	11	643	150,661	18 9
Chamba	11	3,216	141,883	8 4
Suket	11	420	54,328	2 3
Loharu*	9	222	20,614	1 3

* Under administration

† Personal salute raised to 13 guns

Bahawalpur —A Native State in direct political relationship with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States Agency Bahawalpur is situated between the Punjab and Rajputana, Latitude 27° 41′ to 30° 22′ 15″, Long 70° 47′ to 74° 1′ and bounded on the North-East by the District of Ferozepur, on the East and South by the Rajputana States of Bikaner and Jaisalmere, on the South-West by Sind, on the North-West by the Indus and Sutlej rivers Area, 15,000 square miles

This State is about 300 miles in length and about 50 miles wide, is divided lengthwise into three great strips Of these, the first is a part of the Great Indian Desert, the central track which is as barren as uplands of the Western Punjab, has however been partly rendered capable of cultivation by the net work of Sutlej Valley Canals constructed recently, and the third a fertile alluvial tract in the river valley is called the Sind The State is a partner in the great Sutlej Valley Project which is now nearing completion The scheme embodies four colossal weirs and a net work of canals that are gradually but surely converting the arid and bleak desert of Cholistan into a valley of smiling fields and rich gardens It has been estimated that the perennial and non-perennial areas to be brought under cultivation by the Project would cover 14 64 and 25 82 lakh acres of land respectively The ruling family is descended from the Abbasside Khalifas of Baghdad The tribe originally came from Sind, and assumed independence during the dismemberment of the Durrani Empire in the Treaty of Lahore in 1809 Ranjit Singh was confined to the right bank of the Sutlej

The first treaty with Bahawalpur was negotiated in 1833, the year after the treaty with Ranjit Singh for regulating traffic on the Indus It secured the independence of the Nawab within his own territories and opened up the traffic on the Indus and Sutlej During the first Afghan War the Nawab rendered assistance to the British and was rewarded by a grant of territory and life pension On his death his heir being minor for a time the administration of the State was in the hands of the British authorities The present ruler is Rukn-ud-Daula, Nusrat-Jang, Mukhlis ud-Daula, Hafiz ul-Mulkh, His Highness Captain Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V, G C I E, K C V O, K C I E, who was born in 1904 and succeeded in 1907 During his minority the State was managed by a Council of Regency which ceased to exist in March 1924, when His Highness the Nawab was invested with full power His Highness is now assisted in the administration of his State by a Chief Minister, Izzat Nishan, Imad-ul-Mulk, Raisul-Wozra Khan Bahadur Mr Nabi Buksh Muhammad Husain, M A, LL B, K C A O, B C S, a Public Works and Revenue Minister, Mr J A Mackeown, I C S, and a Home and Military Secretary, Major Maqbool Hasan Kureishy, M A, LL B, C A O, C H O

The chief crops are wheat, rice and millet The Lahore-Karachi branch of the North Western State Railway passes through the State The State supports an Imperial Service combined infantry, in addition to other troops The capital is Bahawalpur, a walled town built in 1718

Income from all sources over 70 lakhs Languages spoken Multani or Western Punjabi (Jatki), and Marwari.

Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States — Mr J A O Fitzpatrick, B A, LL B, C I E, C B E, I C S

Chamba —This State is [illegible] osed on the west and north by [illegible] east and south by the British d[illegible] ra and

Barbosa (Hak Soc Vol I, p 120, n) the above is taken, also says (see Vol I, n 3, p 63) that *cambolim* is evidently identical with the old French and English *cameline*, a sort of brown cloth made of or supposed to be made of camel's hair, like *camlet* But *cambolim* is only the Port form of the Konkani *kamblém* (pl *kamblīm*), from the Sansk *kambala*, appearing in the Indian vernaculars in slightly varying forms , it is the name of a coarse woollen cloth and has no affiliation with *cameline*]

Chão (*adj* , planed, smooth) Sinh *chán*, *chánnu*

Chapa (a seal, impression, stamp, or brand) Konk *chháp* or *śáp* (masc), seal, stamp, punch, a seal-impression, mould, in the sense of 'type' used with the verbs *mārunk*, *lāvunk* ('to affix'), *basunk* ('to set'), (fem) a sod of earth, a glebe (us with the verbs *kādhunk*, *mārunk*) *Chhāp-khán*, *chhāp-khāno* (*khāná* Hindust), a printing or stamping press establishment *Chhāp-yantr* (*yantra* Sansk), printing machine *Chhāpunk*, to print, to stamp, to edit, to publish, to mark, to seal, to stamp with a marking-iron *Chhāpní*, impression, sealing, edition *Chhāpkár* , *chhāpkárí* (l us.), printer, one who stamps with a die, one who seals, a compositor *Chhāpí*, printed, stamped, marked, sealed *Chhāpó*, type; a stamp, seal, mark *Chhāpó* (pronounced by the common people *sopó*), a lead seal affixed to merchandise by the custom's office seal of a tax levied on the sale of commodities *Chhāpekár* or *sopekár*, one who affixes the seal, also used to denote the individual who is a farmer of the tax raised on the sale of goods

Mar *chháp* type, stamp, impression *Chhāpkhāná* (m) *chhapném* (v t) *chhāpni* (f), *chhāpárí* (m), *chhāpi* (adj), *chhāpá* or *chhāppá* (m) · for the meanings of these see above *Chhāpíl*, *chhapímv*, "stamped printed, marked-paper, cloth, coins *Chhāpí-sulākhí* (adj), one who bears a *chháp*, and a *sulákh*, *i e* , a particular stamp or mark and a hole

Order of Carlos 3rd, of Spain, Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cross of the Order Menelick of Abyssinia, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile of Egypt, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba, represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in December 1927 with great eclat, when Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin, the Commander-in Chief in India and Lady Birdwood, Governor of the Punjab and Lady Bailey, Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jammu and Kashmir, Bikaner Patiala, Jamnagar, Alwar, Bharatpur, Rajpipla, Mandi, the Nawabs of Palanpur, Malerkotla, Loharu and the Raja of Kalsia were present, besides a very large and distinguished gathering of European and Indian guests

The rulers of Kapurthala are Rajput Sikh, and claim descent from Rana Kapur, a distinguished member of the Rajput House of Jaisalmer Only a small proportion of the population however are Sikhs, the majority being Mahomedans The chief crops are wheat, gram maize cotton and sugarcane The town of Sultanpur in this State is famous for hand printed cloths Phagwara is another important town in the State and is very prosperous on account of its grain markets and factories for manufacture of agricultural implements, and metallic utensils of household use The situation of this town on the main railway line and the consequent facilities of export and import make its importance still greater and this is the chief commercial town in the State The main line of the North Western Railway passes through part of the State and the Grand Trunk Road runs parallel to it A branch railway from Jullundur City to Ferozepur passes through the capital The Imperial Service and local troops of the State have been re-organized and are now designated as Kapurthala State Forces The State Troops, the strength of which was raised during the Great War, to nearly 2,000, served the Empire in that crisis in East Africa, Mesopotamia and on the Afghan Frontier Primary education is free throughout the State, and it spends a large proportion of its revenues on its Education Department The State also possesses a Legislative Assembly which was created by the present Maharaja on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of his reign in 1916 The capital is Kapurthala which has been embellished by the present Maharaja with a Palace of remarkable beauty and grandeur and with various buildings of public utility The town boasts modern amenities such as electric light, water-works, etc

Political Officer The Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, Lahore

Malerkotla—This State consists of a level sandy plain unbroken by a hill or stream, bounded by the district of Ludhiana on the north by Patiala territory on the east and south and by the Ludhiana District, Patiala and Nabha territories on the west The Rulers (Nawabs) of Malerkotla are of "Kurd", descent who came originally from the Province of "Sherwan" and settled in the town of "Sherwan" north of Persia, and after settling for a time in Afghanistan near Ghazni came to India and settled at *Maler*, the old capital of the State in 1442 Originally they held positions of trust under the Lodhi and Moghal Emperors As the Moghal Empire began to sink into decay they gradually became independent They were in constant feuds with the newly created adjacent Sikh States After the victory of Laswari, gained by the British over Sindhia in 1803 and the subjugation and flight of Holkar in 1805, when the Nawab of Malerkotla joined the British Army, the British Government succeeded to the power of the Mahrattas in the districts between the Sutlej and the Jumna The State entered into political relations with the British Government in 1809 The present Ruler is Lt -Col His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur, K C S I, K C I E, who was born in 1881 and succeeded in 1908 He was created Hony Major in the Indian Army in June 1916 and promoted to the rank of Lt -Col in December 1919

The chief products are cotton, sugar, poppy, aniseed, mustard, ajwain, methi, tobacco, garlic, onions and all sorts of grains

The State maintains Sappers, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery The capital is Malerkotla The population of the town is 30,000 Annual revenue of the State is about 16 lakhs

Mandi is an Indian State in the Punjab Political Agency lying in the upper reaches of Bias river which drains nearly all its area Its area is 1,200 square miles and it lies between 31°-23′ North Lat, and 76°-22′ East Long, and is bounded on the east by Kulu, on the south by Suket and on the north and west by Kangra It has an interesting history of considerable length which finally resulted in its entering into a treaty with the British in 1846 A D

The present Ruler, Lieutenant His Highness Raja Sir Jogindar Sen Bahadur, K C S I assumed full powers in February 1925 His Highness married the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala

The work of the Mandi Hydro-Electric Project is in progress This Project when finished will supply electric power to practically the whole of the Punjab and will materially help in developing local industries It is expected that the first stage of the scheme would be completed during 1932

The principal crops are rice, maize, wheat and millet About three fifths of the State are occupied by forests and grazing lands It is rich in minerals The capital is Mandi founded in 1527 which contains several temples and places of interest and is one of the chief marts for commerce with Ladhakh and Yarkand

sion, (*adj*) printed *Chhāpán*, the act of getting a thing printed *Chhāpākhāná*, a press

Ass *cháp*, a mark, impression, a press *Chāpá*, any sort of press *Chápi*, *chāpái*, to stamp, to print *Chapá*, *chapalá*, stamped *Chapkhāná*, a press, printing-office *Chapá*, *chap* or *cháb mai*, to stamp, to print

Sindh *chhápa*, *chhāpô*, print *Chápa*, a ridge left unploughed, sod *Chhāpanu*, to print

Chámpa, trigger of a gun.

Punj *chháp*, seal, stamp, impression *Mohai chháp*, the mark on a measure or weight that agrees with the standard, the customs-seal, the distinctive mark of the Vaishnavas, a judicial seal *Chhapāí*, *chhapvāí*, impression, stamping, the cost of printing or stamping *Chhāpná*, to print, to stamp *Chhapná*, to be printed *Chhapāuná*, *chhapvāuná*, to get a thing printed or stamped *Chhāppá*, printing, edition; stamping

Malayal *chháppa*, mark; trigger *Chhappiduka*, to seal *Chhāppayiduka*, to cock the trigger

Tel *chhappá* (for *chāpá*), seal, stamp, impression

Chhámp (for *chámpu*), trigger.

Kan *chāpê*, stamp, print, impression customs-mark *Chāpisu*, to print, to stamp, to mark *Chāpisuvara*, a printer.

Chhāppá, *tubákiya chápu*, trigger of a gun

Tul *chappi*, *chappe*, seal, stamp, mark *Chhápu*, *chhappe*, a press In the sense of 'a shop', it is derived from the English 'shop' *Chhāpisuni*, to seal, to stamp, to print.

Chápu, trigger

Anglo-Ind *chop*.

Gar *chapa*, impression

Khas *sháp*, seal, impression, to print

Siam *chabap*, copy, model

Mal. *chap*, seal, die, stamp, impression, licence, passport *Chapkan*, *tukang chap*, to seal, to stamp, to print *Ber-chap*, *ter-chap*, sealed, printed *Ber-chap-kan*, one who seals or stamps *Mengechap*, to print *Men-chapkan*, to get a thing printed

chapa "*Homem chapado* is a man who is armed in the *chapa* of his virtue or his honest toil, etc The expression is borrowed metaphorically from the *chapas* or plates of metal on which the kings of India caused their letters patent to be engraved"

Beames, Thomson, Fallon, and many other writers on Indian languages have no doubt at all that *chapa* is a pure Hindi term

In the *Tombo do Estado da India* there is "a draft of the contract which the Governor Nuno da Cunha entered into with Nizamafe Zaman with respect to Cambay in the year 1537" In this are met with not only the substantive form *chapa*, but also the verb *chapar* and its participle *chapado*, all of them employed in their genuine Indian meaning "Soon after in my presence he (Nizamafe Zaman) signed and swore on his koran (*moçafo*) to keep and to maintain and to fulfil this agreement in its entirety. and he sealed it (**chapou**) with his seal (**chapa**). " "And inasmuch as the coins were stamped (**chapada**) with the coining die (*sicca*), i e , struck with their mark " Diogo do Couto likewise says "He [D Manoel de Lima] granted to him [a servant] a firman inscribed in big and beautiful letters and **chapado** (sealed) with the **chapa** (seal) of his coat of arms Dec VI, vii, 7 [1]

It is worthy of note that in India the term *chapa* is met with only in the modern languages, with the exception, as far as I know, of Tamil and of Sinhalese, wherein it is not to be found *Chāpa* in Sanskrit is the name of a bow The introduction of the press has given the word new meanings and a greater denotation Yule and Burnell are opposed to the view that *chap*, which is used in the Far East, is derived from the Chinese, and they maintain that it was carried there from India

---

[1] Gaspar Correia, referring to Pedro de Covilhã, says "Displaying a brass chapa ('plate') on which were engraved letters forming the name of His Majesty D João and of Preste, in Chaldaic" Bk III, p 29

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM.

Manipur—The only State of importance, under the Government of Assam, is Manipur which has an area of 8,620 square miles and a population of 4,45,606 (1931 Census), of which about 58 per cent are Hindus and 35 per cent animistic hill tribes Manipur consists of a great tract of mountainous country, and a valley about 50 miles long and 20 miles wide, which is shut in on every side The State adopted Hinduism in the early eighteenth century, in the reign of Pamheiba or Gharib Nawaz, who subsequently made several invasions into Burma On the Burmese retaliating, Manipur negotiated a treaty of alliance with the British in 1762 The Burmese again invaded Manipur during the first Burmese war, and on the conclusion of peace in 1826 Manipur was declared independent The chief event in its subsequent history was the intervention of the British in 1891 to establish the claim of Kula Chandra Singh as Maharaja, followed by the treacherous murder of the Chief Commissioner, Mr Quinton, and the officers with him, and the withdrawal of the escort which accompanied him From 1891 to 1907 the State was administered by the Political Agent, during the minority of H H Chura Chand Singh The Raja was invested with ruling powers in 1907 and formally installed on the gadi in 1908 For his services during the War the hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on him He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns

The administration of the State is now conducted by H H the Maharaja, assisted by a Durbar, which consists of a President, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service, his services being lent to the State by the Assam Government three ordinary and three additional members, who are all Manipuris The staple crop of the country is rice Forests of various kinds cover the great part of the mountain ranges

Khasi States—These petty chiefships, 25 in number, with a total area of about 3,600 square miles and a population of 1,80,000, are included under the Government of Assam Most of the States have treaties or engagement with the British Government The two largest are Khyrim and Mylliem and the smallest is Nongliwai, which has a population of only 213 Most of them are ruled by a Chief of Siem The Siemship usually remains in one family The succession was originally controlled by a small electoral body constituted from the heads of certain clans but in recent years there has been a tendency to broaden the elective basis The constitution of a Khasi State has always been of a very democratic character, a Siem exercising but little control over his people

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

The Central Provinces include fifteen States in political relation with the Government with an area of 31,080 square miles and a population of 2,477,832, according to the Census of 1931 One of the States Makrai, adjoins the Hoshangabad District, the remainder are scattered round the Chhattisgarh Division to the different districts of which the majority of them were formerly attached Their relations with the Government are controlled by a Political Agent The States vary greatly in size and importance, Sakti, the smallest, having an area of 138 square miles and Bastar, the largest, an area of 13,062 square miles They are administered by hereditary chiefs, who hold on conditions of loyalty and good government set forth in Sanads and acknowledgments of fealty, but are nominally free from direct interference save in the case of sentences of death in the case of all Chiefs and sentences of over 7 years imprisonment, in the case of all Chiefs but two, which require confirmation of His Excellency the Governor and the Political Agent respectively But as a fact, the Government has exercised a very large amount of control owing mainly to the frequency with which the States have been taken under direct management, because of either the minority or the maladministration of the Chiefs

The States pay a tribute to Government which amounts in the aggregate to about 2½ lakhs

Statistics relating to the chief States are contained in the following table —

State	Area.	Population 1931	Revenue (approximate) in lakhs
	Sq Miles		Rs
Bastar	13,062	522,283	9 23
Jashpur	1,963	193 694	3 74
Kanker	1,429	136 120	4 14
Khairagarh	931	157,200	6 15
Nandgaon	871	182 108	6 12
Raigarh	1,486	277,569	6 44
Surguja	6,055	499,428	5 59
Eight other States	5,283	509,430	14 91
Total	31,080	2 477 832	56 62

to be noted, however, that Duarte Barbosa (1516) employs *chapeado* in the sense in which it was used in Europe "In front rides the Preste Joam in another waggon *chapeado* (plated) with gold, very richly attired" P 215 [Ed Longworth Dames, Vol I, 41]

Chapéu (a hat) Konk, Mar, *chepém* —Mal *chapéu chapíyu* —Sund *chapéo* — Mac, Bug *chapíyo* —Nic *śapéo*[1]

Molesworth says "*Chepem* n R (Rájápur) W (Wari) (*chepnem*) A low, flattish hat or cap Used esp of the military hat or cap of the Sepoys and their officers" *Chepném*, from which the author wrongly derives the word, signifies 'to flatten, to compress'

In Konkani *chepekár*, one who uses a hat; a hatter

Chapinha (in the sense of 'a small metal-plate') Malayal *chappiñña* — | Mal *chaping*, "a metallic plate (used to cover the nudity of a very young female child)" Wilkinson | — ? Siam *cha' ping, ta' ping*

Charamela (a bag-pipe) Konk *cheimél* —Mac, Bug. *charaméle*.—Jap. *charumera*, *charumeru*, vern term *rappa*.[1]

Charuto (cheroot) Tet, Gal *sarútu*

The primary source of this word, which has been adopted in so many Indian and Malayo-Polynesian languages, is the Tamil *churuṭṭu*, 'roll, twist, cheroot, to wrap or roll round' (Percival). "It is, therefore, evident," says Gonçalves Viana with much reason, "that from India, and not from Portugal, this term was passed on to Malay, as it was to English, and from this latter to Portuguese"[2]

Chave (a key) Konk,

---

1 "A chapeo ('hat') with purple silk nap" Gasper Correia, I, p 534

"On his head a black velvet chapeo" Diogo do Couto, Dec VII, iv 6

1 "With many **charamelas**, trumpets, etc" Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, iv, 6

2 "The **cherutos**, as they constitute a distinct kind of merchandise, ought to be sent out in boxes, and pay a duty per thousand" F N Xavier, *Collecção de Bandos*, I, p 200

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Hindus were [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] the Sikhs or Governors of [illegible] practically independent of [illegible] The rest of the country experienced the oppressive Afghan rule until it was recovered in 1819 by an army sent by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Sikh rule was less oppressive than that of the Afghans. The early history of the State as we know it constituted is that of Maharaja Shri Gulab Singhji, a scion of the old Dogra family of Jammu, who rose to eminence in the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore and was, in recognition of his distinguished services, made Raja of Jammu in 1820. He held aloof from the war between the British and the Sikhs, only appearing as mediator after the battle of Sobraon (1846), when the British made over to him the valley of Kashmir and certain other areas in return for his services in re-establishing peace. He was succeeded by his son His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., a model Hindu and one of the staunchest allies of the British Government, ruled from 1857 to 1885. He did much to consolidate his possessions and evolve order in the frontier districts. He was succeeded by his eldest son His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., who died on 23rd December 1925 and was succeeded by His Highness the present Maharaja Shri Ha[illegible] Singhji.

The [illegible] reform effected in the State during the reign of the late Maharaja was the [illegible] which finally carried out [illegible] Lawrence and [illegible] from time to time.

Several [illegible] some years after the accession to the gaddi of the late Maharaja the administration of the State was conducted by a Council over which the Maharaja presided. In 1921 this Council was abolished and the administration of the State was thenceforward [illegible] by His Highness the Maharaja with the help of a Chief Minister and a number of [illegible] in charge of different portfolios. The system of the Council ceased the 24th January 1922 when an Executive Council was inaugurated. Very recently, certain modifications have been introduced in the Constitution as a result of which the position of His Highness with the administration of the State has become more direct and definite.

The Punch Pargana has its headquarters at Srinagar and Skalot and there is also a Political Agent at Gilgit. A British Officer is stationed at Leh to exercise the supervision of the Central Asian Trade with India which passes through Kashmir.

In the Dogras the State has supplied material for the Army which consists of 7,708 troops besides the [illegible] of Dogras serve in the Indian Army.

FINANCE.—The financial position of the State is [illegible]. The total revenue including jagirs, is about Rs. 2,70,00,000, the chief sources being land, forests, customs and excise and sericulture. There is a big reserve and no debt.

Production and Industry.—The population is predominantly agricultural and pastoral. The principal food crops are rice, maize and wheat. Oilseed is also an important crop. Barley, cotton, saffron, tobacco, beans, walnuts, almonds and hops are also grown. Pears and apples, the principal fruits of the Valley, are exported in large quantities. The State forests are extensive and valuable. The principal species of timber trees are deodar, blue pine and fir. The most valuable forests occur in Kishtwar, Karnah and Kamraj Ilaqas. A survey of the mineral resources of the State is being conducted under an expert. The most noteworthy of the minerals are bauxite, coal, fuller's earth, kaolino, slate, zinc, copper and talc. Gold is found in Baltistan and Gilgit, sapphires in Padder, aquamarines in Skardu and lead in Uri. The silk filature in Srinagar is the largest of its kind in the world. Manufacture of silk is a very ancient industry in Kashmir. Zain ul-Abidin who ruled from 1421 to 1472 is said to have imported silk weavers from Khurasan and settled them here. Woollen cloth, shawls, papier mâché and wood carving of the State are world famous. The [illegible] rticipated in the British Empire [illegible] 1924. The Kashmir Court was [illegible] Of The Smaller Courts" an[illegible] visitors

haps made up of the Ar *ka-* ('like') and *n'ala* ('a shoe')]

? **Chiripos** (in the sense of 'wooden shoes') Konk *chiripám* (neut pl), vern term *khadhāvô* —Tam *cheerippu* — Malayal *cheerippu Muttu cheerippu*, boots *Oru vaka cheerippu*, slippers —Mal *cheerpu*

The Port dictionaries, *Contemporaneo*, and that of Cândido de Figueiredo, do not mention *chiripos*, perhaps, because the word is not now in use Bluteau, Morais, Vieyra, João de Deus, and Dr Adolfo Coelho say simply "V *tamancos* (wooden-shoes)" It appears to me that the word is of Dravidian origin carried by the Portuguese to Goa and Malacca It is in use in the Portuguese spoken in India Gabriel Rebelo says "Some bring (in the Moluccas) wooden **chiripos**" [1]

[It is the Tam -Malayal *cheerippu*, according to the *Glossario*]

Chita (an Indo-Port. word, chintz, a printed cotton cloth) Konk *chít* —Sinh *chitta* — Indo-Fr *chite* —Mal, Mad *chita* —Sund *chita*, *inchit* — Jav *chîtó*.—Day *chita*, *sita* — Mac, Bug *chí* —Tet, Gal *sita*

Bengali, Marathi, and Sindhi have *chhít*. The English 'chintz' is from the Hindustani *chint*, from which is also derived the Persian *chít* The source of the primary word is the Sanskrit *chitra*, 'speckled' [1]

---

[1] *Informação das Cousas de Maluco*, ed Acad of Sc, Lisb, p 158

Cândido de Figueiredo said, in reply to my enquiry, that he had not listed *chiripos* in his dictionary, probably because he had not found sufficient justification for doing so

[1] "All the **Chites** which are made within the Empire of the Great Mogul are printed and are of different degrees of beauty, according to the printing and the fineness of the cotten cloth" (1676) Tavernier, *Voyages*, III, p 359 [Ox Univ Press ed (1925), Vol II, p 4]

"And I presented him with six stone bottles of gin, six bottles of wine, a whole piece of **chita** printed with tree branches, and a red coral necklace" A J de Castro (1845), in *Jour Geo Soc Lisb*, 2nd ser, p 57

The old Portuguese writers speak of the material as *pano pintado* ('painted or spotted cloth') and the term passed into Anglo-Indian speech ["Though the word (*pintado*) was applied, we believe, to all printed goods, some of

Indian States' Tribute.

Many of the States pay tribute varying in amount according to the circumstances of each case, to the British Government. This tribute is frequently due to exchanges of territory or settlement of claims between the Governments but is chiefly in lieu of former obligations to supply or maintain troops. The actual annual receipts in the form of tribute and contributions from Indian States are summarised in the following table. The relations of the States to one another in respect of tributes are complicated, and it would serve no useful purpose to enter upon the question. It may, however, be mentioned that a large number of the States of Kathiawar and Gujarat pay tribute of some Rs 10 to Baroda, and that Gwalior claims tribute from some of the smaller States of Central India.—

States paying tribute directly to the Government of India

	£
Tribute from Jaipur	26,667
" " Kotah	15,648
" " Udaipur	13,333
" " Jodhpur	6,533
" " Bundi	8,000
" " Other States	15,170
Contribution of Jodhpur towards cost of Erinpura Irregular Force	7,667
" of Kotah towards cost of Deoli Irregular Force	13,333
" of Bhopal towards cost of Bhopal Levy	10,753
" of Jaora towards cost of United Malwa Contingent	9,142
Contributions towards cost of Malwa Bhil Corps	2,280
Central Provinces and Berar	
Tribute from various States	15,096
Burma	
Tributes from Shan States	28,524
" " other States	1,367
Assam	
Tribute from Manipur	[illegible]
" " Rambrai	7
Bengal	
Tribute from Cooch Behar	4,514
United Provinces	
Tribute from Benares	14,600
" " Kapurthala (Bahraich)	8,733
Punjab	
Tribute from Mandi	6,667
" " other States	3,086
Madras	
Tribute from Travancore	53,333
Peshkash and subsidy from Mysore	233,333
" " " " Cochin	13,333
" " " " Travancore	888
Bombay	
Tribute from Kathiawar	31,129
" " various petty States	2,825
Contribution from Baroda States	25,600
" " Jagirdars, Southern Mahratta Country	5,765
Tribute from Cutch	5,484

It was announced at the Coronation Durbar of 1911 that there would in future be no Nazarana payments on successions.

| **Cintra** larangas de (Cintra oranges) Hindust, Pers *sangtara* See *Hobson-Jobson*, *s v* orange and sungtara |

[Dalgado herein follows Yule who, as well as Dr Hunter, favour the derivation of *Sangtarah* (of Babar) or *Santara*, as it is nowadays called, from Cintra, the city in Portugal famous for its oranges, from as early at least as the beginning of the fourteenth century But Crooke points out that Col Jarrett in his translation of the *Āīn-ī-Akbarī* disputes the derivation of *Sangtarah* from *Cintra*, and is followed by Beveridge who is inclined to think that *Santra* is the Indian hill name of the fruit, of which *Sangtarah* is a corruption, and refers to a village at the foot of the Bhutan Hills called *Santrabārī*, because it had orange groves Again, Watt (*The Comm Products of India*, *s v C Aurantium*) speaks of Bonavia who refers to four races of this fruit, the first of which is the *Suntara*, which word he regards as of Sanskrit origin and not a corruption of *Cintra* He does not, however, mention the Sanskrit word from which it is evolved The 'santara oranges' are the best in quality of those grown in India and may be distinguished by their yellow colour and loose skin or jacket]

Cinturão (waist-band) Konk *sinturámv*, vern term *kamarband* —Tet *sinturã*.

Cinzel (a stone cutter's chisel) Malayal *chiññer* (=*chinnher*)

Cipai (indigenous soldier disciplined and dressed in the European style) Anglo-Ind. *sepoy*, *seapoy* Indo-Fr *cipaye*[1]

From the Persian *sipāhí*, [from *aspa* (Sansk *açva*), 'a horse']

[The Pers *sipāhí* bears generally the sense of 'a horse-soldier', for in early times horsemen formed the principal part of the army. The earliest Portuguese writers do not speak of *cipai* but of *lascarim* and *pião* in the same sense The earliest

[1] "Orders were passed that other companies were to be formed, but these were to be of sipaes." Cunha Rivara, *O Chronica de Tissuary*, 1, p 30

soils are set apart for the cultivation of cereals and several kinds of fruits and vegetables are cultivated to an important extent The condition of the agricultural classes in the Velhas Conquistas has improved during recent years owing to the general rise in the prices of all classes of agricultural produce and partly to the current of emigration to British territory. There is a great shortage of agricultural labour in the Velhas Conquistas, and the cultivation of rice fields is now practically controlled by the Hindu population In the summer months bands of artisans and field labourers from the adjoining British territory make their way into Bardez where the demand for labour is always keen Stately forests are found in the Novas Conquistas They cover an area of 116 square miles and are under conservation and yield some profit to the administration Iron is found in parts of the territory, but has not been seriously worked Manganese also exists and some mines are being worked at present, the ore being exported to the Continent

Commerce

In the days of its glory, Goa was the chief entrepot of commerce between East and West and was specially famous for its trade in horses with the Persian Gulf It lost its commercial importance with the downfall of the Portuguese Empire and its trade is now insignificant

The present trade of Goa is not very large Its imports amount to about Rs 160 lakhs and exports to about Rs 40 lakhs The discrepancy is met from the money sent to Goa by the many emigrants who are to be found all over the world Few manufacturing industries of any moment exist and most manufactured articles in use are imported Exports chiefly consist of cocoanuts, betel nuts, mangoes and other fruits and raw produce

A line of railway connects Mormugao with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Its length from Mormugao to Castle Rock above the Ghats where it joins the British system, is 51 miles, of which 49 are in Portuguese territory The railway is under the management of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway administration, and the bulk of the trade of Mormugao port is what it brings down from and takes to the interior The telegraphs in Portuguese territories are worked as a separate system from the British The latter, however, had an office at Nova-Goa maintained jointly by the two Governments but since 1925 the Nova-Goa office has been handed over to the Portuguese Government which now maintains and works all the telegraphs in its territories

Taxes and Tariffs

The country was in a state of chronic financial equilibrium for nearly sixty years with occasional exceptions The last war enhanced the deficits to alarming proportions and these were met by fresh taxes and new loans Most of the new taxes were the result of the initiative of the Governor-General Jaime de Morais, who is popularly known as the "Governor of Taxes" Only in 1927 the country experienced the joys of a balanced budget and the public servants whose salaries had always remained in arrears are now being paid regularly There is an estimated surplus of about a lakh and a half which has been ear marked for promoting the industrial progress of the country If municipal and national taxes be added together, the country presents a very high incidence of taxation, even higher than that of British India, the average coming to about Rs 8 8 *per capita* There is no income-tax, except for government servants, but there is a special ten per cent tax on all incomes derived in the shape of interest on loans This tax is a powerful contributory cause to the flight of capital from Portuguese India The chief sources of revenue are the land tax, Excise and the customs There is a special tax on emigrants which yields to the State about Rs 60,000 The country being economically backward, the taxes give very little indication of its productive capacity or of its annual wealth The national wealth is a matter of pure conjecture for lack of statistics

The tariff schedule is based on the three-fold principle, fiscal, protective and preferential There is a limited free list on which books and paper figure prominently The fiscal tariff ranges from 10 to 30 per cent according to the nature of the commodities, but the duties in several cases are specific, not *ad valorem* This causes considerable hardship to trade, and specially to the poorer classes of consumers The preferential tariff applies to goods coming from Lisbon and the Portuguese Colonies Very recently the principle of protection has been extended to the export of canned fruits which are entitled to a bounty of 10 per cent on their basic price

The Capital.

Nova-Goa, the present capital of Portuguese India, comprehends Panjim and Ribandar, Old Goa is some six miles distant from the new city Panjim occupies a narrow strip of land leading up to the Cabo, the cape dividing the Aguada bay from that of Mormugao, and mainly slopes down to the edge of the Aguada It was selected as the residence of the Portuguese Viceroy in 1759, and in 1843 it was raised to its present rank as the capital of Portuguese India The appearance of the city, with its row of public buildings and elegant private residences, as seen from the water is very picturesque and this impression is not belied by a closer inspection of its neat and spacious roads, bordered by decent, tidy houses The most imposing public structures are the barracks, an immense quadrangular building the eastern wing of which accommodates the Primary School, the Public Library and the Government Press Other noticeable buildings are the Cathedral and various churches, the viceregal palace, the High Court and so on The square in the lower part of the town is adorned with a life-sized statue of Albuquerque standing under a canopy

History

Goa was captured for the Portuguese by Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1510 Albuquerque promptly fortified the place and established Portuguese rule on a firm basis From this time Goa rapidly rose in importance and became the metropolis of Portuguese power in the East There was constant fighting with the armies of the Bijapur kingdom, but the Portuguese held their own and gained the surrounding territory now known as the Velhas Conquistas.

footed animals The Hindus regard the *cobra* as sacred, and keep some in their temples An author in Rome, once happening to refer to the **cobra de capello**, heard a Portuguese who had returned from India describe it, and the Portuguese not being able to give another word for *capello*, the author was much puzzled as to whether it stood for 'hair' or 'hat', because the Italian *capello* denotes both these As a result of this he had a cobra represented in one of his Latin books with more hair on its body than a bear, though there is not a trace of a hair on it, and with a hat on its head, with its tassels spread out We laughed a great deal at the sight of this picture" Not less provocative of good humour is the derivation or mistranslation of the name of this snake cited by Crooke from Christopher Fryke (1700) "Another sort, which is called **Chapel snakes**, because they keep in Chapels or Churches, and sometimes in Houses" This description is obviously influenced by stories of the cobra being kept in temples, and also in private houses in India]

Cobra manilla (the venomous snake *Bungarus caeruleus* or *Daboia Russellii*) Tel *maṅila-páyu* (*páyu* is 'snake') —Anglo-Ind *cobra manilla* or *minelle* (us in South India) [In Ceylon called *polonga*]

The source-word is the Marathi-Konkani *manêr*, from the Sansk *mani*, 'a jewel' The Telugu term appears to be an importation [1]

[Molesworth in addition to *maner* also mentions the form *manyāi* The snake perhaps takes this name from the common belief of the people that it 'wears a precious jewel in its head' A citation from

[1] "There is yet another kind of snake even more venomous, which the Indians call **Madalis** Such is their renown that they kill in the very act of biting, so that the person bitten cannot utter a single word, nor turn him round to die" Duarte Barbosa, p 344 [Hak Soc , Vol II, p 83 "No doubt in the MS this word was written Mādali, *i e*, Mandali, which is evidently the correct form" It is clearly the *Mandali*, varieties of which are regarded as very venomous in Southern India]

owners and Farmers of the District, and one member advocates elected by the Legislative Council among the legally qualified

At Daman and Diu the corresponding body is composed of the local Governor, President, the Government Prosecutor, the Chief of the Public Works Department, the Health Officer, the Financial Director of the district, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, two members elected by 50 highest tax payers of the District and one member elected by the Merchants, Industrialists and Farmers of the district

Under the provisions of the above quoted Decree is also established in the capital of Portuguese India a administrative court tribunal to take cognizance and decide all litigious administrative matters, fiscal questions and accounts It is named *Tribunal Administrativo Fiscal e de Contas* and is composed of the Chief Justice as President, four High Court judges, one superior Government officer who must be a Bachelor of Laws, nominated by the Government and a citizen, who is not an official elected by the Governor General's Council When matters regarding finance and accounts come up for decision and discussion the Director of Finances also sits on this Tribunal

Under the presidency of the Governor General the following bodies are also working —

Technical Council of Public Works —Its members are all engineers on permanent duty in the head office a military officer of highest rank in the army or navy, the Director of Finances, the Attorney General, the Chief Health Officer and a Secretary being a clerk of the Public Works Department appointed by the Director of Public Works

Council of Public Instruction —This Council presided over by the Governor General is composed of five officials the Director of Civil Administration, the Director of the Medical College, the Director of the Lyceum, the Director of the Normal School and the Inspector of Primary Schools, and four nominated members

There is one High Court in the State of Indias with five Judges and one Attorney-General, and Courts of Justice at Panjim, Margao, Mapusa, Bicholim, Quepem e Damao, and Municipal Courts of Justice at Mormugão (Vasco da Gama), Ponda Diu and Nagar-Aveli

PORT OF MORMUGAO

Mormugão is situated towards the south of Aguada Bar on the left Bar, on the left bank of Zuari River in Lat 15° 25 N and Long 73° 47' E, about 225 miles south of Bombay and 6½ miles south of Panjim, the Capital of Portuguese India The Port of Mormugao is the natural outlet to the sea for the whole area served by the M & S M Ry (metre gauge), and offers the shortest route both passenger and goods traffic The distance from Aden to Mormugao is about the same as from Aden to Bombay The Port is provided with lighthouses, buoys and all necessary marks and it is easily accessible all the year round and at any hour of the day or night even without the assistance of a Pilot Pilotage is not compulsory, but when usual pilot flag is hoisted, a qualified officer will board the vessel and render such assistance

Mormugão Harbour is the terminal station of the West of India Portuguese Railway which is controlled by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, with headquarters at Madras Goods are shipped direct from Mormugão to any Continental Ports every facility being afforded for such direct shipments Cargo can be unloaded from or loaded direct into Railway wagons, which run alongside steamers, thus reducing handling Warehouses are built on the quay and have railway sidings alongside Steamers of over 5,000 tons net register, from any Continental Ports can be discharged or loaded rapidly and in complete safety, in a working day of 10 hours 650 tons iron work or 800 tons bale or bag cargo can easily be loaded or discharged The port is provided with steam cranes and all other appliances for quick loading and discharging of vessels, one of the cranes being of 30 tons capacity for discharging heavy lifts The tonnage, quay dues and all other charges are very low, special concessions being granted for steamers arriving from European or American Ports touching Lisbon Fresh water can be obtained at a low cost.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's (Shepherd) steamers between Bombay and Mangalore call at Mormugão twice a week The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers between Bombay and Africa call at Mormugão at least once a month The Ellerman Strick Line maintains a regular service from Liverpool to Mormugão calling occasionally at Lisbon This service offers every facility for shipment from the United Kingdom to stations on the M & S M Railway under the "Combined Sea and Rail Through Bills of Lading" There are several stevedoring firms, the maximum rate for discharging or loading coal and general cargo being fixed by Government at 6 annas per ton, deadweight Goods for British India pass through Goa without any charge being collected by Portuguese Government British Customs duty payable at Castle-Rock can be paid by the Railway Company and collected at destination Goods from stations on the M & S M Ry System to Mormugão or *vice-versa* are railed without transhipment, thus avoiding a second handling Steam tugs, barges, etc, for unloading in the stream can be had at a very low charge

With a view to promoting the economical, commercial and industrial development of Mormugão, a special Department under the designation of the "Mormugão Improvement Trust" with its head office at Vasco da Gama, 2 miles from Mormugão Harbour, has been created and the Local Government have introduced various regulations granting every facility to those intending to raise buildings for residential and industrial purposes in the whole area, comprising about 300 acres, near the Harbour There are over 2,000 plots, each measuring between 1,000 and 2,000 square metres (each square yard—0 8361 square metre), available for residential quarters, granted on permanent lease on each payment of 2 annas to Rs 1-8 per square metre, according to their situation, in addition to an annual payment of 4 pies per square metre as lease-hold rent

India, in imitation of the Arabs who called it *jauz-al-Hindī*. At the present time, the word *coco* is employed by all European languages

With regard to the etymology of the word, a number of hypotheses have been suggested, not excepting that which assigns to it an Egyptian origin, *kuku*! But if we note what the old Portuguese writers, who are the most competent to speak on this matter, say, there can be no doubt about the origin of the word

The author of the *Roteiro* (1498), referring to Mombasa, says "The palms of this country bear a fruit as large as melons of which the kernel within is eaten and tastes like nutty galingale" (p 28) And the same writer, when in India, says "And the provisions consisted of **coquos** and four jars containing cakes of palm-sugar" (p 94). It is, therefore, in Malabar that the companions of Vasco da Gama gave the name to the fruit, and certainly did not borrow it from the vernacular of the country which calls it *tengu*, nor from the modern Aryan languages which call it *nārel* or *nāral*, Sansk *narikela*, Pers *nargīl* That they did not learn this name in the locality, but transferred it by way of analogy from one object to another, as they did in the case of *figo* and *pera* (*q v*), we know from Barros, da Orta and others

The source-word is, therefore, the Portuguese *coco*, which was formerly used, as it is even to-day in Castilian, in the sense of 'a bugbear, a grotesque face to frighten children with' Bluteau gives a derivation which is the very reverse of this, but it indicates the meaning which *coco* had in Portugal "*Coco* or *Coca* We make use of these words to frighten children because the inner shell of the *Coco* has on its outside surface three holes giving it the appearance of a skull" Dalgado, *Glossario*

The passages from Barros and da Orta referred to in the above quotation are as follows "Our people have given it the name of **coco**, a word applied by women to

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

The French possessions in India comprise five Settlements, with certain dependent lodges, or ple's They aggregate 203 square miles, and had a total population in the first January 1931 of 256,410 The first French expedition into Indian waters, with a view to open up commercial relations, was attempted in 1603. It was undertaken by private merchants at Rouen, but it failed, as also did several similar attempts which followed In 1642 Cardinal Richelieu founded the first Campagnie d'Orient, but its efforts met with no success Colbert reconstituted the Company on a larger basis in 1664, granting exemption from taxes and a monopoly of the Indian trade for fifty years After having twice attempted, without success, to establish itself in Madagascar, Colbert's Company again took up the idea of direct trade with India and its President, Caron, founded in 1668 the Comptoir, or agency at Surat But on finding that city unsuited for a head establishment he seized the harbour of Trincomalee in Ceylon from the Dutch The Dutch however, speedily retook Trincomalee, and Caron, passing over to the Coromandel coast, in 1672, seized St Thome a Portuguese town adjoining Madras, which had for twelve years been in the possession of Holland He was, however, compelled to restore it to the Dutch in 1674

The ruin of the Company seemed impending when one of its agents, the celebrated Francois Martin, suddenly restored it Rallying under him a handful of sixty Frenchmen, saved out of the wreck of the settlements at Trincomalee and St Thome, he took up his abode at Pondicherry, then a small village, which he purchased in 1683 from the Raja of Gingee. He built fortifications, and a trade began to spring up, but he was unable to hold the town against the Dutch, who wrested it from him in 1693, and held it until it was restored to the French by the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697 Pondicherry became in this year and has ever since remained the most important of the French Settlements in India Its foundation was contemporaneous with that of Calcutta Like Calcutta, its site was purchased by a European Company from a native prince, and what Job Charnock was to Calcutta Francois Martin proved to Pondicherry On its restitution to the French by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697, Martin was appointed Governor, and under his able management Pondicherry became an entrepot of trade.

Chandernagore, in Lower Bengal, had been acquired by the French Company in 1688, by grant from the Delhi Emperor, Mahé, on the Malabar Coast, was obtained in 1725-6, under the government of M Lenoir, Karikal, on the Coromandel Coast, under that of M Dumas, in 1739 Yanaon, on the coast of the Northern Circars, was taken possession of in 1750, and formally ceded to the French two years later

Administration.

The military command and administration-in-chief of the French possessions in India are vested in a Governor, whose residence is at Pondicherry The office is at present held by Monsieur Yuvanou (Francois-Adrien). He is assisted by a Chief Justice and by several "Chefs de Service" in the different administrative departments In 1879 local councils and a council general were established, the members being chosen by a sort of universal suffrage within the French territories Seventeen Municipalities, or Communal Boards, were erected in 1907, namely, Pondicherry, Arianconpam, Modeliarpeth, Ouigaret, Villenour, Tirouhouvane, Bahour and Nettapacam, for the establishment of Pondicherry, Karikal, Neravy, Nedouncadon, Tirunalar, Grande Aldée, Cotchéry, for the establishment of Karikal, and also Chandernagore, Mahé and Yanaon On municipal boards natives are entitled to a proportion of the seats. Civil and criminal courts, courts of first instance and a court of appeal compose the judicial machinery The army and establishments connected with the Governor and his staff at Pondicherry, and those of administrators at Chandernagore, Yanaon, Mahe and Karikal, together with other headquarters charges necessarily engross a large proportion of the revenue All the state and dignity of an independent Government, with four dependent ones, have to be maintained. This is effected by rigid economy, and the prestige of the French Government is worthily maintained in the East Pondicherry is also the scene of considerable religious pomp and missionary activity It forms the seat of an Archbishop, with a body of priests for all French India, and of the Missions Etrangeres, the successors of the Mission du Carnatic founded by the Jesuits in 1776 But the chief field of this mission lies outside the French Settlements, a large proportion of its Christians are British subjects and many of the churches are in British territory The British rupee is the ordinary tender within French territories A line of railway running *via* Villenour, from Pondicherry to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway, maintains communication with Madras and the rest of British India, and Karikal is linked to the same railway by the branch from Peralam A Chamber of Commerce consisting of fifteen members, nine of them Europeans or persons of European descent, was reorganised by a decree of 7th March, 1914 The capital, Pondicherry, is a very handsome town, and presents, especially from the sea, a striking appearance of French civilisation.

People and Trade

The Settlements are represented in Parliament at Paris by one senator and one deputy The Senator is Mons Lemoignic The Deputy is Mons Coponat There were in 1920 50 primary schools and 3 colleges all maintained by the Government, with 308 teachers and 8,573 pupils Local revenue and expenditure (Budget of 1931) Rs 2,890,320 The principal crops are paddy, groundnut, and ragi There are at Pondicherry 3 cotton mills, and at Chandernagore 1 jute mill The cotton mills have, in all 1,691 looms and 71,744 spindles, employing 7,490 persons There are also at work one oil factory and a few oil presses for groundnuts, and one ice factory

against the player) Mac, Bug *dílu*

Côco do mar (the twin fruit of the *Lodoicea Seychellarum*,[1] 'the coco-nut of the Maldives,' according to Garcia da Orta) Anglo-Ind *coco-de-mer* —Indo-Fr *coco de mer*[2]

Coelho (rabbit) Mal *kovélu, tarvélu* —Jav *tarvéla* — Tet, Gal *koêlhu* See *cavalo*[3]

Cofre (coffer, safe) Konk *kophr* —Tet, Gal *kófri*

Coifa (head-dress of women, skull-cap) Mal *kofíah*, | *kópiah* |, *kúpia*, a birreta, the square cap worn by Roman Catholic priests[1]

Coitado (miserable, to be pitied) Konk *kuitád*, vern. term *bābdó* —Mal *coitado* (Haex)

Colaça (the name of one variety of the mango) Konk, Mar *kulás* Cf *Afonsa, Carneira*

Colchão (mattress) Konk *kulchámv* —L -Hindust *kuñiyáñ* —Sinh *kulach-chama* — Tet, Gal *kulchã*

Colchete (hook, clasp). Konk *kulchêt*, vern. terms *kadí, ānkdí* —Tet, Gal. *kulchêti*

Colégio (college) Konk *koléj* vern terms *pāṭhsál, maṭh* —Tet *koléju* —Jap *koreijo*

Cólera (*Cholera Morbus*) Guj *koleró* —*Jap *koreia* (introd in modern times) See *mordexim*

[It is said that references to the disease, known to-day as 'cholera', are to be met with in the writings of the

---

1 "Wide forests there beneath Maldivia's tide
From with'ring air then wondrous fruitage hide
The green hair d Nereids tend the bow'ry dells,
Whose wondrous fruitage poison's rage expels"
Mickle's Tr of the *Lusiad*, Bk X, p 348 (Bohn Lib)

2 "It is probable that G da Orta was the first European who described this shape of the coco nut, and that the Portuguese were the first to introduce it into Europe" Dr D G Dalgado, *Classificação Botanica das Plantas e Drogas*, etc, p 9

3 "And two dozen of coelhos male and female for the King, to be kept in enclosures, because they are not to be had in Cambay" Diogo do Couto Dec. VII, iii, 1

1 "And on the head over a coifa of gold, a velvet cap" João de Barros, Dec II, x, 8.

fies 'mistress, concubine'[1] *Kumaiki*, the relationship of a '*comadre*' —Beng *komādri* —Tam *kumádri*

Comandante (a commander) Konk *komāndánt* Punj *kumedan* —Tel *kumumdán* —? Day *kamandan* —Tet *komandánti* —Ar *qumandán*[2]

Comando (command) Tel *kómánu*

Comedoria (ration, meat and drink allowed to one of the king's officers) Konk. *komedorí* (l us), vern term *bhātém* —Beng *komedorí* (us among the Christians)

Comenda (commendam, also a decoration) Konk *komend*, decoration, medal — Mal *koménda*[3]

Commendador (commander of orders of knighthood) Konk *komendādôr* — Mal, Jav *komendadór*, *komendúr*, a title of certain civil officials Cf *mandador* —Bug *kamándere* (from the Dutch *kommandeeren*, according to Matthes)

Compadre (the godfather in his relationship to the parents of a child who is christened) Konk *kumpár*, also used in the sense of a 'clandestine lover' Cf *comadre* —*Kumpāiki*, the relationship of a '*compadre*' —Beng *kompādri*, godfather —Tam *kompádri*, godfather —Tel *kumbádri* —Tul *kumpádri*, *kumpari*, godfather — Tet *kompári*, *kombári*

Compasso (a compass, also measure, time) 'Konk *kumpás* —? Guj, Hindust, Beng, Ass *kampás* —Tet *kompásu* —? Jap *kompasu*

Yule and Burnell are of the opinion that the Hindust *kampās* is a corruption of the English- 'compass', the same may be said of the forms in the other languages, excepting Konkani and Teto *Kumpas* in L -Hindust has certainly its origin in English, and the Malay *kampas*, in Dutch

---

[1] It appears that this word, in this acceptation, is related to the Sanskrit *kumārī*, 'young lady, maiden'

[2] In Kambojan, *comandang*, *general*, *amiral*, *compagni* ('association'), are of French origin

[3] "Specially in the Moluccas the word *kommenda* implies a contract of civil law which is absolutely the same as the *commodatum* of Roman law" Heyligers

[illegible] the rest [illegible] their accept by the [illegible] Amir [illegible] done to death. He [illegible] proclaimed Amir by the [illegible] of Afghan [illegible] the [illegible] Nadir Khan the [illegible] [illegible] of Kabul, a [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] called corps of [illegible] [illegible] movement to Kabul [illegible] [illegible] and installed the son of [illegible] Amanullah Khan, on the throne [illegible] [illegible] authority [illegible] encountered by the [illegible] in India which followed the [illegible] [illegible] to deal with [illegible] [illegible] April [illegible], 1919, [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] The Indian Army [illegible] [illegible] and as has always [illegible] the regular Afghan Army was [illegible] Dakka was relieved, Jelalabad and [illegible] were [illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] to prevent our [illegible] [illegible] the knowledge planned [illegible] the [illegible] of the war of 1878 [illegible] [illegible] something to correct a government in Afghanistan, but it is quite another [illegible] [illegible] instead. The [illegible] of India which held their hand and the Afghans behaving [illegible] for peace, a treaty was signed on the 8th August 1919.

[illegible] and effect of this wanton war was to set the frontier from the Gomal to the Khyber alight. With one or two exceptions the Tribal Militia left without the support of the regular troops who in the emergency ought to have been hastened to their succour, could not stand the strain of an appeal from their fellow tribesmen, and either melted away or joined the rising. This has often been described as the failure of the Curzon policy, which was based on the tribal militia. But there is another aspect to this issue, which was set out in a series of brilliant articles which Mr. Arthur Moore, its special correspondent contributed to *The Times*. He pointed out that the militia was meant to be a military police force. The lapse of time, and forgetfulness of its real purpose, had converted the militia into an imitation of the regular army. The Militia was meant to be a police. When the war broke out its units were treated as a covering force behind which the Regular Army mobilised. This is a role which it was never intended they should serve, exposed to a strain which they should never have been called upon to bear, they crumpled under it. If on the outbreak of trouble troops had promptly hurried to their support all might have been well. Left to look after themselves, with no sign of support, they found themselves too weak to hold their positions and militarily their only course was to retire from the midst of their own kinsmen as the zeal of revolt surged towards them. They would not take it.

Russia and the Frontier.—The Curzon policy was up to the time of its collapse greatly assisted by extraneous events. The greatest external force in moulding Indian frontier policy was the long struggle with Russia. For nearly three quarters of a century a veiled warfare for predominance in Asia was waged between Great Britain and Russia. There are few pages in British foreign policy less attractive to the student of Imperial affairs. Russia was confronted in Central Asia with precisely the same conditions as those which faced England in India when the course of events converted the old East India Company from a trading corporation into a governing body. The decaying Khanates of Central Asia were impossible neighbours. Confronted with an inferior civilisation, and with neighbours who would not let her alone, Russia had to advance. True, the adventurous spirits in her armies, and some of the great administrators in the Tsarist capital were not adverse to paying off on the Indian Borderland the score against Great Britain for the Crimean War, and for what the Russians thought was depriving them of the fruits of their costly victory over Turkey in 1877-78. The result was a long and unsatisfactory guerilla enterprise between the hardiest spirits on both sides accompanied by periodic panics in the British Press each time the Russians moved forward, which induced the coining, after the Russian occupation of Merv, of the generic term 'Mervousness.' This external force involved the Government of India in the humiliations of the Afghan War of 1838, with the tragic destruction of the retiring Indian force between Kabul and Jelalabad, slightly relieved by the heroic defence of Jelalabad and the firmness of General Pollock in refusing to withdraw the punitive army until he had set his mark on Kabul by the razing of the famous Bala Hissar fortress. It involved us in the second Afghan War of 1878, which left the baffling problem of no stable government in Afghanistan. There was a gleam of light when Abdurrahaman Khan, whom we set upon Kabul to relieve us of our perplexities, proved himself a strong and capable ruler, if one ruthless in his methods. But in the early eighties the two States were on the verge of war over a squabble for the possession of Penjdeh, and then men began to think a little more clearly. There began a series of boundary delimitations and agreements which clarified the situation, without however finally settling it. The old controversy broke out in another form when intrigues with a Buriat monk, Dorjieff, during Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, gave rise to the grave suspicion that the scene had only shifted to Tibet. An expedition to Lhasa rent the veil which had so long concealed the mysterious city and dispersed the miasma of this intrigue. But it was not until the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 that the two countries arrived at a stage long sought by those who looked beyond their noses. The actual authors of the Agreement were Lord Grey, the Foreign Secretary, and Lord Hardinge, formerly British Ambassador in Petrograd, but it had been desired by their predecessors, whose efforts were rendered nugatory by the intransigent attitude of the dominant forces in Petrograd. It was not until Russia was chastened on the battlefields of Manchuria by Japan, and disappeared as a sea power in the decisive battle of Tsushima, that an atmosphere was created favourable to the conclusion of an Agreement. This embraced the whole frontier zone. There were many unsatisfactory features in the Agreement, especially in regard to Persia, for which we had to pay a considerable price in the attitude

munion) Konk *komunhámv* —Beng, Tam, Kan *komuniyāñ*

Concêrto (agreement, concert) Konk *konsért* (l us) — Mal *concierto*, agreement, harmony (Haex)

Conde (knave in cards). Konk. *kond* —Mac, Bug *kóndi*

Condenado (damned). Konk *kondenád* (in use among the Christians) —Tet *kondenádu*.

Confeito (comfit, sugarplum) Konk *komphêt* (l us) —Tet *konfeitu* —Jap *conféto* (Wenceslau de Morais), *kompeito*, *kompéto*

Confessar (to confess) Konk *kumsái*, confession *Kumsár-karunk*, to hear confession, (fig) to advise privately and insistently *Kumsár-zāvunk*, to make one's confession —Malayal *kompasá-nikka*, to confess —Tul *kumusáku*, consultation — Tet, Gal *konfésa*, to confess, confession

The Tulu term is, both in respect of its form and meaning, an immediate adoption of the Konkani *kumsár*.

Confiança (confidence, trust) Konk *komphyáms*, vern terms *visvás*, *laglí* — Tet *konfiansa*, vern term *fiéi*.

Confissão (confession). Beng, Tam, Kan *komphisáñ* —Jap *kohisan*

Confraria (brotherhood; a sodality) Konk *komphrāri*, *komphr* —Tet *konfiaria*

Conselho (advice) Konk *konselh* (l us), the vern term is *budh* —Mal *conseillo* (Haex).—Tet, Gal. *consêlu*

Consentir (to consent). Mal. *consentir* (Haex) —Tet *konsénti*, vern term *téi us*

Consoada (a light supper as upon a fast day) Konk *kunsvái* —Beng *konsuvādá*

Cônsul (a consul) Konk, Tet, Gal *kónsul* —* Kamb, * Siam *cŏngsul* (from French) —* Pid-Engl. *consu* (probably from English) [1]

---

[1] "One who was in service among them as *Xabandar*, an office which among us corresponds to the consules of nations" Barros, Dec II, vi, 3

[*Xabandar*, from Pers *Shāh bandar*, lit 'King of the Haven', Harbour Master This was the title of an officer at the ports all over the Indian seas, who was the chief authority with whom foreign traders and shipmasters had to transact In the big

Three and The Middle East and the route selected, often criticised was the best for the rapid movement of troops to the strategic centre As a commercial line the railway if completed, would have served three zones The western zone of Turkey in Asia at Haidar Pasha The rich lands of Anatolia at Alexandretta The eastern zone at Basra The Germans it is understood, attached immense importance to the subsequent engagements with Turkey which placed them in maritime command at Alexandretta They began to inaugurate a commercial position in the Persian Gulf through the establishment of a subsidized line of steamers run by the great Hamburg American corporation They strove to obtain an actual footing in the Gulf through the German house of Wonkhaus The Germans were probably never serious in their alleged designs on Koweit, which could never have borne a more definite relation to the commerce of the Gulf than Flushing to Antwerp or Cuxhaven to Hamburg that was one of the red herrings they drew across their trail to divert attention from their real objective Basra which is destined by virtue of an unchallengeable geographical and natural position to be the great port of The Middle East These considerations have no more than an academic value now Germany was defeated The Turks, when they emerged from an isolated military despotism based on Angora, were confronted with the immense problem of rebuilding their bankrupt State, deprived of the most intelligent section of the old population—the Greeks and the Armenians by massacre and expulsion—were a very different factor The completion of the through line was indefinitely postponed But as the advantages of the route, for the purposes we have indicated are many and great, the ultimate construction of the through line is only a matter of time, so one has placed these authoritative characteristics on record for the guidance of opinion when the project of the through route is revived as it must be

Turkey and the Frontier—The position of Turkey on the Indian frontier was never of any considerable importance in itself, and never assumed any significance, save as the *avant courier* of Germany, when she passed under the tutelage of that Power, and for a limited period during the war Although so long established in Mesopotamia, Turkey was not very firmly seated in that country, the Arabs tolerated rather than accepted Turkish rule so long as they were substantially left alone, and the administration, it is understood, never paid its way For a brief period Midhat Pasha raised the status of Mesopotamia, and after the Revolution that fine soldier Nazim Pasha became a power in the land But speaking broadly Turkey remained in Mesopotamia because it was no one's interest, even that of the Arab, to turn her out When however Germany developed her "B B B" policy, Turkey was used as a stalking horse She moved a small force to the Peninsula of Al-Katr in order to frighten the Sheikh of Bahrein, and tried to convert the nominal suzerainty exercised, or rather claimed, over the Sheikh of Koweit into a *de facto* suzerainty, exercised by military force These efforts faded before the vigorous action of the British Government which concluded a binding arrangement with the Sheikh of Koweit, and the position of the Turks at Al-Katr was always very precarious On the outbreak of the war however the situation profoundly changed When the sound and carefully executed expedition to Basra and its strategic hinterland was developed into the insane enterprise to capture Baghdad by *coup de main*, with very inadequate forces, and still more inadequate transport, we found ourselves involved in military operations of the most extensive and unprofitable character These were completely successful with General Maude's occupation of Baghdad After the Russian *debacle* we found ourselves involved in a new front which stretched from the Euphrates to the wildest part of Central Asia, producing military exploits of an almost epic character, but exercising little influence on the war They were brought to an end by pressure not on extensive wings, but at the heart of Turkish Power in Palestine, where Lord Allenby scattered the Turks like chaff But the aftermath of the war left us in an indefinite position in Mesopotamia, with indefinite frontiers This enabled the Turks, if they were so disposed, to be troublesome through guerilla warfare in the Mosul Zone, and by stirring up the Kurds, who are the Ishmaelites of Asia Minor The conclusion of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 brought temporary relief, but it did not settle the main issue, the frontier between Turkey and Irak Under the Treaty it was provided that if the two parties could not agree to a boundary line delimitation should be left to The League of Nations Negotiations were promptly opened at Constantinople but it was immediately found that there could be no mutual agreement, the Turks demanded the whole of the Mosul vilayet, and the British delegates declared that Mosul and its hinterland were necessary to the existence of Irak The issue therefore went to the League of Nations That body despatched a neutral commission to study the position on the spot, this commission reported that the best settlement would be for the Mosul vilayet to be incorporated in Irak, if the British Government were prepared to prolong its mandate over that State for a period of twenty-five years When the report of this commission came before the League in 1925 Britain gave the necessary guarantee, and the Council of The League unanimously allotted the Mosul vilayat to Irak The Turkish delegates, who at first recognised the decisive authority of the League, then declared that they would not be bound by its decisions So the matter rested at the end of the year, with Irak in occupation of the disputed up to the temporary frontier, which was known as The Brussels Line After at first breathing nothing but armed resistance to acceptance of the award, the Turks afterward assumed a more conciliatory note, and alarmed, it may be, by the threat of Italian aggression, accepted the frontier line demarcated by the League

France and the Frontier—If we touch for a few sentences on the position of France on the frontiers of India, it is not because they have any present day significance, but in order to complete this brief survey of the waxing and waning of external influences on Indian frontier policy It is difficult to find any sound policy behind the efforts of France to obtain a coaling

munion) Konk *komunhánv* —Beng., Tam, Kan *komuniyāñ*

Concêrto (agreement, concert) Konk *konsért* (l us) — Mal *concierto*, agreement, harmony (Haex)

Conde (knave in cards) Konk *kond* —Mac, Bug *kóndi*

Condenado (damned). Konk *kondenád* (in use among the Christians) —Tet *kondenádu*

Confeito (comfit, sugarplum) Konk *komphêt* (l us) —Tet *konfeitu* —Jap *conféto* (Wenceslau de Morais), *kompeito, kompéto*

Confessar (to confess) Konk *kumsár*, confession *Kumsár-karunk*, to hear confession, (fig) to advise privately and insistently *Kumsár-zāvunk*, to make one's confession —Malayal *kompasá-rikka*, to confess —Tul *kumusáku*, consultation — Tet, Gal *konfésa*, to confess, confession

The Tulu term is, both in respect of its form and meaning, an immediate adoption of the Konkani *kumsár*.

Confiança (confidence, trust) Konk *komphyáms*, vern terms *visvás*, *lagtí* — Tet *konfiansa*, vern term *fiéi*.

Confissão (confession). Beng, Tam, Kan *komphisáñ* —Jap *kohisan*

Confraria (brotherhood, a sodality) Konk *komphirí*, *komphr* —Tet *konfraría*

Conselho (advice) Konk *konselh* (l us), the vern term is *budh* —Mal *conseillo* (Haex).—Tet, Gal. *consêlu*

Consentir (to consent) Mal. *consentir* (Haex) —Tet *konsénti*, vern term *téi us*

Consoada (a light supper as upon a fast day) Konk *kunsvár*.—Beng *konsuvādá*

Cônsul (a consul) Konk, Tet, Gal *kónsul* —* Kamb, * Siam *cŏngsul* (from French) —* Pid-Engl *consu* (probably from English) [1]

---

[1] "One who was in service among them as *Xabandar*, an office which among us corresponds to the consules of nations" Barros, Dec II, vi, 3

[*Xabandar*, from Pers *Shāh bandar*, lit 'King of the Haven', Harbour Master This was the title of an officer at the ports all over the Indian seas, who was the chief authority with whom foreign traders and ship masters had to transact In the big

[illegible] has been pushed forward. Its [illegible] policy continues. In South Waziristan Wana has been re-occupied, partly in response to a [illegible] invitation from the Wana Wazirs, because they wanted to share the benefits which they saw British occupation to be bringing to their cousins northward of them. The work of [illegible] of civilisation is rapidly [illegible] in the whole territory. But of this [illegible] are given on 272 and following pages.

The main Indian rail head, which for many years terminated at Jamrud, at the easterly entrance to the Khyber Pass, was in the autumn [illegible] extended to Landi Khana at the opposite end of the Pass and within a mile of the frontier between India and Afghanistan.

I. THE PERSIAN GULF.

In [illegible] it will be seen [illegible] India [illegible] the external [illegible] the frontier [illegible] Our first [illegible] with the long [illegible] with the Portuguese, [illegible] the Dutch, who [illegible] established [illegible]. With the capture and destruction of the great entrepot which the Portuguese [illegible] at Ormuz the supremacy [illegible] the sea route and the [illegible] in the interior the importance of the Gulf declined. The Indian Government [illegible] principally to preserve the peace. This work it quietly and efficiently performed. Piracy was stamped out, the Trucial Chiefs who occupy the Pirate Coast were gradually brought into close relations with the Government, the vessels of the Royal Navy kept watch and ward, and our consuls regulated the external relations of the Arab rulers on the Arab coast. In return for these services Great Britain claimed no selfish advantages. The waters of the Gulf were kept free to the navigation of the ships of all nations, and though Great Britain could have made any territorial acquisitions she pleased she retained possession of only the tiny station of Bassidu. Left to herself Great Britain desired no other policy, but for a quarter of a century the Gulf was involved in European affairs. France sought to acquire a coaling station at Jissa, near Maskat, and obstructed the efforts of the British Government to stamp out the slave trade and to check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping the tribes on our land frontier with weapons of precision and quantities of ammunition. All causes of difference were gradually removed by agreements following the Anglo-French Entente. Russia sent one of her finest cruisers to "show the flag" in the Gulf, and established consular posts where there were no interests to preserve. She was credited with the intention of occupying a warm water port, and in particular with casting covetous eyes on the most dreadful spot in the Gulf, Bunder Abbas. This menace declined after the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement and disappeared with the collapse of Russian power following the Revolution. Then Turkey, whether acting for herself or as the *avant courier* of Germany, under whose domination she had passed, began to stir. She threatened the Sheikh of Bahrein by the armed occupation of the peninsula of Al Katr, and moved troops to enforce her suzerainty over Koweit, the best port in the Persian Gulf and a possible terminus of the Baghdad Railway. Further to consolidate her interests, or to stake out a claim, Germany sent the heavily subsidized ships of the Hamburg-America line to the Gulf, where they comported themselves as the instruments of Imperial policy rather than as inoffensive merchantmen. She also strove, through the agency of the firm of Wonkhaus to acquire a territorial footing on the island of Shargah. These events stirred the British Government to an unusual activity in the waters of the Gulf.

Counter Measures

The first effective steps to counter these influences were taken during the vigorous viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who visited the Gulf during his early travels and incorporated a masterly survey of its features in his monumental work on Persia. He appointed the ablest men he could find to the head of affairs, established several new consulates, and was instrumental in improving the sea communications with the Gulf ports. The British Government also took alarm. They were fortified in their stand against foreign intrigue by the opinion of a writer of unchallenged authority. The American Naval writer, the late Admiral Mahan, placed on record his view that "Concession in the Persian Gulf, whether by formal arrangement (with other Powers) or by neglect of the local commercial interests which now underlie political and military control, will imperil Great Britain's naval position in the Farther East, her political position in India, her commercial interests in both, and the Imperial tie between herself and Australasia." The Imperial standpoint, endorsed by both Parties in the State, was set out by Lord Lansdowne in

karunk, to copy, vern term *utrunk* —Tul *koppi* —Tet. Gal *kópi* (also 'to copy'), vern term *bonáti*

Copo (a drinking cup) Konk *kóp* —Sinh *kóppaya*, *koppe Loku kóppaya* (lit 'a big cup'), a basin —Malayal *koppa* —Tel *kōpá* —Tul *kópu* —Ann *cõc* —Tonk *côc* —Tet, Gal *kópu*, *kóbu* —Jap *kóppu*, it also signifies 'a tea-cup', perhaps under the influence of the Dutch *kop* or of the English 'cup', vern term *ippai* —Ar *koba*

In Konkani *kóp* is used solely of 'a wine glass' and, figuratively, of 'wine' The drinking glass is called *vidi* from Port *vidro*, 'glass' *Kóp gheirunk*, to drink a cup *Kopíst*, a drunkard

Copas (hearts in cards) Konk *kopám* —Bug *kópasã*

Copra (the dried kernel of the coco-nut) Anglo-Ind *coprah* —Indo-Fr *copre*

The immediate source-word of the Indo-Portuguese word is the Malayal *koppara*, from the Hindust *khopra* Sansk *kharpara* [1]

Côr (colour). Konk *kôr*, vern term *rang* —Tet *kôr* [1]

Coração (heart) Konk *kurāsámv*, a heart-shaped ornament Mal *korsang*, *krusang*, *krunqsang*, "a sort of gold brooch which serves to fasten in front the dress of women" Favre —Jav *korsañ*

Corda (cord) Konk *kórd* (of musical instruments) —Malayal *karada*

Cordame (cordage) L-Hindust *kurdamí*

Cordão (silk rope, twist, or braid) Konk *kordámv* —Hindust *kardhaní* —L-Hindust *kurdam* —Tam *kordan* —Malayal *kodudam*.— | Turk *qordéla* |

---

into dried pieces which they call copra" Garcia da Orta Col xvi [ed Markham, p 142]

"The kernel of the coco after it is dried and shrunken is called copra" Fr João dos Santos, *Ethiopia Oriental*, I, p 294

"Their food is coco nuts dried in the sun, which in India they commonly call copra" Diego do Couto, Dec IV, iv, 8

[1] "They do not use the word *cor* ('colour'), but only the quality of the colour, as white colour they call *mutin*, and not *cor mutin* etc" P Aparicio da Silva

words of great import—"We (i e, His Majesty's Government) should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests, which we should certainly resist with all the means at our disposal" The negative measures following these declarations were followed by a constructive policy when the oil fields in the Bakhtiari country, with a great refinery, were developed by the Anglo Persian Oil Company, in which the British Government has a large financial stake But with the disappearance of these external forces on Gulf policy, as set out in the introduction to this section, the politics of the Persian Gulf receded in importance, until they are now more than they were before these external influences developed, a local question, mainly a question of police They are therefore set out more briefly and those who desire a complete narrative are referred to the Indian Year Book for 1923 pp 178-183 An interesting new feature in 1931 was the decision of the Persian Government to instal a Navy of their own in the Gulf At the time of writing the fleet consisting of two sloops and four launches all suitably armed, is being built in Italy It is at the outset to be officered by Italians The immediate reason for the new fleet is that an increase in the Persian Customs tariff for revenue purposes led to extensive smuggling The fleet is required to check it

Maskat.

Maskat, which is reached in about forty-eight hours from Karachi, is outside the Persian Gulf proper It lies three hundred miles south of Cape Musandim, which is the real entrance to the Gulf, but its natural strength and historical prestige combine to make it inseparable from the politics of the Gulf, with which it has always been intimately associated

Formerly Maskat was part of a domain which embraced Zanzibar, and the Islands of Kishm and Larak, with Bunder Abbas on the Persian shore Zanzibar was separated from it by agreement, and the Persians succeeded in establishing their authority over the possessions on the eastern shore

The relations between Britain and Maskat have been intimate for a century and more it was under British auspices that the separation between Zanzibar and Maskat was effected, the Sheikh accepted a British subsidy in return for the suppression of the slave trade and in 1892 sealed his dependence upon us by concluding a treaty pledging himself not to cede any part of his territory without our consent

The Pirate Coast.

Turning Cape Musandim and entering the Gulf Proper, we pass the Pirate Coast, controlled by the six Trucial Chiefs The ill name of this territory has now ceased to have any meaning, but in the early days it had a very real relation to the actual conditions The pirates were the boldest of their kind, and they did not hesitate to attack on occasion, and not always without success, the Company's ships of war Large expeditions were fitted out to break their power, with such success that since 1820 no considerable punitive measures have been necessary The Trucial Chiefs are bound to Great Britain by a series of engagements, beginning with 1806 and ending with the perpetual treaty of 1853 by which they bound themselves to avoid all hostilities at sea, and the subsequent treaty of 1873 by which they undertook to prohibit altogether the traffic in slaves The relations of the Trucial Chiefs are controlled by the British Resident at Bushire, who visits the Pirate Coast every year on a tour of inspection

The commercial importance of the Pirate Coast is increasing through the rise of Debai Formerly Lingah was the entrepot for this trade, but the exactions of the Belgian Customs officials in the employ of Persia drove this traffic from Lingah to Debai The Trucial Chiefs are—Debai, Abu Thabee, Shargah Ajman, Um-al-Gawain and Ras-el-Kheyma

Bahrein.

North of the Pirate Coast lies the little Archipelago which forms the chiefship of the Sheikh of Bahrein Of this group of islands only those of Bahrein and Maharak are of any size, but their importance is out of all proportion to their extent This is the great centre of the Gulf pearl fishery, which, in a good year, may be worth half a million pounds sterling The anchorage is wretched, and at certain states of the tide ships have to lie four miles from the shore, which is not even approachable by boats, and passengers, mails and cargo have to be handed on the donkeys for which Bahrein is famous But this notwithstanding the trade of the port is valued at over a million and a quarter sterling, and the customs revenue, which amounts to some eighty thousand pounds makes the Sheikh the richest ruler in the Gulf

In the neighbourhood of Bahrein is the vast burying ground which has hitherto baffled archæologists The generally accepted theory is that it is a relic of the Phœnicians, who are known to have traded in these waters

Political Agent Captain C G Prior

Koweit

In the north-west corner of the Gulf lies the port which has made more stir than any place of similar size in the world The importance of Koweit lies solely in the fact that it is a possible Gulf terminus of the Bagbdad Railway This is no new discovery, for when the Euphrates Valley Railway was under discussion, General Chesney selected it under the alternative name of the Grane—so called from the resemblance of the formation of the Bay to a pair of horns—as the sea terminus of the line Nowhere else would Koweit be called a good or a promising port. The Bay is 20 miles deep and 5 miles broad, but so shallow that heavy expense would have to be incurred to render it suitable for modern ocean-going steamers It is sheltered from all but the westerly winds, and the clean thriving town is peopled by some 20,000 inhabitants, chiefly dependent on the sea, for the mariners of Koweit are noted for their boldness and hardihood

Political Agent Lt -Col H R P C I E

Port form. The Neo-Aryan languages have *kodī*, admitted also in Tamil, to designate the number twenty, it is very much in vogue among the people who reckon in *kodis* or 'scores' But the difficulty is to show the process of phonetic evolution which could give *corga* from *kodī* or *korī*, in view of the fact that the normal representation of this word, in Portuguese, would be *coni* or *core* as *areca* is from *adeka* Longworth Dames who has taken special pains to collect expert opinions on the origin of this word comes to the conclusion that, if the Dravidian origin is admitted as possible, the Malayal form suggested by Dalgado seems more probable than the Kanarese *korji* put forward by Crooke in *Hobson-Jobson*, especially, as trade words are most likely to have come into use on the Malabar coast He notes that Dr G P Badger (*The Travels of Ludovico di Varthema*, Hak Soc) says that *koraja* is in use in the same sense among the Arabs of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, but he did not consider it of Arabic origin It is no doubt purely Indian, and must have been introduced into the Red Sea and Persian Gulf by the Portuguese and by Indian traders See Longworth Dames, *The Book of Duarte Barbosa*, Vols I and II, pp 162 and 234 respectively, Dalgado's *Glossario*, and *Hobson-Jobson*, *s v*]

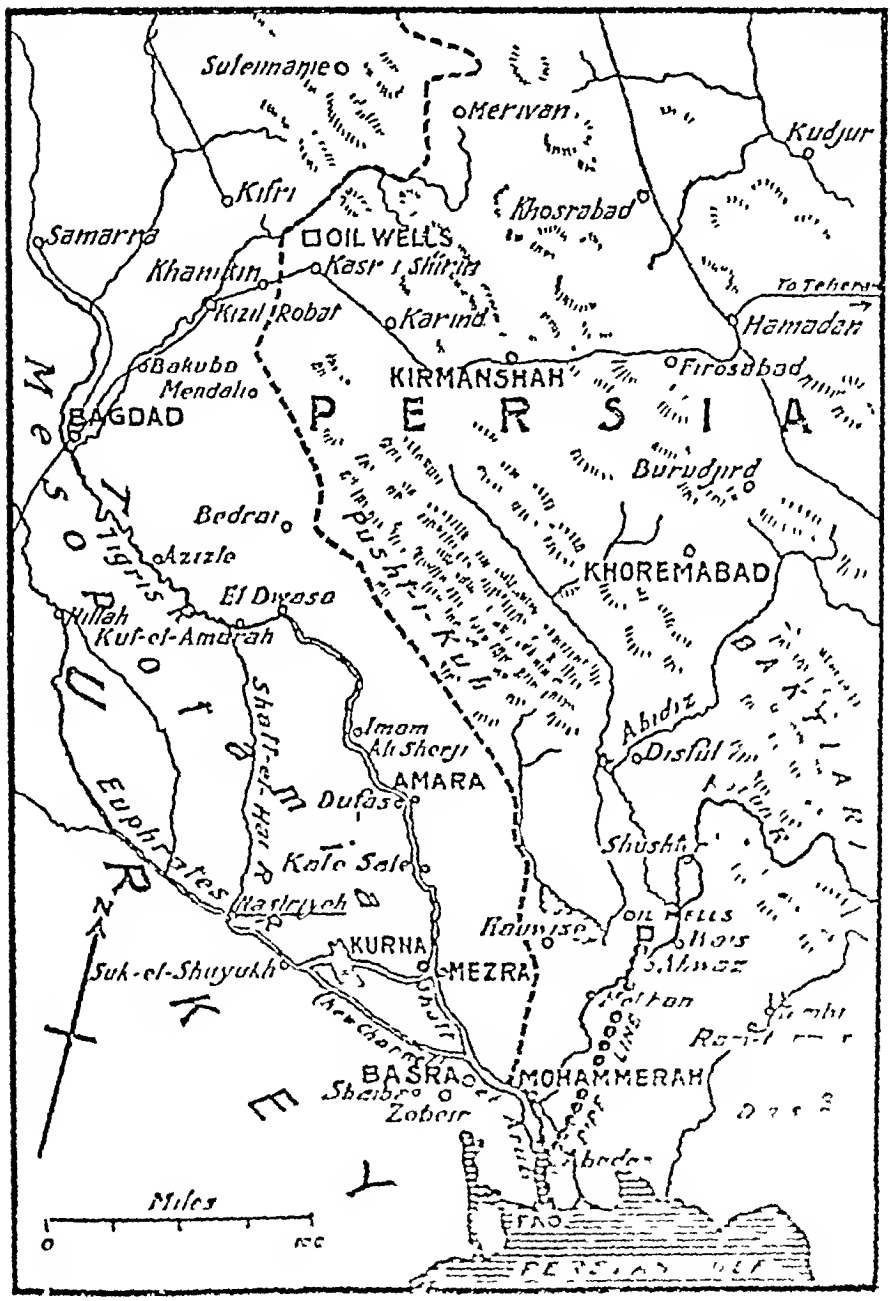
Cornaca (an elephant-driver) Anglo-Ind *cornac*

Probably from the Sinh *kúrava-náyaka*, 'chief of the elephant-stud'[1]

[The author, in his *Glossario*, says that the immediate source-word of the Portuguese *cornaca* is not the Sanskrit *karnakin*, but the Sinhalese *kuruneka*, from which were also evolved the

[1] "The wife of a Cornaca (Cornacas are those who look after elephants)" Diogo do Couto, Dec V, vii, 11

"The cornacas are those who tame elephants and ride on them" João Ribeiro, *Fatalidade Historica da Ilha de Ceilão*, Bk I, ch 10 "These animals go about in the forests in bands, and there is always among them one who is bigger and more feared than the others, who is called the *guarda bando* ('the leader of the band') *Id*, I, ch 17


Suleimanieo
Merivan
Kudjur
Kifri
Khosrabad
Samarra
OIL WELLS
Khanikin
Kasr i Shirin
Kizil Robat
Karind
To Tehran
Hamadan
Bakuba
Mendalio
KIRMANSHAH
Firosabad
BAGDAD
P E R S I A
Burujurd
Bedrai
Azizie
Tigris
Pusht-i-Kuh
KHOREMABAD
El Diwaso
Kut-el-Amarah
Shatt-el-Hai
Imam Ali Sherji
Abidiz
Disful
AMARA
Dufasa
Euphrates
Kala Sale
Shushtar
Hartiyah
Rawise
OIL WELLS
Hors
Ahwaz
KURNA
MEZRA
Suk-el-Shuyukh
Shatt
BASRA
MOHAMMERAH
Shaiba
Zobeir
Miles
0
100

Costa (coast) Mal *kósta*, 'the Coromandel Coast' *Sagu sa-Costa*, the sagu of the Coast (Haex) *Saputangang kosta*, or *supo etangang kosta*, a kerchief from the Coast (*lensu di costa* in the Portuguese dialect) Sund *kosta* *Kain kosta* or simply *kosta*, a variety of printed fabric *Chav kosta* (lit 'banana of the Coast'), a species of banana [1]

In Anglo-Indian speech 'The Coast had likewise the same restricted meaning [2]

["This term in books of the 18th century means the Madras or Coromandel Coast and often the Madras Presidency *Hobson-Jobson*, *s v* The Coast"]

[1] "Here (in Malacca), live all sorts of rich (*grosos*) merchants, both Mohammedans and Hindus, many of them from Choromandel" Duarte Barbosa, p 371 [Longworth Dames (Vol II, p 172) mistranslates *grosos mercadores* by "wholesale merchants the confusion is between *grosso adj*, rich' and *per grosso*, 'wholesale']

[2] "Great was the joy and gladness on all the Costa at the arrival of this great, and holy Father Francisco" Lucena Bk V, ch 23 "Of the instructions and directions he gave on the Costa to the priests" *Ib* ch 2[illegible]

Costado (*naut*, the side of a ship) L-Hindust *kustád*.

Costume (a custom) Konk *kustum* (l us), vern terms *samvay*, *vaz*, *chál* —Mal *costume* (Haex), vern terms *ádat*, *resam* —Tet *kostúmi*

Costura (*naut*, the seams of a ship) L-Hindust *kasturá*.

Cotão (a sort of vest hanging to the knees) Konk *kutámv*, tunic, dressing gown, a bodice —Sinh *kottama*, jacket —Tam *kuttán*, chemise —? Mal, Mac, Bug *kútang*, bodice, chemise —? Sund *kutang*, *kutung* —? Jav *kotang* [1]

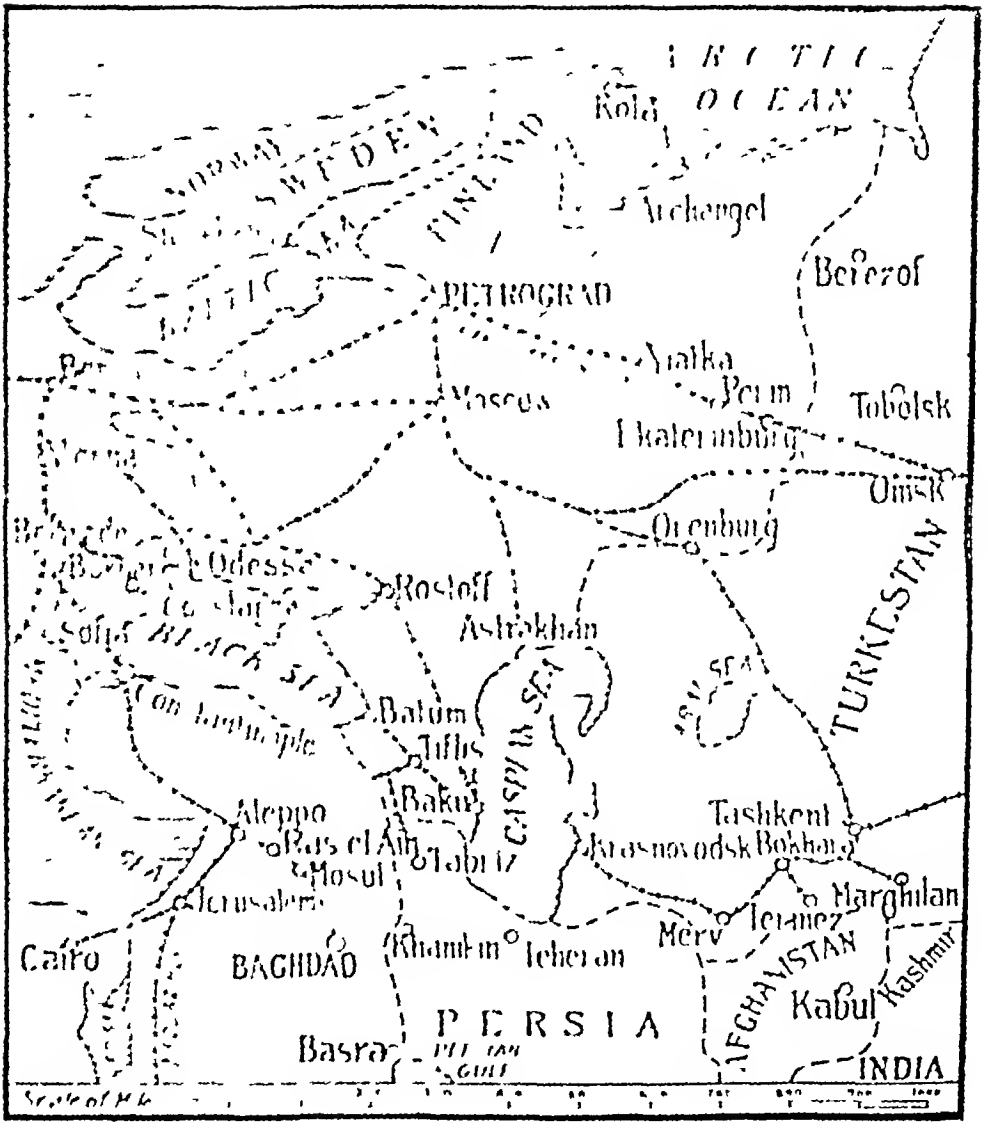
The question of the origin of this word, in the Asiatic languages, is not very clear It may be the Port *cotão* in the sense of 'garment for

[1] "A species of under shirt or close fitting **cutão**" *O Gabinete Literario das Fontainhas*

"Francisco Barreto used to ride on a horse, one of those which had an escape from poison at Sena, always arrayed in a thick knitted **cottão**" P Monclaio (1569), in *Jour Geo Soc Lisb*, 2nd ser, p 550

"**Cutão** or jacket of deep blue colour with scarlet cuffs" (part of the military uniform in Goa, 1828) *Bosquejo das Possessões Portuguezas*, I p 81

Turkey Position in the Middle East



Malabar]" Morais, who attributes to the word the same origin, says that it is "a garment which covers the body; it has short sleeves and a skirt up to the knees in Asia, both men and women wear it, in Brazil, only the women, and some of them there call it *bajó*". Vieira mentions both forms *bajó* and *bajú*, and defines either as "an Asiatic garment in the form of a jacket", in support he quotes Castanheda,[1] and observes that the term is "used in the popular songs of the Azores Islands" Bluteau has *baju* as a "word from India", and gives it the meaning of "a shirt covering half the body"

The author of *Chronica dos Reis de Bisnaga* gives the form *bajuris* and says that "they are like shirts with a skirt" The term is met with in the Port dialect of Goa specially in connection with the phrase *pano-baju*, which is used of a certain style of female dress, to distinguish it from the *pano paló*, a style which is purely indigenous [1]

Among the Indian languages Konkani alone recognises the word (*bāzú*), and employs it in the Malay acceptation The Sinhalese women use the *baju*, but they call it *báchchiya* [2]

The Arabic and Persian dictionaries which I have consulted do not mention *badju* or *bazu* in the sense of 'a gown' or anything like it, nor could the Arabic scholars whose assistance I sought help me to clear the point But H N Van der Tuuk is of the opinion that the Persian *bājū*, 'arm' (Sansk *bāhu*), is the source of the word, that orig-

1 'The king of Ceylon was wearing a silk bajo, which is a garment like a jacket made of cotton cloth" "The kings of the Moluccas dress in the Malay manner and the bajus are of rich silk with gold buttons"

1 "The word is met with in connection with the dress of the Christian women of Damaun and Diu, and even in Goa, under the form *sarass*, signifying, unless I am mistaken, the *pano baju* of the Brahmin Christian women of Salsete (in Goa)" Alberto de Castro, p 172

2 "They wear the *baju* and a cloth which reaches right down to the soles of the feet, a style very staid and decorous" João Ribeiro, Bk I, ch xvi


Frontier (Durand Line)
British Administrative Border
AFGHANISTAN
KABUL
Kabul R
Jalalabad
Mohmands
PROVI
DAKKA FT D
KHYBER PS
PEIWAR PS
Ali Khel
FT PARACHINAR
PESHAWAR
Kurram R
Mangals
Zarmat
Khost
Matun
Thal
Spinwani
Kaitu R
BANNU
NW FRONTIER
Koh t
Ghilzais
WAZIRISTAN
Tochi R
Tochi
Razmak
Mahsud Waziris
Jandola
Mianwali
Wana
Manzai
Sarwekai
Murtaza
R Indus
Gumal R
Dera Ismail Khan
Mandu Khels
SULAIMAN MTS
MULTAN
INDIA
Zhob R
BALUCHISTAN
FT SANDEMAN
Miles
0

Couve (cabbage) Konk *kôb* —Mar *kôb*, *kobí*, *koí*, vern term *karam* —Guj *kobí*, *kobíj* (=*couves*, the pl form) —Hindi *kobí*, *gobí*, *gobhí*, vern term *karamu-kallá* — Hindust *kobí* —Or *kobi* — Beng *kobi*, *kobiśák*, *kopiśak* (*śak*=vegetable) —Sinh *kóvi*, vern terms *sudumul*, *góva*, *gova-gediya* (lit 'fruit from Goa') —Tam *kóvi* —Malayal *góvi*, *govinnu* Kan *kōbísu* — Tul *góbi* —Gar *kóbi*, vern term *mesumasa* —Tib *ko-pi*, vern term *pe-chhe* *Ko-pi metok*, cauliflower —Khas *kubi* —Mal *kóbis*, *kúbis* —Jav *koubis*, *kúbis* —Mad *kóbis* — Tet, Gal *kóbi*

The compound hybrid *phúl-kobi* or *phúl-gobí* is the name of the cauliflower in almost all the Indian languages In Malasia *kól* is more in use, it is derived from the Dutch *kool*

Cova (pit, hole, grave) Mal *koba* (a term used in some game) —Mac *kova*

Côvado (a cubit or ell) Konk *kôbd* —Anglo-Ind *covid* (obs) —Tet, Gal, *kóiadu*

This term was at one time very much in use in trade circles in India Tavernier (1676) refers to it frequently and regards it as a vernacular term "*Bofetas* measure 21 cobits when they are unbleached, but when bleached they are only 20 cobits" (V p 200) [Ox Univ Press ed (1927), Vol II, p 6]

[Tavernier gives further information of the 'cubit' in Bk II, ch xii "The *cobit* is a measure for all goods which can be measured by the ell, of which there are different kinds, as we have different kinds of ells in Europe It is divided into 24 *tassots*" *Tassot* ought to be *tasū*, which is properly the breadth of the second and third fingers *Bofeta*, in the former quotation, is the Pers *bāfta* (past part), 'woven', and is the name of a very fine calico, made specially at Broach.]

Cozido (*subst*, boiled meat) Konk *kuzíd* —Tam *kujíd*

Cozinha (kitchen) Konk *kuzín* —Sinh *kússiya* —Tam *kusini* *Kusinik-kárran*, a cook —Tel *kusini-kára*, *kusini-vádu*, a cook —Kan *kuśini* —Tul *kusinu*, *kusini*,

IV.—THE PRESENT FRONTIER PROBLEM

There yet remains a small part of British India where the King's writ does not run Under what is called the Durand Agreement with the Amir of Afghanistan, the boundary between India and Afghanistan was settled, and it was delimited in 1893 except for a small section which was delimited after the Afghan War in 1919 But the Government of India have never occupied up to the border Between the administered territory and the Durand line there lies a belt of territory of varying width extending from the Gomal Pass in the south, to Kashmir in the north this is generically known as the Tribal Territory Its future is the bourne of the interminable discussions of frontier policy for nearly half a century

This is a country of deep valleys and secluded glens, which nature has fenced in with almost inaccessible mountains It is peopled with wild tribes of mysterious origin, in whom Afghan, Tartar, Turkoman, Persian Indian Arab and Jewish intermingle They had lived their own lives for centuries, with little intercourse even amongst themselves, and as Sir Valentine Chirol truly said ' the only bond that ever could unite them in common action was the bond of Islam ' It is impossible to understand the Frontier problem unless two facts are steadily borne in mind The strongest sentiment amongst these strange people is the desire to be left alone They value their independence much more than their lives The other factor is that the country does not suffice even in good years to maintain the population They must find the means of subsistence outside, either in trade, by service in the Indian Army or in the Khassadars, or else in the outlet which hill-men all the world over have utilised from time immemorial, the raiding of the wealthier and more peaceful population of the Plains

Frontier Policy

The policy of the Government of India toward the Independent Territory has ebbed and flowed in a remarkable degree It has fluctuated between the Forward School, which would occupy the frontier up to the confines of Afghanistan, and the school of Masterly Inactivity, which would leave the tribesmen entirely to their own resources, punishing them only when they raided British territory Behind both the policies lay the menace of a Russian invasion, and that coloured our frontier policy until the Anglo-Russian Agreement This induced what was called Hit and Retire tactics In the half century which ended in 1897 there were nearly a score of punitive expeditions, each one of which left behind a legacy of distrust, and which brought no permanent improvement in its train The fruit of the suspicion thus engendered was seen in 1897 Then the whole Frontier, from the Malakand to the Gomal, was ablaze The extent of this rising and the magnitude of the military measures which were taken to meet it compelled a consideration of the whole position The broad outlines of the new policy were laid down in a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, which prescribed for the Government the "limitation of your interference with the tribes, so as to avoid the extension of administrative control over tribal territory" It fell to Lord Curzon to give effect to this policy The main foundations of his action were to exercise over the tribes the political influence requisite to secure our imperial interests, to pay them subsidies for the performance of specific duties, but to respect their tribal independence and leave them, as far as possible, free to govern themselves according to their own traditions and to follow their own inherited habits of life without let or hindrance

New Province

As a first step Lord Curzon took the control of the tribes under the direct supervision of the Government of India Up to this point they had been in charge of the Government of the Punjab, a province whose head is busied with many other concerns Lord Curzon created in 1901 the North-West Frontier Province, and placed it in charge of a Chief Commissioner, with an intimate frontier experience, directly subordinate to the Government of India This was a revival of a scheme prepared by Lord Lytton in 1877, and often considered afterwards, but which had slipped for lack of driving power Next, Lord Curzon withdrew the regular troops so far as possible from the advanced posts, and placed these fortalices in charge of tribal levies, officered by a handful of British officers The most successful of these was the Khyber Rifles, which steadfastly kept the peace of that historic Pass until 1919 At the same time the regular troops were cantoned in places whence they could quickly move to any danger point, and these bases were connected with the Indian railway system In pursuance of this policy frontier railways were run out to Dargai, and a narrow-gauge line, since converted to the broad-gauge, was constructed from Kushalgarh to Kohat, at the entrance of the Kohat Pass, and to Thal in the midst of the Kurram Valley These railways were completed by lines to Tonk and Bannu By this means the striking power of the regular forces was greatly increased Nor was the policy of economic development neglected. The railways gave a powerful stimulus to trade and the Lower Swat Canal converted fractions tribesmen into successful agriculturists This policy of economic development is receiving a great development through the completion of the Upper Swat Canal (*q v* Irrigation) Now it is completed there are other works awaiting attention For many years this policy was completely justified by results

A New Policy

It saved us from serious complications for nearly twenty years, although the position could never be said to be entirely satisfactory, particularly in Waziristan, peopled by the most reckless raiders on the whole border-line, with a bolt hole into Afghanistan when pressed from the British side It endured through the Great War and did not break

Camoens, "clove-trees were bought with Portuguese blood" This is a way of saying that many Portuguese lost their lives in attempting to discover the islands in the Moluccas which grew clove-trees Conde de Ficalho (*Colloquies de Garcia da Orta*, Vol I, p 368) thinks that the Gk *garyophyllon* or, as da Orta writes it, *gariofilo* does not represent an original Greek word but the Hellenisation of some oriental name, he also believes that the Ar *qaranfal* or *karumpfel* are likewise derived from the same oriental name In the opinion of Dymock (*Mat Med*) all these names are derived from the Tam *kirámbu*, and the Malay *karámpu*, because it was through the medium of these people that this spice penetrated into India, and afterwards came to be known to the Arabs and the Greeks]

[2] **Cravo** (*Dianthus caryophyllatus*, a pink, from which it came to mean 'a flower-shaped ear-ornament', in this latter meaning it has been adopted by the languages mentioned below) Konk *karáb.* —Sinh *kirábuva, karábuva* — Malayal *kirábuva* —Mal *kirábu, kerábu* —Ach *kerábu* —Sund *karābu, kurābu Karábu-ros* (lit 'the ear-ornament-rose'), "very ornate ear-rings" (Rigg) —Mac., Bug, Tet, *karábu* [1]

Crescer (to grow) Mal. *crescer* (Haex).

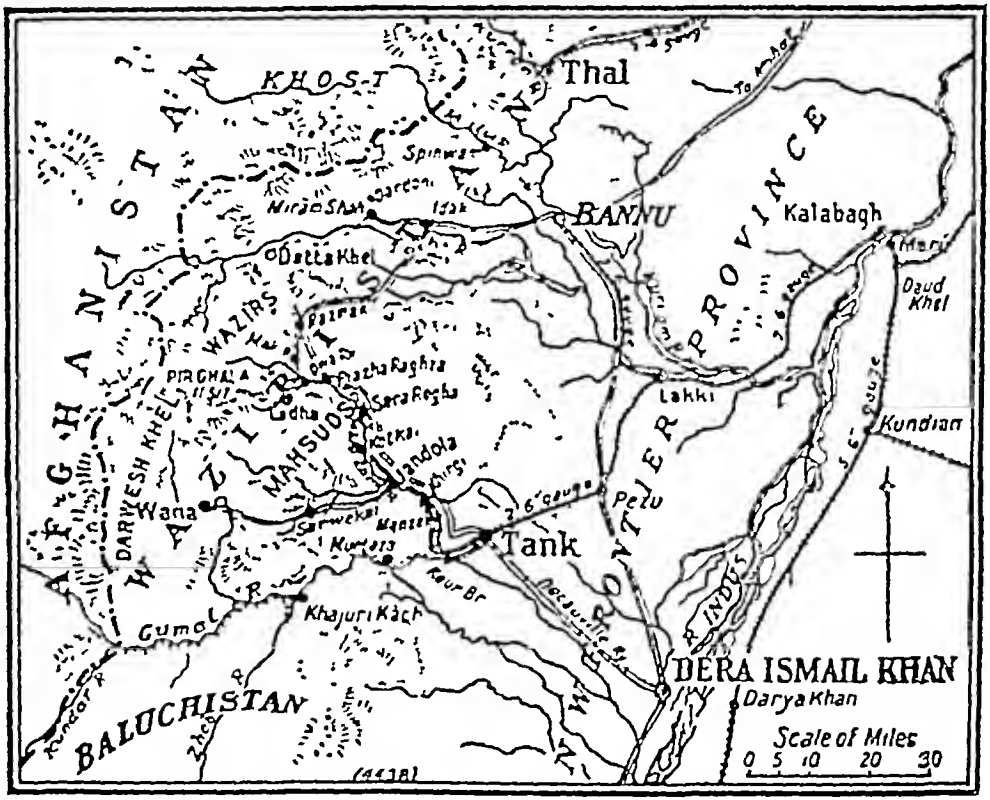
Criado (servant) Konk *kryád* (us both of a male and a female servant) vern terms *chākai, rāvaylalo* (mas), *rāvaylalem*, woman servant — Tet, Gal *kriádu*, vern terms *áta máne, klósan*

Criar (to bring up) Mal. *crear* (Haex) —Gal *kriai*

Crisma (chrism, the sacrament of confirmation) Konk *krízm* —Beng *krisma* —Tam *krismei* —Tel *krismu* —Tet, Gal *krisma* —Jap *kirismo*

Cristão (a Christian) Konk. *kristáṁv* —Beng *kristáñ* —Tam *kiristavan* — Malayal *kiristānmár* —Tel. *kristannú, kirastuvánu* — Kan. *kiristánu* —Kamb

[1] "The ears are adorned with three pairs of cravos" *O Gabinete Litterario das Fontainhas*


KHOST
Thal
Spinwar
Miran Shah
BANNU
Kalabagh
Datta Khel
WAZIRS
PIRGHALA
Razha Raghza
Sera Regha
Lakki
Daud Khel
Kundian
MAHSUD
Jandola
Wana
DARWESH KHEL
Tank
Pezu
Gumal
Khajuri Kach
BALUCHISTAN
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
Darya Khan
Scale of Miles
0 5 10 20 30

WAZIRISTAN

Krúśıl tarekka, kruśıkka, to crucify *Kruśāróhananí*, crucifixion

Kan *krúŋı* —Tul *krussu, kursu, krúŋı* —Kamb *crus, chhú crus* *Chhu* is 'wood'—Tet, Gal *kruz* —Jap *kurusu, furosu*.

Cuidado (care) Konk *kuıdád* (us in Goa among the Christians) —Mal *cuıdado, cudado* (Haex) —Tet *kuıdádu*, vern term *aládı-dıak*

Cuıdar (to take care) Mal *cudır* ('to take to heart, to have a care for' Haex), perhaps from the Port *acudır* ('to help, to succour') —Tet *kúıda*, vern term *hanôın*

Cunha (wedge) Konk *kunh, kunŋ*, vern terms *pūchārém, koyādúm* —Hindust *kuñya, kuñıyáñ, konıyá* See *bolına* —Sınh *kúññaya, kúññeya kúññē* —Gal *kunha* —Pers *kuhnah*, cork

Cunhada (sister-in-law) Beng. *koındó* —Mal *cunıada* (Haex), vern term *ıpar parampuan*

Cunhado (brother-in-law) Konk *kunhád* ('sister's husband) —Beng *koındú* —Mal *cunıado* (Haex), vern term *ıpar laki*

Curar (to cure) Konk *kuıár-karunk* —Malayal *kura*, to cure leather —Mal *curar* (Haex)

Curral (a cattle pen, a paddock) Anglo-Ind *corral* (us in Ceylon), 'an enclosure for the capture of wild elephants'—? Kamb *crol*, this may be a vern term

The word *curral* does not appear in the dictionaries of the Sinhalese or Tamil languages, nor is it in use at present, according to my information, nor do I know whether it is current in the Indo-Portuguese dialects in this sense It must have become current in Ceylon during the sway of that island by the Dutch, who carried the word to Africa, in the form *kral*, 'a native village or settlement' See Webster *s v* kraal

Conde de Ficalho (Colloquy xxi) says "It appears that this method of hunting elephants was introduced or brought into general use in Ceylon by the Portuguese, the enclosure, which in India is called *keddah*, receives there the name of *korahl* or *corral*,

a forward railway policy will help to solve the problem A line has been surveyed from Tank to Dealbard and thence up the valley to Lort Sanderman, so connecting with the Zhob and perhaps later to Wana The Gumal Tangi from Murtaza to Khajuri Kach is the apparently obvious route, but would be prohibitively expensive in construction and require much tunnelling Beyond Khajuri Kach via Tanai and Regla Kot to Wana some 23 miles, offers no difficulty The old policy of the raiders working westwards and our retributive expeditions stretching their very temporary tentacles eastwards seems to suggest better lateral communications The broad gauge at Kohat might without undue cost be extended to Thal and thence to Idak via Spinwam From here till further extension proved desirable a motor-road through Razmak, Makin and Dwatoi to link up with that now surveyed to Ladha sounds possible to the looker on Eventually such communications road, rail or both, could continue to Wana, Fort Sandeman and Quetta via Hindu Bagh a strategic line offering great defensive possibilities substituting Razmak, which resembles Ootacamund, and healthy uplands for the deadly fever spots now occupied The very fact of employing the tribesmen on these works with good pay and good engineers tends to pacify the country as well as providing healthy accessible hill stations in place of the proverbially comfortless cantonments which now exist in this part of the Frontier "

A Compromise —A full statement of the policy finally adopted by Government in view of the situation left upon their hands after the Mahsud rebellion was made by the Foreign Secretary, Sir (then Mr) Denys Bray, in the course of a Budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 5th March 1923 He outlined neither a Forward policy nor a Close Border policy Both these terms had, in fact, ceased to be appropriate Circumstances had so changed that neither the one plan nor the other remained within the bounds of reasonable argument

The Foreign Secretary explained that the ingredients of the Frontier problem at the present day are essentially three, namely, the Frontier districts, the neighbouring friendly State of Afghanistan, and the so called Independent Territory, this last being the belt of unsettled mountain country which lies between the borders of British India and India He proceeded specially to show that this belt is, in fact, within India " It is boundary pillars that mark off Waziristan from Afghanistan, it is boundary pillars that include Waziristan in India We are apt to call Waziristan independent territory, and it is only from the point of view of our British districts that these tribes are trans frontier tribes From the point of view of India, from the international point of view that is, they are cis-frontier tribesmen of India If Waziristan and her tribes are India's scourge, they are also India's responsibility—and India's alone That is an international fact that we must never forget "

Sir Denys next referred to the triumph of the Sandeman policy in Baluchistan He pointed out that some people long ago believed that the same policy would prove effective in Waziristan "But what was a practical proposition 20 or 30 years ago is not necessarily so now The task is infinitely more difficult to-day, chiefly because the tribesmen are infinitely better armed, their arms having increased at least tenfold during the last 20 years " Dealing with the Close Border prescription he showed that if one erected a Chinese wall of barbed wire fence along the plain some distance below the hills, "all the time the problem in front of us would be going from bad to worse, with the inevitable increase of arms in the trans border and with that inevitable increase in the economic stringency in this mountainous tract, which would make the tribesmen more and more desperate, more and more thrown back on barbarism A rigid Close Border policy is really a policy of negation, and nothing more We might gain for our districts a momentary respite from raids but we would be leaving behind a legacy of infinitely worse trouble for their descendants "

The settled policy of Government in Waziristan, Sir Denys showed, was the control of that country through a road system, of which about 140 miles would lie in Waziristan itself and one hundred miles along the border of Derajat and the maintenance of some 4,600 khassadars and of some 5,000 irregulars, while at Razmak, 7,000 feet high and overlooking northern Waziristan, there would be an advanced base occupied by a strong garrison of regular troops Razmak he showed to be further from the Durand Line than the old-established posts in the Tochi In the geographical sense, therefore, the policy was, in one signal respect, a backward policy None the less, it was a forward policy in a very real sense, for it was a policy of constructive progress and was a big step forward on the long and laborious road towards the pacification, through civilization, of the most backward and inaccessible, and therefore the most truculent and aggressive tribes on the border Come what may, civilization must be made to penetrate these inaccessible mountains or we must admit that there is no solution to the Waziristan problem, and we must fold our hands while it grows inevitably worse "

The policy thus initiated has proceeded with results according with the highest reasonable expectations and exceeding the most sanguine hopes of most people concerned in its formulation

The roads are policed by the Khassadars, who have, in the main, proved faithful to their trust The open hostility of the Wazir tribesmen to the presence of troops and other agents of Government in their midst, which at the outset they showed by shooting up individuals and small bodies of troops on every opportunity, has faded away, and the people have shown an understanding of the rule of law, and, under the control exercised, a readiness to conform to it In various small but significant ways, methods of civilization have caught the imagination of the people and won their approval Thus, the safety of the roads has encouraged, and is buttressed by, a considerable development of motor-bus traffic The roads, as the King's Highway, are officially held to be sacrosanct, that is no shooting up or other pursuit of personal or tribal feuds is permitted upon them This permits villagers to proceed to and from the plains towns in safety Under the influence of their women, the tribesmen have

khrūt from Sansk *garuda* | But Chinese has also *tau-tiz* '|

Dama (in the sense of 'game of draughts') Konk *dám* — Mal *dam*

Damasco (damask) Konk *damásk* —Mar *dhumás* —Guj *dhumás*, *dumás* —Beng *damás* —Tam, Kan *damásu* — Tul *damása* [1]

Dança (dance) Konk *dáns* (more in use *nách*) —Mal *dánsa*, *dánsu* *Dánsah* to dance

Decreto (decree) Konk *delrét*, vern term *śásan hukum*, *pharman* —Tet *dekretu*

Dedal (thimble) Konk *didál* —Sinh *didálaya*, *didále* —Malayal *tital* Also *thimbala*, *tumbala*, from the English, 'thimble'—Mal *dídal* *didal*, *bídal*, *deidál* —Sund *bídal* —Tet, Gal *dedal*

Degrau (a step) Konk *degrau* (l us), vern term *pāundó*, *sopan* —Tet *degrau*, vern term *héin*

Desconfiar (to distrust). Konk *diskonphyái-závunk* (l us), vern term *dubhāvonk* — Tet *deskonfía*, vern term *téan*

Descontar (to discount) Konk *diskontái-karunk*, vern term *bád divunk* —Tet *deskónta*, vern term *ha sái*

Desgraça (disgrace, mis fortune) Konk *dizgrás*, vern terms *nibhág*, *hál* —Tet *desgrasa*, vern term *óti*

Desmorecer (us for *esmorecer*, in the sense of 'to be discouraged') Mal *desmorecer*, "to be down hearted" (Haex)

[**Despachador** (in the sense of 'some sort of official, probably a customs-official' The ordinary meaning of the word is 'one who is quick in the execution of any work, also a judge or an official of the Court') Anglo-Ind *dispatchadore* [1] "This curious

[1] "Very good silk is produced here (in China) from which they make great store of damasquo cloths in colours Duarte Barbosa, p 382 [Hak Soc ed Dames, Vol II, p 214]

"With six saddle clothes of coloured Damascos" Diogo do Couto, Dec VII in I

[1] ["The 23 I was sent to the Under Dispatchadore, who I found with my *Scrutore* before him I having the *key*, he desired me to open it' *Bouyear's Journal at Cochin China*, in Dalrymple, *Oriental Repertory* (1791-97) I, 77, cit in *Hobson Jobson*

Scrutore is, no doubt, the same as

[illegible] employed by the political officers to take [illegible] punitive action by [illegible] the local tribes, meanwhile enabling them to [illegible] their will to peddlers of [illegible] for dealing with whatever section [illegible] appeared likely.

In the [illegible], after being [illegible] some time, [illegible] direction the [illegible] no descent in force. The [illegible] were [illegible] to raid Peshawar in [illegible] combined air and [illegible] but were [illegible] driven back to their hills [illegible] to report. The Orakzais [illegible] Tirah threatened to descend [illegible] upon Kohat and [illegible] a post in the Upper [illegible] attack Parachinar. [illegible] agents [illegible] in drawing to [illegible] three [illegible] across the border [illegible] air and ground action [illegible] efforts. The Tochi Wazirs [illegible] Dawa Khel but were [illegible] by force. The Mahsuds were [illegible] and punished when they [illegible] in the valley of the Tal [illegible] Zam.

All [illegible] of revolt were suppressed in the same way and the establishment of new forts [illegible] the Peshawar plain, immediately [illegible] the main valleys leading out of Tirah and the construction of roads for their service, now indicate the application of the new frontier policy in that region. The Afridis long refused to assent to these, but being thereby deprived of access to their normal winter grazing grounds on the Khajuri and Aka Khel plain, and prevented from visiting Peshawar, their marketing centre, they came in an accepted peace under the new conditions before the opening of the winter of 1931-32.

It will be seen that the events of the summer of 1930 put the policy to a severe test, and that its successful operation in the emergency was specially assisted by the Royal Air Force. The resultant position appears, then, to be that the control of the tribes, where the policy has already been expressed in road building and in the establishment of suitable garrisons, is effective that the political and military ground organization with which the policy is supported brings about the introduction of the ameliorative influence of civilization, and that the rapidity and success with which the Royal Air Force can operate over the hills, tends to diminish the amount of ground force necessary. On the other hand, the two descents of the Afridis upon the plain and their return to their homes without great loss, despite all that the Royal Air Force and large bodies of troops could do, indicate the capacity for mischief which lies in the hands of the Tirah tribes, and must remain there so long as the Policy is not extended over their highlands.

VI.—AFGHANISTAN.

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire were for long dominated by one main consideration—the relation of Afghanistan to a Russian invasion of India. All other considerations were of secondary importance. For nearly three-quarters of a century the attitude of Great Britain toward successive Amirs has been dictated by this one factor. It was in order to prevent Afghanistan from coming under the influence of Russia that the first Afghan War of 1838 was fought—the most melancholy episode in Indian frontier history. It was because a Russian envoy was received at Kabul whilst the British representative was turned back at Ali Masjid that the Afghan War of 1878 was waged. After that the whole end of British policy toward Afghanistan was to build up a strong independent State, friendly to Britain, which would act as a buffer against Russia and so to order our frontier policy that we should be in a position to move large forces up, if necessary, to support the Afghans in resisting aggression.

Gates to India.

A knowledge of the trans-frontier geography of India brought home to her administrators the conviction that there were only two main gates to India—through Afghanistan, the historic route to India, along which successive invasions have poured, and by way of Seistan. It was the purpose of British policy to close them, and of Russia to endeavour to keep them at any rate half open. To this end, having pushed her trans-Persian railway to Samarkand, Russia thrust a military line from Merv to the Kushkinsky Post, where railway material is collected for its immediate prolongation to Herat. Later, she connected the trans-Siberian railway with the trans-Caucasian system, by the Orenburg-Tashkent line, thus bringing Central Asia into direct touch with her European magazines. Nor has Great Britain been idle. A great military station has been created at Quetta. This is connected with the Indian railway system by lines of railway which climb to the Quetta Plateau by the Bolan Pass and through the Chapper Rift, lines which rank amongst the most picturesque and daring in the world. From Quetta the line has been carried by the Khojak tunnel through the Khwaja Amran Range, until it leads out to the Afghan Border at New Chaman, where it opens on the route to Kandahar. The material is stocked at New Chaman which would enable the line to be carried to Kandahar in sixty days. In view of the same menace the whole of Baluchistan has been brought under British control. Quetta is now one of the great strategical positions of the world, and nothing has been left undone which modern military science can achieve to add to its natural strength. In the opinion of many military authorities it firmly closes the western gate to India, either by way of Kandahar, or by the direct route through Seistan.

faith, they in their turn, adopted the name 'Deus'' (Haex)[1]

Devoção (devotion) Konk *deiosámv*, *deiaspan*, vern terms *bhakti bhakti-bháv* — Tet Gal *deiosã*

In Konkani *deiót* (*adj*) means 'a devout man,' *deiót* (*subst neut*), 'a religious serenade during Lent,' this is spoken of as *devota* in the Portuguese dialect of Goa

Diabo (devil) Konk *dyáb* (I us and only among the Christians) —Malayal *diyab* —? Gar *diabol*, perhaps from the Italian *diavolo*, introduced by the missionaries —Tet *diabu*

Diamante (diamond) Konk *dyamánt*, vern term *vajr* (Sansk) —Sinh *diyamantiya* vern terms *vajraya vadura* (the Elu form) —Tet Gal *diamánti*, vern terms *phátul lala*

Dicionario (a dictionary) Konk *disyonári*, vern terms *los sabdaloś* —Tet *disionári*

[1] The word *deva* or *devta*, used in Konkani and other Indian languages is derived directly from the Sanskrit

Dinheiro (money) Mal. Tet, Gal, *diné*[1]

"Afonso de Albuquerque coined two kinds one he called **dinheiro**, and the other which was equivalent to ten **dinheiros**, he called *soldo*, and

[1] *Dinar* (Achinese), *dinārā* or *jinaara* (Macassar), *dinara*, *jinara*, *jinaara* (Bugi), 'gold coin', are from the Arabic -Pers *dīnar*, which is affiliated to the Lat *denarius* *Amarakośa*, a Sanskrit dictionary of the fifth century, mentions *dīnāra* as a synonym of *nila*, 'a gold coin But there are *dinares* of smaller value "Two *fules* are worth one *dynare*, and twelve *dynares* one *tanga*' (*Tanga* is here used for the *larim*, a coin in use in the Persian Gulf) *Lembranças das Cousas da India* "The *dīnār* in modern Persia is a very small imaginary coin, of which 10,000 make a *tomaum*' *Hobson-Jobson*

[*Fule* is evidently the same as the Ar *jalas*, the name of a copper coin of very small value "The names of the Arabic pieces of money are all taken from the coins of the Lower Roman Empire Thus the copper piece was called *fals* from *follis*, the silver *dirham* from *drachma*, and the gold *dinār* from *denarius*, which, though properly a silver coin, was used generally to denote coins of other metals, as the *denarius aeris* ('copper or bronze denarius'), and the *denarius auri* or *aureus* ('gold denarius') James Prinsep, in *Essays*, etc cit in *Hobson-Jobson*, s v dīnār See also Dalgado *Glossario*, s v *faluz*]

revolted at the idea of the brother seizing power over the corpse of the murdered man His sons, Hayat and Amanullah, were not disposed to waive their heritage Amanullah was at Kabul, controlling the treasury and the arsenal and supported by the Army Nasrullah found it impossible to make head against him and withdrew The new Amir, Amanullah, at once communicated his accession to the Government of India and proclaimed his desire to adhere to the traditional policy of friendship But his difficulties at once commenced, he had to deal with the war party in Afghanistan, he was confronted with the dissatisfaction arising from the manner in which the murderers of Habib ullah had been dealt with, the fanatical element was exasperated by the imprisonment of Nasrullah, and the Army was so incensed that it had to be removed from Kabul and given occupation to divert its thoughts A further element of complexity was introduced by the political situation in India The agitation against the Rowlatt Act was at its height The disturbances in the Punjab and Gujarat had taken place Afghan agents in India, of whom the most prominent was Ghulam Hyder Khan, the Afghan postmaster at Peshawar, flooded Afghanistan with exaggerated accounts of the Indian unrest The result of all this was to convince the Amir that the real solution of his difficulties was to unite all the disturbing elements in a war with India On the 25th April his troops were set in motion and simultaneously a stream of anti-British propaganda commenced to flow from Kabul and open intrigue was started with the Frontier tribes on whom the Afghans placed their chief reliance

Speedy Defeat—The war caught the Army in India in the throes of demobilisation and with a large proportion of the seasoned troops on service abroad Nevertheless the regular Afghan Army was rapidly dealt with Strong British forces moved up the Khyber and seized Dacca Jelalabad was repeatedly bombed from the air and also Kabul Nothing but a shortage of mechanical transport prevented the British forces from seizing Jelalabad In ten days the Afghans were severely defeated On the 14th May they asked for an Armistice With the usual Afghan spirit of haggling, they tried to water down the conditions of the armistice, but as they were met with an uncompromising emphasis of the situation they despatched representatives to a conference at Rawalpindi on the 26th July On the 8th August a Treaty of Peace was signed which is set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp 196-197

Post-War Relations—It will be seen that under this Treaty the way was paved for a fresh engagement six months afterwards During the hot weather of 1920 there were prolonged discussions at Mussoorie between Afghan Representatives and British officials under Sir Henry Dobbs These were private, but it is believed that a complete agreement was reached Certainly after an interchange of Notes which revealed no major point of difference it was agreed that a British Mission should proceed to Kabul to arrange a definite treaty of peace This Mission crossed the Border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was signed.

The main points of the Treaty are set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp 197, 198-199

Afghanistan after the War—Since the War the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good and improving There were painful episodes in 1923 when a murder gang from the tribal territory on the British side of the Frontier committed raids in British India, murdering English people and kidnapping English women and then took refuge in Afganistan In course of time this gang was broken up His Majesty the King of Afghanistan had troubles within his own borders which have made him glad of British help. The main object of his government was to strengthen the resources of the country and to bring it into closer relation with modern methods of administration But Afghanistan is an intensely conservative country and no changes are popular, especially violent was the opposition to a secular form of administration and education The direct result was a formidable rebellion of Mangals and Zadrans in the Southern Provinces, and serious reverses to the regular troops sent against the rebels At one time the position was serious, but the rebels were not sufficiently united to develop their successes, and with the aid of aeroplanes and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was broken Whilst this assistance was appreciated, the whole business gave a serious set-back to the reforms initiated by His Majesty, he had to withdraw almost the whole of his administrative code and to revert to the Mahomedan Law which was previously in force

Bolshevik Penetration—Taking a long view, a much more serious development of the policies of Afghanistan, at the period to which the foregoing notes apply was the penetration of the Bolsheviks These astute propagandists have converted the former Trans-Caspian States of Tsarist Russia into Soviet Republics, where the rule of the Bolsheviks is much more drastic and disruptive than was that of what was called the despotism of the Romanoffs The object of this policy is gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Persia, of China and of Afghanistan In Persia this policy was foiled by the vigour of the Sipar Salah, Reza Khan, since declared Shah In Chinese Turkestan it is pursued with qualified success In Afghanistan it also made certain progress The first step of the Bolsheviks was to extend the Soviet Republics of Tajikistan, Uzbekia and Turkmanistan so as to absorb all Northern Afghanistan This was later, apparently, abandoned for the moment for a more gentle penetration Large subsidies, mostly delivered in kind, were given to Afghanistan Telegraph lines were erected all over the country, roads were constructed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were supplied, whilst an air force with Russian pilots and mechanics was created and was largely developed. In return the Bolsheviks received important trading facilities The whole purpose of this policy was ultimately to make it possible to attack Great Britain in India through an absorbed Afghanistan

It is very doubtful if the Amir and his advisers were deceived by these practices, and whether they did not pursue the simple plan of taking

Dom —Sinh *Don* —Tet , Gal *Dom* [1]

Domingo (Sunday , literally 'the Lord's day') Mal *domingo, dumingo* (Haex), *domingo* (Castro), *míngo, míngu Hári mingo* (lit 'the day Sunday') is 'Sunday ,' vern terms *ahad* (Ar), *hári-ahad Sátu mingo* (lit 'one Sunday') is 'a week ,' vern terms *sátu jema'at* (Ar), *túgoh hari* (lit 'seven days') —Sund , Mad *mingo*, a week —Jav *míngu* (more us *ahad*) *Mingon* (*adj*) relating to Sunday — Day *mingo, mengo* [2]—Jap *domingo, domigo*

Dona (a title given to ladies of quality lady mistress of the house) Sinh *nónā*, a lady, a European woman — Mal *dónia, nona, nónya, nyonya, noña* (=*nonha*), *ñóña* (=*nhonha*), a woman of European or Chinese descent, or a woman married to a European or Chinaman —Ach *nona*, the daughter of a European by a Chinese woman a young lady *Ñoña*, the wife of a European or a Chinaman , a married woman —Sund *nóna*, a young lady , *núnya*, a European or Chinese married woman — Jav *ñóña* —Day *ñoña*, a married woman, specially a European —Mac , Bug *nóna*, a young lady , *nhonha*, a married woman —Batav *ñóña* or *nyónya* —Tet , Gal *dona*

Favre distinguishes between *nóña* and *nóna*, in respect of orthography and etymology, and gives as the meaning of *nóna*, without making mention of its derivation, "an unmarried woman, a damsel, daughter of a person of quality," and indicates the Portuguese *dona* or the Spanish *dueña* as the probable original of *noña*

Dr Heiligers likewise suggests *dueña*

---

[1] "The chiefs of the south and west perpetuate with pride the honorific title of Don, accorded to them by their first European conquerors" Tennent, *Ceylon* [ed 1859, Vol II, p 70]

'At the present time many of the indigenous people have the title of Dom, though it is certain that in the beginning when government was first established this title was given only to the Chiefs for services rendered and as an honorific title, for which they even used to pay a tax" Jose dos Santos Vaquinhas *Timor*, in *Jour Geo Soc Lisb*, 5th ser, p 63

[2] The first syllable is dropped, in order that it may become a dissyllabic word this is in keeping with the genius of the Malayan language family

With every appreciation of the spirit and direction of these changes, friends of His Majesty advised the King to moderate the pace They reminded him that in 1924 far less drastic changes had brought serious trouble in their train In May of that year the "Lame Mullah" raised the standard of rebellion amongst the Gilzai and Mangal clansmen of Khost The Mullahs were openly active against the King and His Majesty was equally frank in his hostility to them Possibly also well-wishers suggested that what was possible in Turkey, after centuries of close contact with the West, and where the ground had been prepared by missionary effort and a long struggle for the emancipation of women, might be less easy in Afghanistan, where there had been no contact with the western world

A change of Kings.—Events moved rapidly in 1929 A notorious north Afghan budmash, Bacha-i-Saqqao, raised the standard of revolt and inflicted severe losses on the Afghan Regular troops, discontented as they were by arrears of pay. Day by day the Afghan representatives in various parts of the world issued messages asserting that the rebels had been destroyed, and a rapid series of pronouncements declared the withdrawal of all the reforms and the establishment of a Council of Provincial Representatives Communications with the outer world were broken King Amanulla and his family fled from Kabul to Kandahar, and then from Kandahar *via* Quetta to Bombay where they took ship to Europe King Amanulla on his arrival at Rome entered into possession of the Afghan Legation, where he remained Bacha-i-Saqqao declared himself King of Afghanistan, and for a few months held his position in Kabul Without money, administrative experience or a disciplined following, his throne was a thorny one and he was harassed by constant attacks The Royal Air Force in India meanwhile went to the rescue of the British Nationals beleaguered in and around Kabul and in a series of brilliant flights evacuated all without the slightest hitch The most formidable of the new king's adversaries were led by General Nadir Khan, a scion of the old ruling house, with a wide knowledge of the world Heavy fighting took place Fortunes varied Nadir Khan almost gave up his chances as finally lost But a band of Waziris from the British side of the border attracted by prospects of loot, joined Nadir and finally seized Kabul in his name and interest Nadir Khan thus became victor and shortly afterwards, at the wish of the Afghans, Bacha-i-Saqqao was executed with other rebels, and when the year closed Nadir Khan was to all seeming in firm possession of the Kingdom He despatched members of his family to the principal Afghan Legations in Europe A Shinwari rising near the exit from the Khyber Pass took place in February 1930, and was repressed with unexpected success and vigour There followed a serious rebellion in Kohidaman, Bacha-i-Saqqao's country This also was promptly quelled And thereafter Nadir Shah has ruled without challenge He has devoted himself to the reorganisation of his Army England was strictly neutral during the successive stages of the revolution, but promised support to Afghanistan to help her maintain internal peace when she had restored it and this promise was fulfilled by the provision of an interest free loan of £200,000 to King Nadir and by the supply of rifles and ammunition to him He has given evidence of his friendliness towards Britain and India He co-operated effectively to prevent tribes on his side of the Frontier joining those on the British side against the Government of India in response to the Congress agitation in the summer of 1930 The trade routes have been re-opened and the new King has again taken up Amanullah's power of reform but in a statesmanlike manner which carries the Mullah's along with him

British Representative—Sir R R Maconochie, K B E, C I E

VII.—TIBET.

Recent British policy in Tibet is really another phase in the long-drawn-out duel between Great Britain and Russia in Central Asia. The earliest efforts to establish communication with that country were not, of course, inspired by this apprehension. When in 1774 Warren Hastings despatched Bogle on a mission to the Tashi-Lama of Shigatse,—the spiritual equal if not superior, of the Dalai Lama of Lhasa—his desire was to establish facilities for trade, to open up friendly relations with a Power which was giving us trouble on the frontier, and gradually to pave the way to a good understanding between the two countries After Warren Hastings' departure from India the subject slept, and the last Englishman to visit Lhasa, until the Younghusband Expedition of 1904, was the unofficial Manning In 1885, under the inspiration of Colman Macaulay, of the Bengal Civil Service, a further attempt was made to get into touch with the Tibetans, but it was abandoned in deference to the opposition of the Chinese, whose suzerainty over Tibet was recognised, and to whose view until the war with Japan, British statesmen were inclined to pay excessive deference But the position on the Tibetan frontier continued to be most unsatisfactory The Tibetans were aggressive and obstructive, and with a view to putting an end to an intolerable situation, a Convention was negotiated between Great Britain and China in 1890 This laid down the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet, it admitted a British protectorate over Sikkim, and paved the way for arrangements for the conduct of trade across the Sikkim-Tibet frontiers These supplementary arrangements provided for the opening of a trade mart at Yatung, on the Tibetan side of the frontier, towhich British subjects should have the right of free access, and where there should be no restrictions on trade The agreement proved useless in practice, because the Tibetans refused to recognise it, and despite their established suzerainty, the Chinese Government were unable to secure respect for it.

the influence of another word having the same sound, *nona* =*anona* (*q v*), not only with respect to phonetics, but equally so with regard to the diminutive sense that the word has acquired, is not impossible

It is pertinent to note that the Malay variants are not in fact successive but synchronous, with difference in meaning, and that *dona* was employed formerly to signify 'a lady, a woman of quality,' and was used by itself without being prefixed to a name [1] In this sense the word is still in vogue in East Africa where it is used of ladies of Portuguese descent [2]

The palatalized forms *nonha* and *nhonha* do not necessarily imply their derivation from, or the influence of, *senhora*, they could have been the result of the evolution of *nona*, as can be seen in the Portuguese *vizinha* from Latin *vicina*, *ponha* from *poniat*, *nenhum* from *nem hum*, *ninho* from *nidum*, with the previous assimilation of *d*

Cf pipinhu (from *pepino*, a cucumber) in the Portuguese dialect of Malacca Moreover, *nonha* (l us) in the Portuguese dialect of Ceylon, and *nhonha* in that of Macau have a diminutive meaning, and are probably diminutive forms

On this account, I do not regard as improbable the derivation from *dona* and the contact of *dona* and *senhora* and their

---

1 'The virtuous Dona beating her breast in sign of great surprise" Fernão Pinto, ch xxxv

"With the letters which His Majesty addressed to you, there goes a list of despatches, which are by his Majesty's command this year to be delivered to some donas, wives of hidalgos, and other persons who have served this State' (1597) *Archivo Port Or*, Fasc 5th p 1491

'This Dona was as yet young in age but a very gentle woman" Diogo do Couto Dec V x 7

2 Dona Title given in East Africa to women of mixed (Portuguese and Negro) origin A C de Paiva Raposo, *Dic da lingua landina*, in *Jour Geo Soc Lisb* 8th ser, p 59

The title of one of Ismail Gracias's publications is *Uma* Dona *Portuguesa na Corte do Grão Mogol* [The *Dona Portuguesa* is Dona Juliana da Costa who played an important rôle in the reign of Aurangzebe s successor, Bahadur Shah She died about 1733 There are references to her, and there is also a portrait of her, in François Valentijn s *Oud en Nieuw Oost Indien* (1724–26)]

was chased to the frontier by Chinese troops, and took up his abode in Darjeeling, whilst Chinese troops overran Tibet

Later Stages

The British Government, acting on the representations of the Government of India, made strong protests to China against this action They pointed out that Great Britain, while disclaiming any desire to interfere with the internal administration of Tibet, could not be indifferent to disturbances in the peace of a country which was a neighbour on intimate terms with other neighbouring States on our frontier, especially with Nepal, and pressed that an effective Tibetan Government be maintained The attitude of the Chinese Government was that no more troops had been sent to Tibet than were necessary for the preservation of order, that China had no intention of converting Tibet into a province, but that being responsible for the good conduct of Tibet, she must be in a position to see that her wishes were respected by the Tibetans Finally, the Chinese remarked that the Dalai Lama was such an impossible person that they had been compelled again to depose him Here the matter might have rested, but for the revolution in China That revolution broke out in Szechuen, and one of the first victims was Chao Erh-feng Cut off from all support from China, surrounded by a hostile and infuriated populace, the Chinese troops in Tibet were in a hopeless case, they surrendered, and sought escape not through China, but through India, by way of Darjeeling and Calcutta The Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa, and in 1913, in the House of Lords on July 28, Lord Morley stated the policy of the British Government in relation to these changes He said the declaration of the President of the Chinese Republic saying that Tibet came within the sphere of Chinese internal administration, and that Tibet was to be regarded as on an equal footing with other provinces of China, was met by a very vigorous protest from the British Government The Chinese Government subsequently accepted the principle that China is to have no right of active intervention in the internal administration of Tibet, and agreed to the constitution of a conference to discuss the relation of the three countries This Convention met at Simla when Sir Henry McMahon, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Mr Ivan Chen, representing China, and Mr Long Chen Shatra, Prime Minister to the Dalai Lama, threshed out these issues Whilst no official pronouncement has been made on the subject, it is understood that a Convention was initialled in June which recognised the complete autonomy of Tibet proper, with the right of China to maintain a Resident at Lhasa with a suitable guard A semi-autonomous zone was to be constituted in Eastern Tibet, in which the Chinese position was to be relatively much stronger But this Convention, it is understood, has not been ratified by the Chinese Government, owing to the difficulty of defining Outer and Inner Tibet, and in 1918 Tibet took the offensive and threw off the last vestiges of Chinese suzerainty When the Chinese province of Szechuan went over to the South, the Central Government at Pekin was unable to finance the frontier forces or to withstand the Tibetan advance, which was directed from Lhasa and appeared to be ably managed. After the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the confines of the Szechuan marshes, hostilities were suspended and an armistice was concluded

From what has gone before, it will be seen that the importance which formerly attached to the political condition of Tibet was much less a local than an external question, and was influenced by our relations with Russia and China rather than with our relations with Tibet Russia having relapsed into a state of considerable confusion, and China having relapsed into a state of absolute confusion these external forces have disappeared, and Tibet no longer looms on the Indian political horizon The veil has been drawn afresh over Lhasa, and affairs in that country pursue an isolated course, with this considerable difference The Dalai Lama is now on terms of the greatest cordiality with the Government of India In 1920 he requested that a British officer should be sent to discuss with him the position in Central Asia brought about by the Revolution in Russia and the collapse of Government in China, and Mr Bell, C M G, I C S, Political Officer in Sikkim, was deputed for this purpose In 1922 telephonic communication between Lhasa and India was established

British Trade Agent, Gyantse and Yatung — Captain A A Russell

VIII —THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

The position on the northern frontier has been considered as if the British line were contiguous with that of Tibet This is not so The real frontier States are Kashmir, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan From Chitral to Gilgit, now the northernmost posts of the Indian Government, to Assam, with the exception of the small wedge between Kashmir and Nepal, where the British district of Kumaon is thrust right up to the confines of Tibet for a distance of nearly fifteen hundred miles there is a narrow strip of native territory between British India and the true frontier The first of these frontier States is Kashmir The characteristics of this State are considered under Indian States (*q v*), it is almost the only important Native State in India with frontier responsibilities and it worthily discharges them through the agency of its efficient Indian State troops—four regiments of infantry and two Mountain Batteries, composed mainly of the Rajput Dogras, who make excellent fighting material One of the most important trade routes with Tibet passes through Kashmir—that through Ladak Then we come to the long narrow strip of Nepal This Gurkha State stands in special relation with the British Government It is for all practical purposes independent, and the British resident at Khatmandu exercises no influence on the internal administration The governing

It is quite possible that the original of the Nicobarese word is, as Man suggests, the English 'elephant'

[In Anglo-Indian speech and writings one meets with the term 'Elephanta' in connection with showers of rain elephantas or elephanta showers Elephanta is, according to Yule, a name given originally by the Portuguese to violent storms occurring at the termination, though some travellers describe them as at the setting-in of the Monsoon [1] Crooke is of the opinion that "the Portuguese took the name from the Hindi *hattiyā*, Sansk *hastā*, the 13th lunar Asterism, connected with *hastin*, an elephant, and hence sometimes called 'the sign of the elephant'" But the Sansk *hasta* means 'a hand,' and this is the name of the Nakshatra because of its supposed resemblance to a hand In Marathi, too, *hasta* means 'a hand,' and the plural form of the word, *hastin*, is used to signify "the thirteenth lunar asterism, designated by a hand" (Molesworth) The thirteenth asterism has nothing to do with an elephant, and yet in popular speech and proverbial sayings, whether in the Deccan or Gujarat, this asterism is associated with the elephant *Padel hathi tar padel bhinti* (Mar), lit 'if the elephant falls, then walls will begin to tumble', which is a way of saying that, if the 'Elephant Nakshatra' should send rain, there will be heavy downpours and houses will collapse, *Hāthyiānim sundh fari khari* (Guj), the trunk of the elephant has verily turned' by which it is intended to convey that torrents of rain have descended from the constellation *Hasta* Etymologically it is not possible to connect the Sansk *hasta*, directly, with *hāthiyó* (Guj) or *hattī* (Mar) These two forms could have come from *hastin*, an animal that uses one of its limbs as a hand, i e, the elephant But the difficulty is to show how the 'Hand Nakshatra came to be trans-

[1] [The Mussoons are rude and boisterous in their departure, as well as in their coming in which two seasons are called Elephant in India, and just before their breaking up, take their farewell for the most part in very rough and huffing weather Oxing [illegible] "Sura" O U P p 83]

Railways to India.

The prospect of linking Europe and Asia by a railway running eastwards through Asia Minor has fascinated many minds for generations The plans suggested have, owing to the British connection with India, always lain in the direction of lines approaching India More than 40 years ago a Select Committee of the House of Commons sat for two years to consider the question of a Euphrates Valley railway The Shah of Persia applied to the British Foreign Office for the investment of British capital in Persian railway construction many years before the end of the nineteenth century A proposal was put forward in 1895 for a line of 1,000 miles from Cairo and Port Said to Koweit, at the head of the Persian Gulf While these projects were in the air, German enterprise stepped in and made a small beginning by constructing the Anatolian railway system Its lines start from Scutari, on the southern shore of the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, and serve the extreme western end of Asia Minor And upon this foundation was based the Turkish concession to Germans to build the Baghdad Railway

Meanwhile, Russia was pushing her railways from various directions into the Central Asian territory running along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan to the borders of Chinese Turkestan The construction of a Trans-Persian railway, connecting India, across Persia with the Russian lines between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea came to the forefront after the conclusion of the historic Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Persia

The Germans pushed forward their Baghdad railway project with a calculating shrewdness arising from their estimate of the value it would possess in their grand aim to overthrow the British Empire The outbreak of the great war and the success of the Germans in inveigling Turkey into it saw the final stages of the construction of the railway pressed forward with passionate energy Thus, before the overthrow of the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor and of the Germans in France the railway was completed and in use from Scutari across Anatolia, over the Taurus Mountains to Aleppo and thence eastward across the Euphrates to a point between Nisibin and Mosul. The Germans had also by that time constructed a line to Baghdad at the eastern end of the route, northwards from Baghdad to a point a considerable distance beyond Samara

The war compelled the British to undertake considerable railway development northward from Basra, the port at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, the broad stream in which the Tigris and Euphrates, after their junction, flow into the head of the Persian Gulf The system consists of a metre-gauge line from Basra *via* Nasarieh, on the Euphrates, thence northwards to Baghdad, the line passing a considerable distance westward to Kut-l-Amara, of historic fame From Baghdad the line runs eastward approximately to the foot of the pass through which the Persian road crosses the frontier of that country. A line branches off in the neighbourhood of Kifri in the direction of Mosul A line also runs westward from Baghdad to Feluja, on the Euphrates With the Turkish Nationalists in control of Anatolia any question of the completion of the through Baghdad line is indefinitely delayed

The Trans-Persian line to join the Russian Caucasian system and the Indian railways first assumed proportions of practical importance in the winter of 1911 Both the Russian and the Indian railway systems were by then well developed up to the point likely to be the termini of a Trans Persian line The Russian system reached Julfa, on the Russo-Persian frontier in the Caucasus During the war this line has been carried thence southward into the region east and south east of Lake Urumia The Indian railway system, on the borderland of India and Persia, was similarly much extended and improved during the war A new agreement which was negotiated between England and Persia specially provided for British assistance in the development of Persian natural resources and particularly for the extension and improvement of Persian roads suitable for motor traffic but the agreement came to naught

There remains the possibility of linking the Russian and Indian railway system by way of Afghanistan The suggestion has often been made in recent years that the Russian line from Merv to Herat, on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, should be linked to the Indian line which proceeds from Quetta to the Afghan border on Chaman The distance between the railway heads is about 250 miles But there have always for strategic reasons been strong military objections to the railway across Afghanistan and after the death of the late Amir Habibullah the Afghan Government flatly opposed any suggestion for carrying the Indian or Russian railway system within their borders What the present Afghan Government think about the matter was not shown up to the time this article was written, but the strange situation in Central Asia and beyond the Indian North-West Frontier does not suggest the early removal of the strategic difficulties The completion of a broad-gauge line extending the Indian railway system through the Khyber Pass to Landi Khana, at its western extremity, opens a prospect of further possible rail connections with Afghanistan

Britain's special interests in regard to Persian communications have hitherto primarily been associated with lines running inland from the Persian Gulf, to supersede the old mule routes Special importance has for many years been attached to schemes for a railway from Mohammerah, at the opening of the Karun Valley, where the Karun River runs into the Shat-el-Arab, just below Basra, northwards into the rich highland country of Western Persia where the valuable West Persian oil wells also lie Britain has long established special relations with the Karun Valley and has a large trade there

attempt to explain the term 'elephanta' by connecting it with the Elephanta Island is new *A Ilha do Elephante*[1] ('The Island of the Elephant'), and not 'Elephanta' (an Anglo-Indian transformation, feminine in form) was the name given by the Portuguese, in the early part of the sixteenth century, to the island which was then known, as it is even to this day, to its inhabitants and those of the surrounding country, as Ghārāpurī or, shortly, Purī This name was given because of the life-size figure of an elephant, hewn from one single mass of trap-rock, which formerly stood in the south of the island, not far from the usual landing-place, and which, to save it from destruction, was removed in 1864-5 to the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, where it can still be seen Dr. Banerjee's explanation appears to us untenable, first of all, because it is not to be presumed that the indigenous people, who to this day cling tenaciously to their own name for the island, viz, Ghārāpurī, and will not make use of the foreign name 'Elephanta,' could have introduced the latter term into their folklore and proverbial sayings Again, the term 'elephanta' was used of the storms that were usual about the termination of the Monsoon in places far away from Bombay or the Island of Elephanta Sir Thomas Roe when at the Moghul Emperor's Court at Ajmere experienced on the 20th August, 1616, "a storme of rayne called the **Oliphant**, vsuall at goeing out of the raynes" (*The Embassy of Sir Thomas Roe*, Hak Soc p 247) And Fryer when sailing near Ceylon (1673) refers to these thunderstorms and definitely connects them with the '**Elephant Constellation**'[1]

Elephanta" *Life in Bombay* (1852), p 194, in *O E D*]

[1] ["This is called *Ilha do Alifante* because in a forest there is found a large alifante of stone, very similar to living specimens, in colour, size, and appearance" D João de Castro, who visited the island in 1538, in *Roteiro de Goa a Dio*]

[1] ["Not to deviate any longer, we are now winding about the *South West* part of *Ceilon*, where we have the *Tail of the* **Elephant** full in our

the term "St. Francisco," alluding, I suppose, to the Saint's Day, either of St Francis of Assisi, the founder of the Franciscans, 4th October, or of St Francis Borgia, the third General of the Jesuits, 10th October" I am inclined to think that the odds are in favour of 'St Francisco' being the Assisian, rather than the Jesuit General, for the earliest religious to come out to India were the Franciscans who were spread all over the East, they were very influential, and their convent in Goa was described by Pyrard (Hak Soc, Vol II p 53) as "the handsomest and richest in the world," and they were indefatigable in promoting everywhere the cult of their great founder They must have helped to create the general belief in the minds of the Portuguese and the Indian Christians that after the feast-day of St Francis of Assisi there were no more 'elephantas' to be feared and the fair season might safely be assumed to have begun Even up to the present day there survives an analogous belief in Goa It is, that the sand-bar, which blocks the mouth of the harbour of Goa from the beginning of the rains, disappears on the feast-day of St Lawrence, the 10th of August, from which date it becomes possible for vessels to enter the port Compare with this the Hindu belief associated with the festival of the *Nārelī Punimā*, which takes place on the 15th day of *Shravan*, usually sometime early in August, viz, that after this date it is safe for ships and boats to put out to sea This popular belief is connected with the appearance in the sky at this time of the star *Agastya* ('Canopus'), named after the great Rishi of this name, one of whose feats was to drink up the ocean because it had offended him I feel perfectly convinced that the Christian legends associating St Francis and St Lawrence with certain weather conditions in Western India are instances of the way in which the Roman Catholic Church has in all ages been ever ready to accept habits, customs, dress, and legends of the people to whom she preached

Name	Appointment	Station
Hungary		
*Mr. J. W. Roger	Consul	Calcutta.
*Mr. F. E. Hooper	Do	Madras
Italy		
Nobile Renato Gallicani d'Agliano Count d'Caramonica	Consul General	Bombay
Signor C. R. Davico (acting)	Do	Do
Cav. Dr. Scarpa (on leave)	Do.	Calcutta
Dr. Alfredo Domenicone (acting)	Do	Do
Signor Gino Pasqualucci	Consul	Aden
Vacant	Do	Calcutta
*Dr. G. B. Sacco	Vice Consul	Aden.
Signor Cav. A. Manzato	Do	Bombay.
Vacant	Do	Calcutta
Vacant	Consular Agent	Akyab
*Signor R. Stuparich (acting)	Do	Karachi
Vacant	Do	Madras
Vacant	Do	Rangoon
Japan		
Mr. S. Sakoh	Consul-General	Calcutta
Mr. M. Hara	Consul	Do
Mr. S. Kurihara (on leave)	Do	Bombay
Mr. U. Sato (in charge)	Do	Do
Mr. S. Kuge (acting) (on leave)	Do	Rangoon
Mr. S. Kano (acting)	Do	Do
Mr. A. Kodaki	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
Latvia		
*Mr. O. Turton	Consul	Bombay
Vacant	Do	Madras
Liberia		
Vacant	Do	Calcutta
Luxemburg		
*Monsieur Alphonse Als	Vice Consul	Bombay
Mexico		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta
Netherlands.		
Mr. Ph. C. Visser	Consul-General	Calcutta
*Mr. W. Meek	Consul	Aden
*Mr. A. J. Stachelin	Do	Bombay
Vacant	Do.	Do
*Mr. A. G. Greenfield (acting)	Do.	Karachi
*Mr. A. D. Charles (on leave)	Do	Madras
Mr. E. P. Roberts (acting)	Do.	Do.
*Mr. A. Verhage	Do.	Rangoon
*Mr. J. J. Oyevaar	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
Nicaragua.		
*Mr. C. H. A. R. Hardcastle	Consul	Bombay.
Vacant	Do.	Calcutta

* Honorary

Glossario, says that he has met with only one reference to this word, and that, dated 1662 [1]]

Empatar (to make equal). Konk *empātár-karunk* (1 us), vern term *bád karunk* or *divunk* —Tet *empáta*, vern term *hatáu*

Emplastro (a plaster) Konk *emprás*, vern term *lêp* — ?Tel *palástaru* — ?Kan *palástar*, probably from the English 'plaster'—Malag *empelastra*

Emprêgo (employment) Konk *emprêg*, vern term *chākrí* —Tet *emprêgu*, vern term *lálon*

Emprestar (to lend). Konk *emprestár-karunk* (1 us), vern term *ušnó divunk* —Mal *impústa* —Tet *emprésta*

Enganar (to cheat) Mal *enganar* (Haex), vern term *tipu*

Engenho (skill, art, also an engine or machine) Mal *inginio*, "a contrivance to raise up something, a pulley" (Haex).—Mol *ingeniyo* [1]

Achinese has *énjin*, from the English 'engine'

Então (*adv*, then) Mal *entaon* (Haex) —Tet *antã*, vern terms *aló*, *bá-sá*

Entendimento (understanding) Mal *entendimento* (Haex)

Entregar (to deliver) Konk *entregár-karunk* (1 us), vern terms *divunk*, *samarpunk* —Mal *entregar* (Haex) — Tet *entréga*, vern terms *sára*, *lólo*

Entrudo (Shrovetide, carnival) Konk *intrúd* — Beng *entrudú* —Tet *entrúdu*

?Enxerto (used in the sense of 'a grafted mango-tree') Konk *isád*, *iśed* —Mar *isád*, *isādá*

Molesworth derives the Marathi word from the

---

[1] [1662 —"And because a big shower was threatening (towards the end of September) which they call an elefante, they begin to moor and secure both the ships" *Apud* Julio Biker, *Colecção de Tratados*, III, p 11]

[1] "There were (in Muscat) orchards, gardens, and palm groves with wells for irrigation from which water was drawn by an **engenho** (contrivance) which made use of bullocks" *Commentarios de Afonso de Albuquerque*, I, ch 24 [In the Hak Soc 's edition Vol I, p 83 "*com engenho de bois*" is rendered 'by means of wooden engines' The translator has confounded the Portuguese *bois* which is the pl of *boi*, 'an ox', with the French *bois*, 'timber or wood']

Name	Appointment	Station
Spain		
Senor Don Luis de Olivares	Consul	Bombay
*Monsieur F Chaise (on leave)	Vice-Consul	Aden
Mons J Commancals (acting)	Do.	Do
*Senor Don A I Correa (acting)	Do	Do
Dr D S Fraser	Do	Bombay
*Dr D D Glover	Do	Calcutta.
*Mr W Young	Do	Karachi
*Mr I Dumontell Lagrave	Do	Madra
*Mr H W Child	Do	Rangoon
Sweden		
Mr J M Kastengren	Consul General	Calcutta
*Mr A E Adams (on leave)	Consul	Aden
*Mr J S Murray, O B E (acting)	Do	Do
*Mr A Moller	Do	Bombay
*Mr G H Lasche	Do	Karachi
*Mr C. W. Wood	Do	Madras
*Mr S A P Hoggloff	Do	Rangoon
*Mr T H Wheeler (on leave)	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
Vacant	Do.	Moulmein
Switzerland		
*Dr H A Sonderegger (acting)	Consul-General	Bombay
*Monsieur M M Stanb	Consul	Calcutta
*Monsieur G I Diiger (acting)	Do.	Madras
United States of America		
Mr Arthur C Frost	Consul-General	Calcutta
Mr C Hurst	Consul	Aden
Mr D C McDonough	Do	Bombay
Mr R. Y Jarvis	Do	Calcutta.
Mr R R Willey	Do	Do
Mr R S McNicoe	Do	Karachi
Mr L J Callanan	Do	Madras
Mr W H. Scott	Do	Rangoon
Mr C K Huston	Vice-Consul	Aden
Mr W W Minor	Do	Bombay
Paul C. Hutton	Do	Do
Mr L R Stuyesant	Do	Calcutta
Mr G Keith	Do	Do
Mr Dorsey G Fisher	Do	Do
Mr R S Hnestis	Do	Do
Mr Lloyd E Riggs	Do	Karachi
Vacant	Do.	Madras
*Mr H W Russell	Do	Do
Mr Leland C Altaffer	Do.	Rangoon
*Dr H B Osborn	Do	Do
Vacant	Consular Agent	Akyab
Vacant	Do.	Bassein.
Vacant	Do	Moulmein
Uruguay.		
*Captain S A Paymaster	Consul	Bombay
*Mr J F Barton (on leave)	Do	Calcutta
*Mr J B Turnbull (acting)	Do	Do
*Mr J B Turnbull	Vice-Consul	Do
Venezuela.		
*Mr F Aldridge	Consul	Calcutta

* Honorary

Escritório (a writing-desk) Guj *iskotarô*, [*iscotri*, *iscutri* —Anglo-Ind *screetore*, *scritoire*, *screwtoire*][1]

["The word (*iscotri* or *iscutri*), though of rare occurrence in good literary Marâthî, may occasionally be heard of used by old-world men and women of the middle classes as a colloquialism" Balcrushna V Wassoodew, in *Indian Antiquary*, Vol XXIX, p 307 Sir Richard Temple (*op cit* p 116) connects the Anglo-Indian names for the desk "with the English auctioneers' word **escritoir** for a fancy writing table (*bureau*), which is perhaps old French for **écritoire**, a horn or other receptacle for ink' The *O E D* mentions several instances of the use of 'scrutoire' in the 17th and 18th centuries, and these not necessarily connected with India *Iskotarô*, *iscotri*, etc, in Guj and Mar, however, are undoubtedly of Portuguese origin, and the entry of the words in these languages can be accounted for by the Portuguese influence in Bombay, Bassein, and Damaun, it being scarcely credible that they could have derived them from English in which 'escritoire' has never been in ordinary use Has the Port *escritório*, in the archaic sense of 'writing-desk' (its present-day acceptation being 'an office-room'), in any way been responsible for the Anglo-Indian terms? Very old writing-desks believed to be of Chinese workmanship are still to be seen in many families in Goa preserved as heirlooms The Portuguese must have had many of these pieces of furniture turned out in their settlements in India and

[1] [1669 —"(Goods imported into Achin) ffrom Siam Tinne, Coppar, China Wares, Rice and Screetores both plaine and lackared, etc"—MS Account of India, by T B, p 158, cit by R C Temple, in *Indian Antiquary*, Vol XXIX, p 116]

["The Seamen, handing a small Scritoire into ye boat, in which were Gold Mohurs and Rupees to ye value of R 2016 11 for account of , the said Scritoire dropt into the Sea, striking on ye Shipp's Side, broke ye Scritoire, and the money dropt out into y Sea" Hedges, *Diary*, Hak Soc, Vol I, p 182]

[1700 —'I have sent a Small Sandal Screwtore for a Pallakeen" *Letter of Capt Nicks* in Hedges, *Diary* Vol II, p cclx]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Esperança (hope) Konk. *esperáms* (l us), vern term *bhavāmsó* —Jap *superansa* (obs)

Esperto (wide awake, smart) Konk *eśpert*, vern terms *huśár*, *śidúk*, *chatur* — Tet *espértu*, vern terms *matéuek*, *badain*

Espingarda (a gun, a rifle) Mal *espingarda* (Haex), *istingarda*, | *istingar* |, vern term *téikul Bedil-espingarda* (Haex), a sort of big gun, a mortar

Espirito (spirit) Sinh *spirituva*, vern terms *átmaya*, *prānaya* —Tet *ispirítu*, vern term *klamar* —Gal *ispirítu*, vern term *mánar*

Espirito Santo (the Holy Ghost) Konk *Sprít Sánt* — Beng *Spiritú Sāntú* —Tam, Tel, Kan *Spíritu Sántu* — Ann *Chúa śi-phiritô*

Espoleta (a percussion cap) Konk *ispilêt* —Tet, Gal *espoleta*

Esponja (a sponge) Konk *espon* —Hindi *ispanj* —Hindust *ispanj*, *isfanj* —Beng *spanj* —Malayal *spoñu* —Tel *spanji* —Kan *spanju* —Ar *espinlh*, *esfinlh*, *isfonlh*, *isfanlh*, *satanlh*, *sitanlh*, *sufankh*

The original word is Greek

Essa (a cenotaph, an empty tomb set up in honour of the dead) Konk *es*, vern term *gar* (not in use among the Christians) —Tet, Gal *esa*

Estado (state, condition) Konk *estád*, vern terms *gat*, *bheś*, *dabāzó* —Mar *istád*, household furniture —? Tel *istuva*, *istuvu*, property —Tet *estádu*, government

Molesworth and Wilson derive *istád* from the Ar *isti'dád* 'capacity, aptitude', but they do not explain why only Marathi should have adopted it

? **Estala** (stable, stall) Sinh *stálaya*, *istálaya*, *istále* — Sund *istal*

Also in the Portuguese dialect of Ceylon, *stella*, *stal* Probably from the Dutch *stal*.

Estante (book-case, a desk) Konk *estánt* —Beng *stāntí* — Tam *stánter*

Esticar (to stretch, to extend) Sinh *istrikaya*, *istirikaya*, *strikaya* (*subst*), flat-iron for smoothing clothes *Istirikayen madinavā*, to run the flat-iron —Mal *istrila*, flat-iron,

The Army Department deals with all army service posts, and also the administration of the Royal Indian Marine and the Royal Air Force in India in so far as questions requiring the orders of the Government of India are concerned. The Army Department Secretariat has no direct relations with commanders of troops or the staffs of formations subordinate to Army Headquarters. It has continuous and intimate relations with Army Headquarters in all administrative matters and is responsible for the administration of Cantonments, the estates of deceased officers and the compilation of the Indian Army List. The Army administration is represented in the Legislature by the Army Member in the Council of State, and by the Army Secretary in the Legislative Assembly.

The Military Council—is composed of the Commander-in-Chief as President, and the following members, namely: The Chief of the General Staff as Vice President, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster General, the Master General of Ordnance, the Air Officer Commanding Royal Air Force, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department and the Financial Adviser Military Finance representing the Finance Department of the Government of India. It is mainly an advisory body constituted for the purpose of assisting the Commander-in-Chief in the performance of his administrative duties. It has no collective responsibility. It meets when convened by the Commander-in-Chief for the consideration of cases of sufficient importance and difficulty to require examination in conference. The heads of the minor independent branches of Army Headquarters and the directors of technical services attend when required.

Military Territorial Areas

Indian Territory is divided in four commands each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief and the Independent District of Burma under a Commander. The details of the organisation are given in the table on the next page and it will be seen that Commands comprise 14 districts, 4 Independent Brigade Areas and 31 Brigades and Brigade Areas. The Northern Command, with its headquarters at Murree, coincides roughly with the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, the Southern Command with headquarters at Poona, coincides roughly with the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and part of the Central Provinces and Rajputana, the Eastern Command, with headquarters at Naini Tal, coincides roughly with the Bengal Presidency and the United Provinces, the Western Command, whose headquarters are at Quetta, covers Sind and Baluchistan.

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of each command is responsible for the command, administration, training and general efficiency of the troops stationed within his area, and also for all internal security arrangements.

Apart from the four commands, the only formation directly controlled by Army Headquarters is the Burma district which, mainly because of its geographical situation, cannot conveniently be included in any of the four command areas. The Aden Independent Brigade which was under the administrative control of the Government of India was transferred to the administrative control of His Majesty's Government from the 1st April 1927.

The distribution of the troops allotted to the commands and districts has been determined by the principle that the striking force must be ready to function in war, commanded and constituted as it is in peace. With this end in view, the Army in India is now regarded as comprising three categories of troops:

(1) Covering Troops,
(2) The Field Army,
(3) Internal Security Troops.

The role of the Covering Force is to deal with minor frontier outbreaks and, in the event of major operations, to form a screen behind which mobilisation can proceed undisturbed. The force consists of approximately 12 infantry brigades with a due proportion of other arms.

The Field Army consists of 4 Divisions and 4 Cavalry Brigades. The Field Army is India's striking force in a major war.

Army Headquarters

The organisation of the Army Headquarters with the Commander-in-Chief as the head, is founded upon four Principal Staff Officers charged with the administration of—

(a) The General Staff Branch,
(b) The Adjutant General's Branch,
(c) The Quartermaster-General's Branch,
(d) The Master-General of Ordnance Branch.

The General Staff Branch deals with military policy, with plans of operations for the defence of India, with the organization and distribution of the army for internal security and external war, the administration of the General Staff in India, the supervision of the training of the military forces for war, their use in war, the organisation and administration of the general staff in India, the education of officers, the supervision of the education of warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the Army in India, and inter-communication services.

The Adjutant-General's Branch deals with all matters appertaining to the raising, organising and maintenance of the military forces in officers and men, the peace distribution of the army, discipline, pay and pensions, martial, military and international law, medical and sanitary matters affecting the Army in India, personal and ceremonial questions, prisoners of war, recruiting, mobilization and demobilization. The Judge Advocate General forms part of the Branch. The Director of Medical Services in India, who was independent before the war, is now included in the Adjutant-General Branch.

The Quartermaster-General's Branch is concerned with the specification, provision, inspection, maintenance and issue of supplies, *i.e.*, foodstuffs, forage, fuel, etc., and is responsible for the following Services:—Transportation, Movements, Quartering, Supply and Transport, Military Farms, Remounts, Veterinary, Garrison and Regimental Institutes. Also for the purchase of grains and of minor supplies not provided in bulk by the authority responsible for production and provision.

The Master General of Ordnance Branch controls the ordnance and clothing factories. It is concerned with the provision, inspection, maintenance and issue of equipment and ordnance stores, clothing, and necessaries and conducts all matter relating to contracts in respect of food-stuffs, &c., and supply in bulk of general stores and materials. The Master General is also responsible for the designs

used in Europe, and which is only employed by tailors and washermen, was not formerly known in India I am of the opinion that the true originals of *istiika* and *istrí* are the Portuguese words *esticar* and *estirar*, which would have been used in the sense of 'running or passing the iron over' [1]

Estivador (one employed in loading and unloading ships) Anglo-Ind *stevedore*

Estopa (oakum) L -Hindust *istap*, *istúb* —[Anglo-Ind *istoop* oakum "A marine term from Port *estopa* (Roebuck)]—Ar *usthubba*

Estribo (stirrup) Konk *estrib* vern term *rikābi* — Tet , Gal , *estríbu*

Estudar (to study) Konk *estudar-karunk* (l us), vern terms *śikunk paṭhunk* —Tet *estúda* , vern terms *hanôin*, *lota*

Estudo (study) Konk *estúd* , vern term *śikap* —Tet *estúdu* , vern term *hanónun*

Evangelho (gospel, evangel) Konk *iānjel* —Kan *eranjelu* — Tet , Gal *eranjélhu*

Hindustani Oriya, Bengali Malay and other languages of the Malay Archipelago have *injil*, from Arabic-Persian [1]

Exame (an examination) Konk *ezám* , vern terms *parīkśá* or *parikhyá*, *zhadtí* — Tet , Gal *ezámi*

Excomunhão (excommunion) Konk *eskomunhámv*, *eskomunyámv* —Tet , Gal *eskomunhã*

Exemplo (example) Konk *ezempl* , vern term *dekh* — Tet , Gal *ezémplu*

Explicar (to explain) Konk *esplikár-karunk* , vern terms *samzāvunk*, *duvālunk*, *arthunk* —Tet *esplíka* , vern terms *haklaken*, *kátak* —Gal *splíka*

F

Fadiga (used in the sense of 'gonorrhoea') Mal *fadiga* (Schuchardt) [The usual meaning of the Port word is 'toil, anguish of mind']

Falca (side-boards of a ship which are removed to take in the cargo) L -Hindust *fālká* —Mal *fālka* (Marre)

---

[1] [Alwis (*The Sinhalese Hand Book*) admits the Portuguese origin but does not mention the source word

[1] ["He then turned to me and said that he had nothing to say in reply to me, as those were all truths in our sacred Anzir (for so they name our blessed Gospel)" *Travels of Fray Sebastien Manrique* (1629–1643), Hak Soc , Vol II, 112 See also *idem*, Vol I, pp 37 and 101]

inspection and supply of guns, carriages, tanks, small arms, machine guns, ammunition, chemical warfare appliances, etc He also deals with questions regarding patents, royalties and inventions

There are other branches of Army Headquarters administered by officers who are not classified as Principal Staff Officers, but are not directly subordinate to any of the four Principal Staff Officers

These are

(1) The Military Secretary, usually a Major-General, who deals with the appointment promotion and retirement of officers holding the King's Commission, the selection of officers for staff appointments, and the appointment of officers to the Army in India Reserve of Officers He is also the Secretary of the Selection Board

(2) The Engineer in-Chief, also a Major-General and head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India He is responsible for Engineer operations and Engineer Services during war and peace, the preparedness for war of the Engineering services The supply of Engineer stores during war and peace The construction and maintenance of all military works and the constructional efficiency, accuracy and economy of all projects and designs

In addition to the above, the Army Headquarters staff includes certain technical advisers, *viz*, the Major-General, Cavalry, the Major-General, Royal Artillery, the Brigadier, Royal Engineers, the Signal Officer in Chief, the Adviser and Secretary Board of Examiners and the Inspector of Physical Training

Regular British Forces in India

The British cavalry and British infantry units of the army in India are units of the British service No individual British service unit is located permanently in India Units of the British Army are detailed for a tour of foreign service, of which the major part is as a rule spent in India In the case of British infantry battalions the system is that one battalion of a regiment is normally on home service while the other is overseas In the case of British cavalry the same arrangement cannot be applied, as one unit only comprises the regiment

In Great Britain, in peace time, units are maintained at an establishment smaller than that required for war In India, the peace establishments exceed the war establishments in view of the fact that reserves of British personnel do not exist, and reinforcements must be obtained from Great Britain

British Cavalry—There are 5 British cavalry regiments in India The establishment of a British cavalry regiment is 27 officers and 571 other ranks

British Infantry—The present number of British infantry battalions in India is 45, each with an establishment of 28 officers and 882 other ranks

In 1921, an important change was made in the composition of a British infantry battalion in India by the inclusion of a proportion of Indian combatant ranks Battalions had always maintained a quota of Indian followers, but up to 1921 the combatant personnel was entirely British In 1921, on the abolition of the Machine Gun Corps, eight machine guns were included in the equipment of a British infantry battalion This number was increased to twelve in 1927 The peace establishment of Indian combatant personnel is fixed at one Indian officer and 230 Indian other ranks The Indian platoon, as it is called, is transferred *en bloc* to another British battalion when the battalion to which it was originally attached proceeds on relief out of India

Royal Artillery—Indians are employed as drivers and artificers in the Royal Horse Artillery and in field and medium batteries, as drivers, gunners and artificers in mountain batteries, and as gunners in heavy batteries

The peace organisation of the artillery at the present day is as follows

Royal Horse Artillery—Comprises four independent batteries Each battery is armed with six 13-pounder guns

Field (Higher and Lower Establishment) Brigades—Six brigades on the higher establishment, each consisting of headquarters and four batteries Three brigades on the lower establishment, each consisting of headquarters and four batteries All brigades excepting the mechanised one consist of two batteries, each armed with six 18 pounder guns, and two batteries each with six 4 5" howitzers or three batteries, each armed with six 18 pounder guns, and one battery with six 4 5" howitzers The mechanised brigade consists of two batteries armed with six 18-pounder guns, and two batteries armed with six 4 5" howitzers

Field (Reinforcement) Brigade—The reinforcement brigade consists of two double batteries, each armed with six 18-pounder guns, and two 4 5" howitzers

The 1st Field Brigade and 2nd Divisional Ammunition Column, Royal Artillery are mechanised Other Royal Artillery units will be mechanised in due course

Ammunition Columns—Two Divisional ammunition columns are maintained for the artillery of the first and second divisions, and one field ammunition column for the covering force brigade on the frontier These are all mechanised

Indian Mountain Brigades—Six brigades, each consisting of headquarters, one British light and three Indian mountain batteries, also one unbrigaded mountain battery and one mountain Artillery Section for Chitral All batteries are armed, with four 3 7" howitzers The armaments of the Frontier posts at Kohat Fort Lockhart, Idak, Wana Thal, Chaman, Hindubagh, Malakand Landi Kotal, Shagai Chakdara and Fort Sandeman are also manned by personnel of Indian Mountain Brigades R A

Medium Brigades—Two brigades, each consisting of one horsedrawn and three tractor drawn batteries Three batteries in each brigade, are armed with 6" howitzers, and one battery with 60-pounder guns

Heavy Brigade—Headquarters and one battery at Bombay, and one battery at Karachi

Anti-Aircraft—One battery, located at Bombay This is armed with eight 3 inch, 20 cwt guns

is a superior landholder under the Portuguese government He paid a small quit-rent, and levied from the cultivators a fixed proportion of the produce "]

Fé (faith) Konk *phé-bhāváth* (us among the Christians) *Bhāváth* is the vernacular synonym for 'faith'—Gal *fé*

Fechar (in the sense of 'to solder') Mal *pijar* —Batt *pijer* —Mac *pijarā*, *pijā* — Bug *pija*

Fecho (the bolt of a rifle) Mal *pichu* —Batt *péchu*

Feira (a fair) Konk *phêr*, vern terms *sánt*, *penth* —Tet, Gal *feira*, vern term *bázar*

[**Feitiço** (sorcery, charm) Konk *phitís*, vern terms *jādū*, *mantar*, also *phitser* from the Port *feiticeiro*, a sorcerer, a wizard, vern terms *ghādi* *jādūkāi* —Anglo-Ind *fetish* [1]

"The word is not Anglo-Indian, but it was at an early date applied by the Portuguese to the magical figures, etc, used by natives in Africa and India, and has thence been adopted into French and English" (*Hobson-Jobson*)]

Feitor (a factor) Konk *pheytôr* —? Anglo-Ind *factor* —Mal *feitór*, *fetor*, *pētór*, | *petúr* | —Sund, Jav *pétor* —Mac *pétorō*

Feitoria (factory) Konk *pheytorí* —? Anglo-Ind *factory*

Yule and Burnell say "Possibly the expressions *Factor Factory*, may have been adopted from the Portuguese *Feitor*, *Feitoria*", | perhaps through the intervention of the Spanish *fator*, *fatoria* |

Feriado (holiday) Konk *pheryád*, vern term *suti* — Tet *feriádu*, vern term *kasala*

Ferreiro (smith) Konk *pherrêr*, vern terms *lohár*,

[1] [1553 —"And as all the nation of this Ethiopia is much given to feitiços (sorceries) in which stands all their trust and faith and to satisfy himself the more surely of the truth about his son the King ordered a feitiço which was used among them (in Congo) This feitiço being tied in a cloth was sent by a slave to one of his women, of whom he had a suspicion" Barros, Dec I, iii, 10]

["As we rowed by the Powder Mills we saw several the Holy Office had branded with the names of Fetisceroes, or Charmers, or in *English*, Wizards released thence to work here" Fryer, *East India*, Hak Soc, Vol II p 24]

[illegible]

Wing Station Commands [illegible]

The Squadrons [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] Headquarters and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but [illegible] permanently [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] than a squadron [illegible] Headquarters comprises the [illegible] other ranks required for the com[illegible] administration of the squadron as a [illegible], it includes the work of repair [illegible] the armament and equipment stores of the squadron.

The number of aeroplanes in a squadron varies with the type of aeroplane with which the squadron is equipped, but speaking generally squadrons on a peace basis have twelve aeroplanes, four in each of three flights. This does not hold good for the twin engined bombing squadrons.

Of the 8 squadrons 4 are equipped with Fairey Fighters and four with Wapitis and they are allotted for distant reconnaissance and bombing duties, of the other four, which are allotted for Army Co-operation duties, two squadrons are equipped with Fairey Fighters and two with Wapitis aircraft.

Squadron Establishment.—The establishment of officers in a squadron consists of seven officers in the Headquarters, and fifteen officers allotted to flying duties. This allows a reserve of one officer for each of the operative flights.

The establishment of other ranks is 123 airmen.

The Aircraft Depot.—The Aircraft Depot [illegible] called as the wholesale [illegible] department of the Royal [illegible] Technical stores are received from [illegible] and in the first instance, [illegible] It is also the main workshop [illegible] of the Force where all [illegible] technical transport repairs, [illegible] of an inventitude are carried [illegible] The Depot is located at Delhi Road, Karachi.

The Aircraft Park.—Relatively to the [illegible] Depot, the Aircraft Park may be described [illegible] establishment intermediate between the squadrons and the Aircraft Depot. It receives stores from the depot and distributes them to the squadron. The Stores held in the Park are, however, usually [illegible] to Peshawar at short notice for [illegible] and the quantities held are kept as low as distance from the depot and local conditions will admit. In war an Aircraft Park [illegible] a mobile formation, though the [illegible] Park in India cannot be made mobile under ordinary conditions. In peace the Aircraft Park is located at Lahore. New aeroplanes received from the United Kingdom are [illegible] there but no major repairs are undertaken. In addition to the above functions [illegible] the whole of the motor transport [illegible] required for the [illegible] vehicles are built or repaired at Aircraft Park. The Heavy Transport [illegible] is administered by this unit.

Composition of Establishments.—The personnel of the Royal Air Force in India consists of officers, warrant officers, non commissioned officers and men in the ranks of the R. A. F. of the United Kingdom, and Indian artificers, Mechanical Transport drivers and followers of the Indian Technical and Followers Corps, R. A. F. in India. The officers are employed on administration, flying and technical duties but all with the exception of officers of the store and medical branches are required to be capable of flying an aeroplane. A proportion of airmen are also trained and employed as pilots for a period of five years, after which period they revert to their technical trades. Apart from these airmen all warrant officers, non commissioned officers and aircraftsmen are employed solely on technical duties. The only other flying personnel who are not officers or airmen pilots are air gunners and a certain percentage of wireless operators.

The warrant officers, non commissioned officers and aircraftsmen are employed at all units. The personnel of the Indian Technical and Followers Corps are employed as follows:—

(a) Technical Section (artificers)	Aircraft Depot Aircraft Park
(b) M. T. Drivers Section	All Units
(c) Followers Section	All Units

The total establishment of the Royal Air Force in India is as follows:—

Officers	256
Airmen	1,953
Indian Officers, other ranks and followers	902
Civilians	378

The Royal Air Force Medical Services.—In India, as in the United Kingdom, the Air Force has a medical service of its own. Flying must still be regarded a

Fivela (shoe-buckle) Konk *phivel* —Tet *fivela, fiela*

[**Flamengo, flamenco, or framengo** (*Phoenicopterus*, the long-necked, long-legged scarlet-feathered bird) English and Anglo-Ind *flamingo*][1]

Flanela (flannel) Konk *phlānel* —Tet, Gal *flanela* — | ? Chin *fáh-lán-jin* |

Fogaça (a cake baked in embers) Anglo-Ind *fogass* (us in S India)

[Yule describes it as being composed of minced radish with chillies, etc, used as a sort of curry, and eaten with rice]

? **Foguete** (in the sense of 'Chinese cracker') Konk *phugatí* —Mar *phaṭkadí* —Hindust *phaṭakhá* —Ass *phaṭaká* —Sindhi *phaṭakô* —Tam, Malayal *paṭṭake* —Tel, Kan, Tul *phaṭoki* [2]

It is used in the same sense in the Portuguese dialects of the East which distinguish it from the *foquete do ar*, 'a rocket', which in Portuguese is simply *foguete*

It appears that the names of the cracker in the Indian languages, with the exception of the one in Konkani, are onomatopoeic (of *phaṭ*, 'a cracking explosive noise'), the cerebralisation of the Konkani name ought not to offer difficulty with regard to its Portuguese derivation Cf *tumor*

Fôlha (in the sense of 'a sheet of paper') Konk, Mar (in Savantvadi) *phôl* —Tul *pulli*

[*Fôlha*, in Port also means 'leaf of a tree or of a book.']

Fonte (in the sense of 'a seton, a sore or ulcer which is the result of cauterisation') Konk *phônt Phontyó*, one who has a discharging sore. *Phontló*, the pus which is discharged, (us fig in the sense of 'filth, impurity') —? Mar *pot, pont, ponth*

[1] ['In this place (Bharoch) in the moist ground we beheld at a distance many Fowls, as big or bigger than Turkies go up and down rather running than flying They told us they were the same which the *Portugals* call *Passaros Flamencos*, from their bright colour" Pietro Della Valle, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol I p 119 *Passaros*=Port *passaros*, birds]

[2] "What threw most of them into confusion were the **foguettes** and fire bombs which the Turks used at the first onrush' João de Barros, Dec IV vii 12

"Discharging some shots and many **foguetes**" Gaspar Correia, I, p 165

"He ordered the governor to make a signal to the armada by discharging three **foguetes**" Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, ix, 1

[Whitworth very briefly describes **Foras** as the name of the tenure on which the lands reclaimed from the sea, or inter-insular channels about the island of Bombay, used to be held before the settlement made by Act No VI of 1851 These lands were reclaimed chiefly by the erection of vellards (see *valado*), and being originally very salt, they were let out at very low rents to induce people to cultivate them In process of time they improved and became valuable, and it was a question much discussed in 1844 whether the foras quit-rent could be raised or not For the way this question was decided, see *Hobson-Jobson s v* Foras-Lands

That philology and the correct derivation of words are not without their influence on legislation is seen in the manner in which this Port term *fôro* was derived and interpreted by an eminent jurist like Sir Michael Westropp, a Chief Justice of Bombay, — an interpretation vitiated by the learned judge's ignorance of the Portuguese language: "*Foras* is derived from the Portuguese word *fora*, (Latin *foras*, from *foris*, a door) signifying *outside* It here indicates the rent or revenue derived from outlying lands The whole island of Bombay fell under that denomination when under Portūguēsē rule, being then a mere outlying dependency of Bassein Subsequently the term *foras* was, for the most part, though perhaps not quite exclusively, limited to the new salt batty ground claimed from the sea, or other waste ground lying outside the fort, native town, and other the more ancient settled and cultivated grounds in the island, or to the quit-rent arising from that new salt batty ground and outlying ground The quit-rent in Governor Aungier's convention called *foras* also bore the still older name of *pensio* (*pensão*, pen-

---

charge may not light on the Comp^{a} only, it seems reasonable that a Gen^{ll} tax or assesment be enordered on the respective Inhabitants over and above the present **foro**, wch is only a kind of quit rent and very inconsid rable Forrest *Selections*, Home Series Vol I, p 51]

in 1921 as a nucleus for expansion into three squadrons on mobilisation, including operations of a direct character.

The department is organised on lines corresponding to the remount service in the United Kingdom. Its composition is as follows: The Remount Directorate at Army Headquarters consisting of one Director and a Deputy Director; 4 Remount officers one attached to each Command Headquarters; 4 Superintendents of Remount Depots; 5 District Remount officers of Large Breeding areas and the Ahmednagar Stud; 16 Assistant Remount officers and 5 Veterinary officers.

Veterinary Services in India—The Veterinary services are responsible for the veterinary care, in peace and war, of animals of British troops, Indian cavalry and artillery, I. A. S. C. units, the remount department (excluding horse breeding operations) etc. The veterinary services include: The establishment of Royal Army Veterinary Corps officers serving on a tour of duty in India and those of the continuous service cadre. The establishment of warrant and non-commissioned officers, India Unattached List and veterinary assistant surgeons of the Indian Army Veterinary Corps.

The Indian Army Veterinary Corps is organised in 12 sections, attached in peace time to Class I veterinary hospitals at certain important stations.

Military Farms Department—This department, which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General consists of two branches:

(i) The military grass farms, which provide fodder for the army.

(ii) The military dairy farms, for the provision of dairy produce for hospitals, troops and families.

Educational Services—The education of the army is under the control of the Army Educational Corps and of Indian officers borne supernumerary to the establishment of units of the Indian Army. The establishment is as follows including training schools:—

British officers	Indian officers	B. O.	I. O.	Civilians
58	62	187	67	287

Terms of service in the Indian army are as follows:—

Cavalry, 7 years' service in army and 8 years in the reserve.

Artillery, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve for gunners and drivers (horse), drivers (mechanical transport) 6 years in army and 9 years in the reserve, and 4 years' service in army for Heavy Artillery personnel.

S. & M. Corps, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve.

Indian Signal Corps, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve.

Infantry and Pioneers (except Gurkhas, the 4th Hazara Pioneers and trans-frontier personnel of the Infantry other than Orakzais), 7 years in army service and 8 years in the reserve.

Gurkhas, Hazara Pioneers and trans-frontier personnel of infantry, 4 years' service in army.

Indian combatant personnel of British infantry 6 years in arms.

Indian Military establishments of the Indian Army Ordnance Corps, 4 years' service in the army.

Animal transport personnel of the Indian Army Service Corps, drivers of mechanical transport and all combatants of the Army Veterinary Corps 6 years' service in army and 6 in the reserve.

All combatants in the Works Corps, 2 years' service in arms.

Bandsmen, musicians trumpeters, drummers, buglers, fifers and pipers, 10 years' service in arms.

Except in the case of those enrolled in the Works and of those who are non-combatants, all school masters, clerks, artificers, armourers, engine drivers, farriers, carpenters, tailors and bootmakers, 10 years' service in army.

The period laid down for service in the army is the minimum and may be extended. Combatants may be enrolled direct into the Reserve, in which case there is no minimum period of service, but no one is allowed to serve in the reserve or in any class of the reserve for a longer period than is permitted by the regulations in force.

Frontier Militia and Levy Corps—These forces are "Civil" troops, *i.e.*, they are administered and paid by the Civil authorities and not by the Army. They are, however, officered by Officers of the Regular Indian Army. These forces were raised for duty on the North West Frontier and at present consist of the following:—Kurram Militia, Tochi Scouts, South Waziristan Scouts, Chitral Scouts, Gilgit Scouts, Zhob militia and the Mekran Levy Corps.

The Auxiliary Force

After the war, the question of universal training for European British subjects came up for consideration, and it was decided that in India, as elsewhere in the Empire, the adoption of compulsory military service would be undesirable. It was recognised, however, that India needed some adequate auxiliary force, if only on a voluntary basis, that could be trained to a fairly definite standard of efficiency, and in the result, an Act to constitute an Auxiliary Force for service in India was passed in 1920. Under this Act membership is limited to European British subjects, and the liability of members for training and service is clearly defined. Military training is graduated according to age, the more extended training being carried out by the younger members, the older members being obliged to fire a musketry course only. It was laid down that military service should be purely local. As the form of service that would be most suitable varies largely according to localities, the local military authorities, acting in consultation with the advisory committee of the Auxiliary Force area, were given the power of adjusting the form of training to suit local conditions.

The Auxiliary Force comprises all branches of the service, cavalry, artillery, engineers, infantry—in which are included railway bat-

Bombay, as a mere outlying dependency of Bassein But the fact generally known that *fôro* was imposed both on the inlying as well as on the outlying ground, and that it was not limited to Bombay but was indifferently applied to Bassein, to Sálsette and to all other parts of that province, ought to have convinced him of the feebleness of his hypothesis" A male tenant who paid the quit-rent was spoken of as the *foreiro*, a female tenant as the *foreira* of the estate, thus, in 1727, D Senhorinha de Souza e Tavora was the *foreira* of the village of Mazagon, and, in 1731 upon her demise, her grandson Martinho da Silveira de Menezes was entered in the records as the *foreiro* of the said village

Another term intimately connected with *fôro* and frequently met with in a study of the old land tenures of Bombay is *aforamento*, which originally denoted the contract by which the grantor made a grant of a holding or estate to be held in possession and enjoyed by the grantee, either in perpetuity or for a specified period upon his paying a certain annual *fôro* or quit-rent In course of time the term came to denote the holding itself rather than the contract of the lease

Forrar (to line, to cover) Konk *phoriar-karunk* —L-Hindust *phaial* (*karná*), to cover the cable —Tet *fóra*

Fôrro (*subst*, lining) Konk *phorr* —Guj *phór* — Sinh *pôru Pôru redda*, cloth used for lining

Forte (*adj*, strong) Konk. *phórt*, vern terms *balí*, *ghatt*, *nibar* —Tet, Gal *fórti*, vern. term *rósak*

Fortuna (fortune) Konk *phurtún*, vern terms *naśib*, *lakto* —Tet, Gal *furtuna*

Fraco (*adj*, weak) Konk *phrák*, *pharák*, vern terms *aśakt* or *askat* —Tet *fráku*, vern term *mámal* —Gal *fraku*

In Konkani, from *phrák* are derived *pharkatáy* or *pharkajáy*, 'weakness *Fraquez* (from Port *fraqueza*, 'weakness') is also used in the same sense

Frade (a friar) Konk *phrád*, *pharád* —Tet *frádi*

In Konkani, *pharád*, as a substantive feminine, denotes

The authorized and actual strength of the Indian State Forces on the 1st July 1931 amounted to—

	Authorized strength	Actual strength
Artillery	1,432	1,426
Cavalry	9,262	8,493
Infantry	28 882	24,589
Camel Corps	466	464
Motor Machine Gun Sections	75	61
Sappers	1,307	1,162
Transport Corps	1,660	1,486
Grand total	43,084	37,681

Officers.

There are two main categories of officers in the Indian Army, those holding the King's Commission and those holding the Viceroy's Commission The latter are all Indians, apart from the Gurkha officers of Gurkha battalions, and have a limited status and power of command, both of which are regulated by the Indian Army Act and the rules made therennder Until recent years Indians were not eligible for King's Commissions, but a limited number can now obtain such commissions, on entry into the Indian Army through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich

King's Commissioned officers for the Indian Army are obtained from two main sources from among the cadets who pass through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and by the transfer to the Indian Army of officers belonging to British units The former is the principal channel of recruitment, the latter being only resorted to when, owing to abnormal wastage or for some other special reason, requirements cannot be completed by means of cadets from Sandhurst A third source is from among University candidates When a cadet has qualified at Sandhurst and has received his commission, he becomes, in the first instance, an officer of the Unattached List, and is posted for a period of one year to a British battalion or regiment in India, where he receives a preliminary training in his military duties At the end of the year, he is posted as a squadron or company officer to a regiment or battalion of the Indian Army Administrative services and departments of the army draw their officers from combatant units, as it has hitherto been regarded as essential that every officer should, in the first instance, receive a thorough grounding in combatant duties, and acquire at first hand an intimate knowledge of the requirements of the combatant arms

The promotion in rank of King's commissioned officers of the Indian Army is regulated by a time-scale up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel but is subject also to certain professional examinations and tests being successfully passed The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel is in normal course attained at 26 years' service, promotion beyond this rank is determined by selection

Indian Officers—One of the most momentous decisions of the Great War, so far as the Indian Army is concerned, was that which rendered Indians eligible to hold the King's commission in the army King's commissions are obtainable by Indian gentlemen in three ways (1) By qualifying as a cadet through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst or the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich Examinations are held twice a year in India for the selection of suitable candidates for admission (2) By the selection of specially capable and deserving Indian officers or non-commissioned officers of Indian regiments promoted from the ranks or those appointed direct as jemadar These receive their commissions after training at the Royal Military College or Academy as Cadets and qualifying in the usual way (3) By the bestowal of honorary King's commissions on Indian officers who have rendered distinguished service, but whose age and lack of education precinde their being granted the full King s commission The first two avenues of selection mentioned afford full opportunity to the Indian of satisfying a military ambition and of enjoying a military career on terms of absolute equality with the British officer, who, as a general rule, also enters the army by qualifying at Sandhurst or Woolwich Ten vacancies at Sandhurst and three at Woolwich are reserved annually for Indian cadets

A further measure adopted by the Government was the establishment of the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun, a Government institution for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for the King's commission in the army through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst or the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich The arrangements so far made enable a maximum of 70 boys to be in residence at the college at any one time, and the normal course of education is planned to occupy six years In February 1923, it was decided that eight units of the Indian Army should be completely Indianized The units selected for Indianization were 7th Light Cavalry, 16th Light Cavalry 2nd Bn, Madras Pioneers, 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment, 5th Royal Battalion, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, 1/7th Rajput Regiment (Q V O L I), 1/14th Punjab Regiment, 2/1st Punjab Regiment

Training Institutions.

The following institutions exist in India for the higher training of military personnel and for the education of instructors for units —

- Staff College, Quetta
- Senior Officers' School, Belgaum
- School of Artillery, Kakul
- Equitation School, Saugor
- Small Arms Schools (India), at Pachmarhi and Ahmednagar
- Army School of Physical Training, Ambala
- Army Signal School, Poona
- Royal Tank Corps School, Ahmednagar
- Army School of Education, Belgaum
- Army School of Cookery, Poona
- Army Veterinary Schools, Ambala and Poona
- Indian Army Service Corps Training Establishment, Rawalpindi
- Indian Army Ordnance Corps School of Instruction, Kirkee

Funil (a funnel) Konk *phunel*, vern term *turbāni* (l us) —L-Hindust *phannel*, *fannel* —Beng. *phunnel* — Sinh *punilaya*, vern term *kemiya* —Kan *phannále*, vern term *lálike* —Tet, Gal *funíl*, vern term *kakún mátan*

Fusta (a foist, a pinnace) Mal *fusta* [1]

[The English 'foist' is not derived, as one might have supposed, from the Port word which one meets with so frequently in the Portuguese chroniclers, but, according to the *O E D*, from O Fr *fuste* adapted from the It *fusta*, fem, originally a log, piece of timber, from Lat *fustis*, 'a cudgel' The earliest mention of the word is by Caxton in *Paris and Venus* (1485)]

[1] 'They build other small boats for rowing, like *bargantins* or fustas" "Duarte Barbosa *Livro*, p 353 [Hak Soc, Vol II, p 108 "The *atalayas* (*q v*) were shore boats often used for patrolling the fustas made longer voyages, and were employed in the attack from Gujarāt on Lourenco D Almeida's ships at Chaul" Longworth Dames, *Barbosa*, Vol II, p 236 *Bargantins* were light rowing boats, drawing little water and suitable for coast work they had no resemblance to the modern brigantine]

? **Fuzil** (a steel with which to strike fire) Mal, Ach, Batt, Sund, Low-Jav, Mad, Bal *bedíl* —Day *badil* —Mac *bádili* —Bug *bálili*

Dr Heyligers says that the interchange of *e* and *u* is frequent, and that *f* changing into *p*, the latter would easily be transformed into *b*, resulting in the form *bezil* or *besil*, the corruption of which would be *bedíl*

G

Gage (*arch*, gift over and above wages, bye-profits, pledges) Mal *gade*, pledge, *gáji*, stipend *Gádei*, *gádeikan*, to pawn —Ach, Sund, Jav, Mac, Bug *gáji*, stipend [1]

? **Gago** (*adj*, stammering, us also as a substantive) Konk *gag* (*subst*), stammer,

[1] "Two thousand cruzados on account of their salaries and gagens (perquisites)" Bocarro, p 490 [Cruzado was a Portuguese piece of money so called because of the cross (*cruz*) on it, and worth about two shillings and a half]

[1] "The salaries, gages, and other interests of these as well as of the Fortresses were not only sufficient but even superfluous" Faria y Sousa *Asia Portuguesa*, III, p 578 [

Pioneer regiments and Sappers and Miners, and done their duty well in every campaign in which they have been engaged

During the war the Victoria Cross was awarded for conspicuous gallantry to 2 Indian officers, 4 non commissioned officers and 6 other ranks of the Indian Army

The Military Cross was awarded to 96 Indian Officers for distinguished service rendered during the Great War and to 3 Indian Officers for service in Waziristan

A large number of Indian Officers and men were also granted Foreign decorations

Summary of India's Effort in the War—In a despatch by the Commander-in Chief published in July, 1919, the whole operations of the Indian Army during the war are reviewed His Excellency gives in it the following figures showing the extent of India's contribution in terms of men On the outbreak of war, the combatant strength of the Indian Army, including reservists, was 194,000 Indian ranks, enlistments during the war for all branches of the service amounted to 791,000, making a total combatant contribution of 985,000 Of this number, 552,000 were sent overseas As regards non-combatants, the pre-war strength was 45,000, an additional 427,000 were enrolled during the war and 391,000 were sent over seas The total contribution of Indian personnel has thus been 1,457,000, of whom 943,000 have served overseas Casualties amounted to 106,594, which include 36,696 deaths from all causes The number of animals sent overseas was 175,000 *

Effectives, 1930

—	Officers with King's Commissions	British other ranks	Indian Officers with Viceroy's Commissions	Indian other ranks	Clerks and other civilians	Followers	Indian reservists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Combatant Services (Includes Cavalry, Artillery Engineers, Pioneers, Infantry, Signal Service and Tank Corps)	4,110	56,199	3,342	1,27,846	(a)	19,790	35,245
II Staff (Inclusive of personnel of Administrative Services)	576	461	13	130	1,399	544	
III Training Establishments (inclusive of personnel of Departmental Corps)	116	161	14	111	67	358	
IV Educational Establishments	60	159	615	57	301	390	
V Indian Army Service Corps (*Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in items I, II, and III*)	427	860	292	14,249	1,326	6,021	5,002
VI Indian Army Ordnance Corps (*Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II*)	70	594	6	1,629	591	194	
VII Medical Services (*Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II*)	932	870	760	4,250		4,892	4,200
VIII Veterinary Services (*Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II*)	40	4	82	568	46	90	222
IX Remount Services (*Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II*)	34	22	28	195	47	3,157	
X Miscellaneous Establishments (inclusive of Military Accounts Department)	309	188	135	620	5,770	1,592	169
XI Auxiliary and Territorial Forces (Permanent Establishments)	160	409			12	5	
Total	6,841	59,928	4,723	1,49,655	9,859	37,943	4,540

(a) Included in column 7

* For a record of the services of the Indian Army in the War see "The Indian Year Book" of 1920 p 152, *et seq*

have *gág* ('stammer'), with some derivatives of the word, all in common use, and even more current than the vernacular terms Onomatopoeia is improbable in the case, because onomatopoeic words of this kind are, as a rule, common to Konkani and Marathi Might it have been imported from Portuguese or, rather, from Malay through the intervention of Portuguese ?

It is useful to note that in the Portuguese spoken in Goa the word *cacoethe* is used in the sense of 'stammering' This term does not appear in the *Diccionario Contemporaneo*, nor in the dictionary of Cândido de Figueiredo, but it is mentioned by old lexicographers, like Morais, who says "Cacoethe (from Lat *cacoethes*, from Gk *kakos* 'bad' and *êthos* 'custom') V *Cacheria* Bad bodily habit, like twisting the body, or similar movements or ugly gesticulations An evil habit "[1]

[1] "Cacoete——Although this term may appear more scientific than common place, yet we have many times heard it, in the province of Minho (Portugal), used by persons who are illiterate" Cardinal Saraiva, IX, p 21

Galão (gold-lace) Konk *gālámv*, vern term *zarpāṭí* — Tel, *galan* —Tet, Gal *galã*

Galé (galley) Mal *galey*, *qalay* —Bug *gále* [1]

Can they have come from the Dutch *galei* ?

Galeão (galleon) Mal *galyún*, | *galiong* | —Ar *galion* [2]

Galeota ("a small galley with one mast and with 15 or 20 benches a side, and one oar to each bench") Anglo-Ind *gallevat* —Ar *galitha* [3]

Fr José de Moura says that *galiun* and *galiuta* are Turkish words

[Sir J Campbell (*Bombay Gazetteer*, XIII, 417) states that *galbat*, a form of *gallevat*, was in use in Bombay to denote large foreign vessels, such as

According to Marsden, *gagu*, in Malay, is the name of a small fish

[1] "An armada of three hundred sail, in which there were galés, *lancharas* (*q v*), *bantins*" Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, v, 1

Bantim (pl *bantins*) is a brigantine or a brig, the word is derived from the Malay *banting*, a two masted trading vessel See *Glossario*

[2] "He gave a Galeão with plenty of munitions" Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, viii, 5

[3] "He chartered a beautiful Galeota" Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, iii, 9

goose —Malag *gisa*, vern term, *voiombe* [1]

"*Angsa* and *gangsa* are the usual words, in the whole of the Archipelago, for goose, and they are evidently from the Sanskrit *hansa*" Rigg

? **Garça** (heron) Kamb *cărsa*, *crâsa* —Siam *kra-sá*, *ka-sá*

Kambojan and Siamese have no *g* Cf Kambojan *casêt* = Fr *gazette*, Siam *khru* = Sansk *guru* *khun* = Sansk *gun*

It appears that *cărsa*, *krasá* are corruptions of *gansa*, which is met with in the Malayo-Polynesian languages Moura gives 'crane' as the meaning of *carsa*

Garfo (a fork) Konk *gárph* (more us *kāṇṭó*, lit 'a thorn') —Sinh *gárpuva*, *gáippuva*, *qeipuva*, *gáiuppuva* — Malayal *káipu* (us in Cochin) —Mal *gáifu*, *gárpu*, | *kárpu* | —Sund *gáipu*

[**Garopo** (a kind of sailing vessel from Malasia) Anglo-Ind *grab* [2]

The Portuguese word is from the Malay *gorap*, which, in its turn, is the Ar *ghurāb*, 'a crow', 'a raven' The Marathi *gurāb*, a sailing vessel, also owes its origin to the very same Ar *ghurāb*]

Gasto (expense) Konk *gást* (l us), vern terms *khaich*, *vech* More in use is *gāstár-karunk*, 'to spend', concurrently with the vern *kharchunk*, *sārunk*, 'to spend' —Sinh *gástuva*, honorarium, gratuity

Gávea (top sail) Guj , L-Hindust *gāví* —Mal *gávei* — Ar *qabia* [1]

---

[1] "Peacocks, ganços, ducks, and all domestic fowls" Lucena, Bk X, ch 18

[2] [1552 "The fleet consisted of twenty four *lancharas* And six of these were very big, these we call in their language **garopos**" Castanheda, *Historia*, III, ch 151, cit in *Glossario*]

["It was found to be the fleet of Achem, of a hundred and more three masted galleys and fifty **gurabos**" Antonio Bocarro, Dec XIII, p 412]

["On appearance of the *Desy's* **Grob** they (Seva Gi's men) retreated again" Fryer, *East India*, Hak Soc , II, p 6]

["An old *English* Master of a **Grab**, or small Vessel, *George Toach*, has frequently reported this Story to me" Ovington, 4 *Voyage to Surat* (O U P), 1929, p 158]

[1] "They used to take many fire spears and powder pots which they used to place on the **gaveas**" Gaspar Correia I, p 512

THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

Since 1903 a squadron of the Royal Navy, known as the East Indies Squadron, has been maintained in Indian waters It has naturally varied in strength from time to time, and of late years in particular there have been several changes in its composition, the most recent being in the direction of strengthening it, owing to the disappearance of strength in the other squadrons of the Eastern Fleet In 1903 the squadron consisted of one second class and three smaller cruisers and four sloops or gunboats In 1906, when the policy of withdrawal from Eastern waters was inaugurated, it consisted of two second class and two third class cruisers, and remained at this strength until 1910 when one second class cruiser was withdrawn and two smaller vessels substituted and three cruisers were lent from the Mediterranean to assist in the suppression of the arms traffic in the Gulf By 1913 the position of the East Indies squadron had considerably improved The battleship Swiftsure had taken the place of the second class cruiser which had been flagship, and a modern second class cruiser replaced the Perseus

The Squadron in 1931—The composition of the Squadron (Fourth Cruiser Squadron) is as follows —

"Effingham" (Flag), Cruiser 9,770 tons, "Emerald," Cruiser, 7,550 tons, "Enterprise," Cruiser 7 550 Sloops "Folkestone," "Hastings," "Fowey," "Shore Ram and "Bideford," Special Service vessel "Triad" (Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf) Survey Ship "Ormonde"

The proportion of contributions from the overseas Dominions towards naval expenditure is shown in the following table issued with the last Navy Estimates that gave details —

Received from	Nature of Service	Total
		£
India	Maintenance of His Majesty's Ships in Indian Waters .	100,000
	Indian Troop Service (on account of work performed by the Admiralty) .	3,400
	Repayment on account of services rendered by His Majesty's Ships engaged in the suppression of the Arms Traffic in the Persian Gulf	64,000
Australian Commonwealth Dominion of Canada	Contributions on account of liability for Retired Pay of Officers and Pensions of Men lent from the Royal Navy	10,800
Australian Commonwealth	Survey of the N W Coast of Australia	7,500
Do	Maintenance of an Australasian Squadron and of a branch of the Royal Navy Reserve	41,600
Dominion of New Zealand	Maintenance of an Australasian Squadron and of the Imperial Navy generally, also of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve .	100,000
Union of South Africa	General maintenance of the Navy .	85,000
Newfoundland	Maintenance of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve	3,000
	Total .	415,800

India's Marine Expenditure

Since 1869 India has paid a contribution of varying amounts to the Imperial Government in consideration of services performed by the Royal Navy Under existing arrangements which date from 1896-7, the subsidy of £100,000 a year is paid for the upkeep of certain ships of the East India Squadron, which may not be employed beyond prescribed limits, except with the consent of the Government of India The expenditure amounts to nearly £400,000 annually

The question of a new distribution of the burden of the cost of Imperial Naval defence was discussed at the Imperial Conference in London in October—November 1926 The matter appeared to be one on which the delegates could form no new decision without further consultations in their respective capitals and no resolution was passed

The Royal Indian Marine has been reorganised so as to form the nucleus of an Indian Navy The R I M Ship "Dalhousie" has been reconditioned for use as a Depot Ship Three of the R I M Ships have been reconditioned for use as sloops of war in the P I M A fourth sloop for the re organised service is under construction in England

—Tet *jentiu* —Gal. *jentiu, sentiu*

The word 'gentoo' is used at the present time only in Madras of the Telugu-speaking Hindus, and of their language But formerly it had a very wide meaning, the first digest of Indian legislation, which was compiled under the orders of Warren Hastings and published in 1773, has the title *A Code of Gentoo Law*

[According to Yule, the reason why the term became thus specifically applied to the Telugu people is probably because, when the Portuguese arrived, the Telugu monarchy of Vijayanagara was dominant over a great part of the Peninsula The officials were chiefly of Telugu race, and thus the people of this race, as the most important section of the Hindus, were *par excellence* the 'Gentiles' and their language the 'Gentile language' This appears to be a very plausible view, because of the intimate political and commercial relations that existed between the Portuguese in Goa and the Vijayanagar sovereigns

Yule is led to believe that the English form 'Gentoo' did not come into general use till late in the 17th century, whilst Longworth Dames (Intro *Duarte Barbosa*, p lxiii) is of the opinion that in the 18th century 'Gentoo' was limited in its meaning to some of the lower castes in South India

From *gentio*, the Portuguese formed *gentilico*[1] (*subst masc*) with the meaning 'language of the Hindus' The word is used in the phrase *em gentilico* ('in the Hindu or vernacular language')]

Geração (generation) Konk *jerasámv*, vern terms *pīndhá, pilgí* —Tet, Gal *jerasã*.

Gergelim (the seed of *Sesamum indicum*) Mar, Hindust *jinjalí* (trade name, according to *Hobson-Jobson*), vern terms *til, tíl* —Anglo-Ind *gingeli, gingelly*[2]

The word is of Arabic origin

---

[1] ["I had some notices published in Gentilico " *Apud* Julio Biker, *Collecção de Tratados*, viii, p 174, in *Glossario*]

[2] "They make much use of gergelin oil" Duarte Barbosa [Hak Soc, ed L Dames, Vol 1 p 13]

"Full of rice, oil, and jerzilim" Bocarro, Dec XIII, p 478

they introduced it into India, and just as subsequently the word *banana* made its way into India, so likewise did *goiaba* or *goiava* But have *banana* and *goiaba*, as a matter of fact, been introduced from Portuguese into Anglo-India and Indo-French? It appears that the Tamil *goyá* and the Telugu *gōvā* are for 'Goa' [An exact parallel of the Tam and Tel names is found in one of the Bengali names of the fruit *góaāchiphal*, which obviously means 'fruit from Goa'] See *pera* and *banana*[1]

[The guava tree is a native of South America now naturalised and largely cultivated throughout India It was, in all probability, introduced into this country by the Portuguese]

Gola (collar of a coat). Konk *gól*, vern term *galó* — Tam *golla*

Goma (gum) Konk *góm*, vern terms *bôl*, *chík* —Tet *goma* —Jap *gomu* (perhaps from English) *Arabíya gomu*, gum Arabic

Gorgoleta ("an earthen and narrow-mouthed vessel, out of which the water runs and gurgles") Konk *gurgulét*, vern term *kuzó* —Sinh *gurulétuva* —Anglo-Ind *goglet*, *guglet* —Mal *gargalét* *bargalét* —Mac Bug *guléta* — Tet *gorgoleta*, ? *gargó*, vern term *dardón* —Gal *gorgoleta*[1]

[The Portuguese word is itself derived from *gorga*, an archaic term, meaning 'throat' and the pitcher perhaps gets its name from the gurgling sound made in the throat when the water poured out of it into the mouth is drunk, as Indians do, without touching the spout with their lips Linschoten (Hak Soc, Vol I, p 207) and

---

[1] Some of the Indian languages give the guava the name '*jambo*'

[The Port form *goiaba* is derived from *guayaba* by which name the fruit was known in Brazil and from where it was introduced into India The name *pera* ('pear'), which the Portuguese first gave it because of its resemblance to that fruit, has its counterpart in the Hindustani name for the guava *āmrūd* (Pers), which means 'a pear' In Gujarat the fruit is also called *jam*, and *jāmrūd*, the latter, perhaps, a combination of *jam* and *amrūd*]

[1] "Because we threw among them many pots and gorgoletas containing powder" João Ribeiro *Fatalidade historica*, Bk II, ch 25

Agriculture.

As crops depend on the existence of plant food and moisture in the soil, so the character of the agriculture of a country depends largely on its soil and climate It is true that geographical situation, the character of the people and other considerations have their influence which is not inconsiderable, but the limitations imposed by the nature of the soil and above all by the climate tend to the production of a certain class of agriculture under a certain given set of conditions

The climate of India, while varying to some extent in degree, in most respects is remarkably similar in character throughout the country The main factors in common are the monsoon, the dry winter and early summer months, and the intense heat from March till October. These have the effect of dividing the year into two agricultural seasons, the *Kharif* or Monsoon and the *Rabi* or Winter Season each bearing its own distinctive crops Between early June and October abundant rains fall over the greater part of the continent while the winter months are generally dry, although North-Western India benefits from showers in December and January The south of the Peninsula, and especially the Madras Presidency, however, is more truly tropical especially in the south, and depends mainly on the N E monsoon, here the two crop seasons can hardly be said to exist The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year, which is of considerable importance to agriculture, is none too favourable, but is not quite so bad as is often represented The rainfall is greatest at what would otherwise be the hottest time of the year, *viz*, mid-summer, and when it is most needed It should be remembered that in a hot country intermittent showers are practically valueless as evaporation is very rapid Heavy rainfall concentrated in a limited period, though it has its drawbacks and demands a special system of agriculture, has many advantages in hot countries

Soils —Four main soil types can be recognised in India, *viz*, (1) the Red soils derived from rocks of the Archean system which characterise Madras, Mysore and the South-East of Bombay and extend through the East of Hyderabad and the Central Provinces to Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the South of Bengal (2) The black cotton or *regur* soils which overlie the Deccan trap and cover the greater part of Bombay, Berar and the Western parts of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad with extensions into Central India and Bundelkhand The Madras *regur* soils though less typical are also important (3) The great alluvial plains, agriculturally the most important tract in India as well as the most extensive, mainly the Indo Gangetic Plain embracing Sind, northern Rajputana, most of the Punjab, the plains of the United Provinces, most of Bihar and Bengal and half of Assam (4) The laterite soils which form a belt round the Peninsula and extend through East Bengal into Assam and Burmah

The great alluvial plains are characterised by ease of cultivation and rapid response to irrigation and manuring, broadly speaking there are few soils in the world more suited to intensive agriculture so long as the water supply is assured The other soils are less tractable and call for greater skill in management and are less adapted to small holdings, of these the *regur* soils are the most valuable

Agricultural Capital and Equipment — India is a country of small holdings and the commonest type is that which can be cultivated with one pair of bullocks under local conditions Large holdings are practically unknown, and are mainly confined to the planting industries Farming is carried on with a minimum of capital, there being practically no outlay on fencing buildings, or implements Many causes militate against the accumulation of capital and agricultural indebtedness is heavy and the interest on loans high Great progress has been made by the co-operative credit movement during the last twenty years There are now 73,000 Agricultural Credit Societies in British India with some 2,400,000 members and a working capital exceeding 26½ crores of rupees Not only have these societies brought cheaper credit to the cultivator but they have striven to inculcate the lesson that cheap credit is only valuable if applied to productive purposes and have encouraged thrift

Equipment —Practically all cultivation is done by bullocks and the capacity of these as draught animals varies from district to district as well as depending on the cultivator's individual circumstances The best types in common use are capable of handling what would be considered as light single horse implements in Europe In those tracts where irrigation is from wells, bullocks are also used for drawing water, they also drive the sugarcane crusher and tread out the grain at harvest His implements being few, a cultivator's bullocks form by far the most important item of his movable property

Implements are made of wood although ploughs are usually tipped with iron points, and there is a great similarity in their shape and general design The introduction of iron ploughs has made much progress in the last few years and many hundred thousands are now in use The levelling beam is used throughout the greater part of the country in preference to the harrow and roller, and throughout Northern India the plough and the levelling beam are the only implements possessed by the ordinary cultivator

On black cotton soils the commonest implement is the *bakhar*, a simple form of broad shape plough Seed drills and drill hoes are in use in parts of Bombay and Madras but throughout the greater part of the country the seed is either broadcasted or ploughed in Hand implements consist of various sizes of hoes, the best known of which are the *kodal* or spade with a blade set at an angle towards the labourer who does not use his feet in digging, and the *khurpi* or small hand hoe Of harvesting machinery there is none, grain is separated either by treading out with oxen or beating out by hand, and winnowing by the agency of the wind Simple reapers and winnowers are slowly coming into use in the wheat tracts The larger iron ploughs are now a familiar sight in certain black soil areas and the use of other improved implements is growing

Granada ('grenade, bomb') Konk *garnál, garnêl* —Mar , Hindust *garnál* —Tul *garnalu*[1]

? **Granadeiro** (grenadier) Hindust *garandíl* —Tel *garandílu*[2]

? **Grande** (big) Pid-Engl *galanti, ka-lan-ti*

It appears more probable that the source is Portuguese rather than English (from 'grand') The change from *r* to *l* and from *d* to *t* is normal

Grão (grain) Konk *grámv* (weight) —Anglo-Ind *gram*, the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*, Linn [3]

["This word (gram) is properly the Portuguese *grão*, *i e* 'grain', but it has been specially appropriated to that kind of vetch (*Cicer arietinum*, L) which is the most general grain- (rather pulse-) food of horses all over India, called in Hindustani *chanā*" *Hobson-Jobson* The Portuguese formerly called the above vetch *grão de cavalo* ('vetch for horses') and not merely *grão*, it is smaller than the kind grown in the Iberic Peninsula At the time when the Portuguese took Goa they found that *mungo*, the Hindust *mung* (*Phaseolus mungo*), was used there as horse-feed]

Graxa (blacking for boots) Konk *graś* —Tet *gracha*

Grosso (big, thick) Mal *grosso*, dense, thick (Haex)

Grude (glue) Konk *gurûd*, vern terms *pánk, chikatvan*, *khal* —Tet *grúdi*, vern terms *reten, dámer*

Guarda (guard) Konk *guvárd* —Mar *gārdí, gāddí Gārdāi*, "insurrectionary tumult amongst foot-soldiers, and hence tumult, confusion, uproar, more generally" (Molesworth) —Guj *gārdí, gaddí* —Hindust *gārad* —Khas *garod, karod* —

---

[1] "For only in this (company of grenadiers) consists our defence, and in the awe they inspire in them, the dread these barbarians have of the new granadas being something extraordinary" (1728) *O Chronistade Tissuary*, I, p 52

[2] "But, more than in any other part, in this province (of Bassein and Damaun) there is the need of a company of granadeiros, which ought never to withdraw from here except in case of necessity" *Ibid*

[3] ["These serais are generally noble monuments of individual bounty, and were in ancient times liberally endowed and furnished supplies of grain, mill to the traveller" Heber, Narrative, (1828), p 303]

[illegible] a special de[illegible] available [illegible] are low [illegible] quality are [illegible] in Northern India [illegible] of the Agricultural [illegible] retained for local [illegible] during the [illegible] 2 [illegible] to over 2 [illegible] production of [illegible] consumed in the [illegible] has been [illegible] opening up of a new [illegible] The crop is generally grown [illegible] fallow and, except in irrigated [illegible] largely on the conservation of [illegible] from the previous monsoon [illegible] are generally [illegible] February are in January and February are generally [illegible] in these [illegible] an excess of rainfall in these [illegible] produces rust with a diminution [illegible] yield On irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings [illegible] generally given The crop is generally [illegible] sown in March and April and the threshing [illegible] go on up till the end of May [illegible] surplus crop is bought up [illegible] years the surplus crop is lost in [illegible] by exporters and no time is lost in [illegible] it on the European market as other [illegible] at that time of year scarce In [illegible] the local price is sufficiently [illegible] The total area under im-[illegible] varieties of wheat is now reported to [illegible] 4 millions of acres

The Millets—These constitute one of the most important group of crops in the country, supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various climatic and soil conditions Perhaps the two best known varieties are Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) the *great* millet, and Bajra the *pearl* millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) Generally speaking the jowar requires better land than the bajra and the distribution of the two crops follows the quality of the soil Neither for jowar nor bajra is manure usually applied though Jowar responds handsomely to high manuring and cultivation is not as thorough as for wheat The crop is generally sown in the beginning of the monsoon and to it requires to be thoroughly weeded It is often grown mixed with the summer pulses especially *Arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*—pigeon pea) and other crops The subsidiary crops are harvested as they ripen either before the millet or afterwards In some provinces *rabi* juar is also an important crop The produce is consumed in the country

Pulses—Pulses are commonly grown throughout India in great variety and form at once the backbone of the agriculture, since even the present moderate degree of soil fertility could not be maintained without leguminous rotations, and a primary necessity in the food of a vegetarian population The yields on the whole are fairly good, mixed cropping is common The principal pulses are *Arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*), gram (*Cicer arietinum*), various species of *Phaseolus* and *Pisum* Reference should be made to Groundnuts which though of modern introduction now forms an important leguminous oil seed crop in Madras and Bombay, and to a less extent in other provinces and an important article of export

Wilkinson, | disseminated by the Portuguese Yule and Burnell, however, say that the word appears to have come primarily from the South of India, where in Telugu *gidangi*, in Tamil *kidangu*, signify 'a place where goods lie,' from *kidu*, 'to lie' It appears in Sinhalese also as *gudāma* It is a fact that many common Malay and Javanese words are Tamil, or only to be explained by Tamil Free intercourse between the Coromandel Coast and the Archipelago is very ancient, and when the Portuguese first appeared at Malacca they found there numerous settlers from S India

Guisado (*subst*, ragout, stew) Konk *gizád*, vern terms *pakvan* —Tet *gizádu*

Guitarra (guitar) Konk *gitár*, vern term *vīnó* —Sinh *kittárama* —Mal *getéra* Also found in the same form in the Port dialect of Malacca —Ar *gitár*

The original of the Arabic word is by some referred to Greek

Guloso (gourmand) Mal *gulóso*

H

Hábita. See *ábita*

Hábito (in the meaning of 'habit of a monk, soutane') Beng *ābdú* (us among the Christians) —Jap *abito* (obs)

Harpa (harp) Konk *árp* — Bug *arapa*, which Matthes derives from the Dutch *harp*

Harmónio (harmonium) Konk, Tet *ārmónyu*

Herdar (to inherit) Konk *erdár-karunk* —Tet *érda*, vern term *hétan*

Hissope (hyssop) Konk *isóp* —Beng *isopa* —? Sinh *hisop* (perhaps from English) —Tam *isopei*

História (history) Konk *istóri*, vern terms *kathá* or *kanthá*, *charitr*, *itihās* —Mal, Jav, Mad *setóri* (also used in the sense of 'a cabal, machination') —High-Jav *setanton* — Sund *stóri* —Tet, Gal *istóri*, "anarchy, contention, controversy, debate, misunderstanding, disorder, discord, dispute, dissension, disturbance, rising, litigation, riot, scuffle, law-suit, wrangling, quarrel" (Raphael das Dores)[1]—? Malag *historia* —Ar *usthúra*

[1] "Forbes claims that in the island

[illegible]

[illegible] (green fly) at the [illegible] The seed [illegible] and great care [illegible] feet al[illegible]

Jute [illegible] to [illegible] crop [illegible] 10 to 11 feet. Before ripening [illegible] in water. After [illegible] The [illegible] The [illegible] in trad[illegible] expected

Tobacco is grown here and there all over the country chiefly, however, in Bengal Bihar Bombay, Madras and Burma. Of two varieties cultivated Nicotiana Tabacum is by far the most common. Maximum crops are obtained on deep and rich alluvium soils and a high standard of cultivation including liberal manuring is necessary. The crop is only suited to small holdings where labour is plentiful as the attention necessary for its proper cultivation is very great. The seed is germinated in seed beds and the young plants are transplanted when a few inches high, great care being taken to shield them from the sun. The crop is very carefully weeded and hoed. It is topped after attaining a height of say, 2 ft., and all suckers are removed. The crop ripens from February onwards and is cut just before the leaves become brittle. The greater part of the tobacco grown in India is intended for *Hookah* smoking and is coarse and heavy in flavour. Lighter kinds are also produced for cigar and cigarette manufacture. In recent years there has been important development in the production, in [illegible] quantities of better quality [illegible] in Madras and in [illegible] The flue cured tobacco from the [illegible] factory results [illegible] strain come into general [illegible] advance will be possible.

Livestock. The livestock population of [illegible] is the enormous total of about 150 [illegible] cattle, 21 million buffaloes, 29 million [illegible] goats and 3 million horses, [illegible] donkeys and half a million camels in the Indian States for which figures are available there are 56 million cattle and [illegible] 25 million sheep and goats, a million [illegible] donkeys and mules and quarter of a million camels. For draught purposes cattle are [illegible] everywhere though male buffalo are [illegible] draught animals in the rice [illegible] damper parts of the country. Horses [illegible] are practically never used for agricultural [illegible] purposes. For dairy purposes the buffalo is important, the milk yield being high and the percentage of butter fat considerably above that of cow milk. The best known breed is the Murrah buffalo of the Punjab. The cattle and buffalo population in India is abnormally [illegible] until to over 60 per cent of the human population. The spread of cultivation has [illegible] the grazing grounds, insufficient for the crops are raised and many of the cattle are small, ill fed and inefficient. Nevertheless the best Indian breeds have many merits. Of draught types, the best known breeds are the [illegible] of Nellore, Amrit Mahal, Gujerat (Kankrej), Khillari and Malvi, the Sahiwal (Punjab), Hariana (Lathiwar), Sindhi and Hansi are among the best milking breeds. On the Government cattle breeding farms pedigree herds are being built up and from these selected bulls are issued, preference being given to special breeding areas to villages which undertake to exclude scrub bull and where serious efforts to maintain a good strain of cow are made. Once established such breeding areas rapidly produce a supply of superior bulls for general distribution and in this way the valuable bulls from Government herds are used to advantage. The premium bull system is also working well in some tracts. Cattle improvement is a slow process at the best and though a start on sound lines has been made in all provinces, continued efforts and persistent endeavour is essential. There is no branch of agricultural improvement where the landowners of India could render greater service.

Dairying.—Though little noticed, dairying forms a very large indigenous industry throughout India. The best known products are native butter (ghee) and cheese (dahi). During recent years a considerable trade in tinned butter has sprung up in Gujrat (Bombay Presidency). While pure *ghee* and milk can be procured in the villages, in the towns dairy products can scarcely be bought unadulterated. The Government of India have opened an up-to date Creamery and Butter Factory at Anand and an Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at Bangalore where students are given courses for the Indian Dairy Diploma.

lark, *Calandrella brachydactyla*, Temm , and also *Pyrrhalauda grisea*, Scopoli) Anglo-Ind , Indo-Fr *ortolan*

Littré derives *ortolan* from "old Fr *hortelan*, a gardener" But the application of the term to Indian birds must be due to the Portuguese [The name of the bird in Hindi is *bargel* or *bagerī*]

Hospital (hospital) Konk *ospitál*, *ispaṭal* (influenced by English) —Sinh *ispiritále* — Malayal , Tel , Kan , Tul *āspatri* —Tet , Gal *ispital* — | Turk *isspitálya* |

Espertal and *espertel* are used in the Portuguese dialect of Ceylon In Alentejo (Portugal) are found the forms *espital*, *espitel*, *espirtel* [1]

Hóstia (host, consecrated wafer) Konk *ôst* —Beng *ostí* —Tam , Kan *óstu* —Tet , Gal *óstia* —Jap *óstiya*

I

Igreja (church) Konk *igraz*, *igarz* —Hindi *girjá* *Badá girja* (lit 'a big church'), a cathedral —Hindust *girjá* (us only in the north of India) [1]—Or *girjá* —Beng *girjá*, *girjjá* *Vadgirjá*, a cathedral *Girjjāvishayak*, ecclesiastical —Ass *girjá*, Catholic worship *Girjághar* (lit 'house of the church'), a church —Punj *girjá* The Neo-Aryan terms are *devúl*, *devasthan*, *devmandir* —Tul *igreje* —Anglo-Ind *girja* — Garo *gilja* —Khas *kirja* — Mal *igresia* (Haex), *gréja*, *gríja* *Búrung gréja*, a sparrow —Sund *gréja*, *gríja* *Manúk gréja*, a sparrow —Jav *gréjô*, *gríjô*, *garíjô* —Mad *gréjô*, *grijô* —Mac , Bug *garéja* —Mol *gréja* —Tet , Gal

[1] "For the expenses of the espritall (hospital)" Simão Botelho, p 23

[1] [The following incident, quoted in *Hobson-Jobson* (s v girja), has an interest of its own, apart from the philological —"It is related that a certain Maulvi, celebrated for the power of his curses, was called upon by his fellow religionists to curse a certain church built by the English in close proximity to a *Masjid* Anxious to stand well with them, and at the same time not to offend his English rulers, he got out of the difficulty by cursing the building thus

'Gir jā ghar ! Gir jā ghar ! Gir jā!' (i e) 'Fall down, house! Fall down, house! Fall down!' or simply

'Church house! Church-house! Church!'" W J D'Gruyter, in *Panjab Notes and Queries*, II, 125]

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

[illegible]

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research

[illegible]

Constitution of the Council—In a Resolution [illegible] May 2nd 1929, the Government of India [illegible] while they were of opinion [illegible] of the Royal Commission [illegible] administrative deadlock to [illegible] the attainment of which [illegible] of the organisation outlined [illegible] was recommended they considered a [illegible] nine members would be too [illegible] all effective and that it was not [illegible] the Legislative Assembly should be deprived of its normal constitutional control over an activity which affects the staple industry of India They had therefore decided that the administration should be divided into two parts a Governing Body which would have the [illegible] of all the affairs and funds of the [illegible] subject to the limitation in regard to the [illegible] of funds which is mentioned below and an Advisory Board the functions of which [illegible] to examine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the Council which might be submitted to the Governing Body to report on their feasibility and to advise on any other questions referred [illegible] by the Governing Body The Governing Body would consist of the Member of the Governor General's Council in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture who would be *ex officio* Chairman the Principal Administrative Officer of the Council who would be *ex-officio* Vice Chairman one representative of the Council of State, two representatives of the Legislative Assembly one representative of the European business community elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon one representative of the Indian business community elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the nine Provincial Ministers of Agriculture two representatives elected by the Advisory Board and such other persons as the Governor General in Council might from time to time appoint

The Advisory Board would consist of all those whose inclusion in the Council was recommended by the Royal Commission with the exception of the representatives of the Central Legislature and the representatives of the European and Indian commercial communities, who, under the modified scheme, would be members of the Governing Body In view of their exclusion from the Advisory Board, the university representation would be increased from three to four and the scientific representation by the addition of the Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, a representative of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and a representative elected by the Indian Research Fund Association A representative of the Co-operative Movement would also be added The Principal Administrative Officer to the Council would be *ex officio* Chairman of the Advisory Board

The Government of India **further** announced that for the lump grant of [illegible] recommended by the Royal C[illegible] had decided to substitute an [illegible] of Rs 25 lakhs, of which [illegible] paid in 1929 30, supp[illegible]

from Guinea, and this is also the view of Skeat (*Etymological Dictionary*, and *Notes on English Etymology*) who definitely mentions that the name of the tuber originally came from Benin, on the West African coast This, he thinks, is settled by a passage in Hakluyt's *Voyages*, in which a voyage made by Master James Welsh in 1588 is described[1] The *O. E D*, however, says that the ultimate origin is uncertain For other derivations of the word, see Watt (*The Comm Prod of India* (1908), p 496, *s Dioscorea*]

Injustiça (injustice) Konk *injustís*, vern terms *anít*, *anyáy* —Tet *injustisa*, vern term *aáti*

Inocência (innocence) Konk *inosems* (l us), vern terms *anaparádh*, *nirmalpan*, *nenṭepan* —Tet *inosénsi*, vern term *la sála*

Instrumento (tool, musical instrument). Konk *instrument*, vern terms *āspáv*, *yanti*, *vāzantr* —Tet *instruméntu*

Inteiro (entire, whole) Mal *intero* (Haex), *intéru*, *enteiro*, *entéro*, *antéro*, vern terms *sagolla*, *samuványa* —Sund *antéro* —Jav *antéro* *Sa-antéro*, *soantéroné*, wholly entire

Intenção (intention) Konk *intensámv*, vern terms *man*, *yojan*, *bháv* —Gal *intensã*

Irmão (brother) Konk *irmámv*, elder brother, vern terms *dādá*, *báb* (not used by the Christians of Goa), also used as an honorific suffix to names of persons older than the speaker, as for instance *Anton-irmámv*, *Pedrú irmamv* (lit 'Anthony brother, Peter brother') —Beng *irmáñ* (us among the Christians) —Jap *iruman*, a friar See *mana*

J

Jaca (the tree called by botanists *Artocarpus integrifolia*, and its fruit) Anglo-

[1] ["Their (of the people of Benin) bread is a kind of roots they call it inamla, and when it is well sodden I would leave our bread to eat of it, it is pleasant in eating, and light of digestion the roote thereof is as bigge as a man's arme Our men upon fish dayes had rather eate the roots with oyle and vinegar, then to eate good stockfish" Hakluyt, *Voyages* (1904), Vol VI, p 457]

[illegible] agriculture and animal [illegible] individuals for the award [illegible] under voted by animal [illegible] radical power were accepted [illegible] that a grant of Rs. 20,000 [illegible] to any individual or firm [illegible] satisfactory small power [illegible] still which had been [illegible] the Government Post at the time was [illegible] dropped. On the Veterinary [illegible] the Government Policy mentioned [illegible] the appointment of a professor, at [illegible] the investigation of [illegible] and Johne's disease among animals [illegible] the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar. [illegible] and *dissemination of information* [illegible] the Government Policy decided that the [illegible] should be transferred [illegible] of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and it is being taken over with effect from April 1, 1931, when it will be transferred to Cawnpore and placed in charge [illegible] the Council's Sugar Technologist. The [illegible] of the Advisory Board that a Bureau of Agricultural Intelligence in India should be [illegible] under the Council was accepted [illegible] one of the Extraction Summarising and Publication of material on the research and experimental work carried out by the [illegible] and [illegible] Agricultural Departments in India.

The immediate source-word is the Malayalam *chakkarā* (cf *jaca=chakka*), which is connected with the Sanskrit *śarkarā* through the intervention of the Neo-Aryan forms *śākar*, *sākar*, *sākhar* Refined sugar goes by the name of *panchasára* in Malayalam

[The quotations above from Fitch and Terry will show what confused notions they had about 'jagri' and the way it was prepared]

Jalapa (jalap root) Konk *zulab* —Kan Tul *julábu* — Jap *yarapa* Perhaps imported directly from English in the last mentioned language

The word *jalap* comes from *Xalapa* a Mexican city

In the sense of evacuation of the bowels in general and of a purgative Mar, Guj, Beng *julab* —Hindust, Ar *julab* or *julláb* (Port *julepo*, julep) —Khas *julap* This is derived from the Pers *gul* 'rose' and *ab*, 'water'

In Konkani, Kanarese, and Tulu there has probably been a shifting of meaning in consequence of the phonetic similarities of the two words

Janela (window) Konk *zanél*, vern term *khidkí* (l us in Goa) —? Hindust *jhilmil* —Beng *jānālá*, *janālá* — Ass *jalangani* —? Sindh *jhirmirí* —Sinh *janélaya janéle*, vern terms *kavaluva*, *sīmeduva* *Janēlatiraya*, a window-curtain, a window-blind Tam *jānalá*, *jannal* *Jannal-pinnal*, window-blind, (fig) confused, intricate —Malayal *janel*, *chenel*, *chenárel*, *janavātil*, vern terms *chálakam* —Tel *janalu* —? Anglo-Ind *jillmill*, Venetian shutters —Mal *janela*, *janalá*, *jinelá*, *jandéla*, *jendéla*, *jindéla*, vern term *tingkap* —Sund *jandéla* —Jav *jendélô*, *jindélô* —Mad *jindélô* —Bal *jendéla*, *gendéla* — Mac, Bug *jandéla* —Tet *janela*, *jinela* —Gal *janela*

[With regard to the Anglo-Ind *jill-mill*, Yule also makes an alternative suggestion that it might be the Hindi *jhilmilā* which seems to mean 'sparking', and to have been applied to some kind of gauze Possibly this may have been used for blinds, and thence transferred to shutters This is also, according to Crooke, the view of Platts (*A Dict of Urdū, Classical Hindī, and English*)]

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1929-30 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces	Total Area Sown	Area Irrigated				
		By Canals		By Tanks	By Wells.	Other Sources
		Government	Private			
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Madras	39,2[illegible],571	3,7[illegible],79[illegible]	271,059	3,368,735	1,415,737	494,217
Bombay	[illegible],222,957	3,371,015	79,781	125,868	689,482	248,145
Bengal . ..	27,[illegible],500	50,375	176,577	869,048	37,626	275,173
United Provinces	42,279,401	7,325,138	21,165	63,871	5,610,554	1,983,308
Punjab .. .	20,951,237	10,648,484	397,244	35,212	4,018,882	143,837
Burma	18,620,944	610,516	268,006	197,619	21,974	338,931
Bihar and Orissa .	30,387,900	857,902	914,819	1,595,523	567,679	1,383,881
Central Provinces & Berar .	27,297,317	*	887,765	*	113,564	40,858
Assam	6,135,359	10,727	263,596	1,429	33	279,144
North-West Frontier Province .. .	2,895,266	388,064	408,613	..	81,078	94,791
Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur Pargana .	456,100	.		36,343	110,519	.
Coorg	138,828	2,295	.	1,308	..	..
Delhi ..	210,532	40,541	..	3,199	35,028	..
Total	260,680,942	23,072,885	3,654,655	6,298,155	12,702,146	5,282,285

* Included under private canals

There is another word *jangada* [in Anglo-Ind *jancada*], of Malabar origin, which denotes a guide in the Nair country who escorted and guarded travellers from one place to another [1] See under *Naire*

[This word too is from *shangādam* and its application to the Nair guides is derived from the ideal of the moral bond, close and indissoluble, between the guide and his employer]

Jantar (archaic form *gentar*, to dine) Mal *sentar* (Haex) — Tet *jantar*

Jaqueta (jacket) Konk *jākêt* —L -Hindust *jāket* — Jap *jaketsu* Hepburn mentions *chokki* as derived from the English 'jacket' [2]

Jarra (a jar) Konk *jár*, vern terms *barnî*, *kundî* — Tet *jara*, vern term *tóos* — Gal *jara*

Jaspe (jasper) Mal *jaspe*, *jasbe*

Dutch has *jaspis*

Jejuar (to fast) Konk *jinvár* (*subst* m), a fast Cf *jogar*, *casar*, *pintar*, *pagar* The vern terms are *upás* (starvation), *ekbhakt* (ecclesiastical fast) *Jinvár dharunk*, to fast

The nasal of *jinvár* is due to the Goa-Portuguese word *jenjuar* The *e* after *j* becomes sometimes softened into *i* Cf *gentio* The second *j* was absorbed by the nasal and was the cause of the *u* being changed into the consonant *v*

Jejum (a fast) Tet *jinjum*, *dindum* —Gal *jinjum*, *jijum*, to fast —Jap *jejun* (arch)

Jibão (doublet, a kind of waistcoat) Konk *zubámv*, vern terms *jhubó*, *dagló* — ? Bug *júmba* —Jap *jiban*, | *juban*, 'shirt' | [1]

---

[1] "A stranger requiring help in going from one part to another against robbers or highway men, when he comes across a Nair asks him to be his jangada, and for this service he gives him some money and, taking him as his jangada, goes perfectly secure without anybody troubling him" Diogo do Couto, Dec IV, vii, 14

[2] "Men with gilt halberds wearing jaquetas of black velvet" Gaspar Correia, I, p 533

[1] "They wear a gibão of coloured satin" Castanheda, I, 91

"A jubão of rose coloured satin, very short, and lined with blue taffeta" Gaspar Correia, II, p 371

Provinces	Crops Irrigated *						
	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugar cane.	Other food crops	Cotton	Other Non-food crops	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Madras	[illegible]	1,191,7[illegible]	91,1[illegible]	278,4[illegible]	208,009	482,807	11,059,609
Bombay	21,710	27[illegible]	6[illegible]	196,362	355,528	515,576	4,894,040
Bengal	1,191	66,72[illegible]	[illegible]	135,091	2,300	41,468	1,598,980
United Provinces	11 2[illegible]	2 119,967	1 031 021	429,607	503,707	372,074	12 149,139†
Punjab	[illegible]	1 391,478	256,256	276,417	2 088,691	3,383,811	15,507,954
Burma	[illegible]	2,72[illegible]	1,70[illegible]	67,630	75	18,341	1,505,628
Bihar and Orissa	62 [illegible]	1,058 262	131,998	135,833	2 041	130,674	5,400,898
Central Provinces and Berar	212	2,181	20 [illegible]	71,331	109	6 924	1,042,177
Assam		80		1,800		100	554,929
North-West Frontier Province	267,881	28,881	50,710	29,376	16,277	116,052	974,500
Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur Pargana	29 968	17,852	162	10,463	26 824	9,174	152,456
Coorg	.	..	..			.	3,663
Delhi	1,683	7,012	2,556	6,353	2,485	13,162	78,768
TOTAL	1,250,072	6,462,917	1,691,465	1,638,749	3,206,049	5,090,163	54,923,531

* Includes area irrigated at both harvests
† Includes 35,900 acres for which details are not available

'game in general,' like *khel* in Neo-Aryan languages), game of chance *Judádi*, *jūdādikôn juddan*, gambler *Jūdádu*, *jūá-vilaiyádu*, to gamble

Malayal *chūdu-kali* (*kali*, 'game in general'), *chūdádum*, game of chance *Chūdāduka*, *chūdu-kalike*, to gamble *Chūdáli*, *chūdukáran*, gambler [1]

Tel *jūādamu*, game *Jūādamádu*, to gamble *Jūádari*, gambler

Kan *jugáru*, *júju*, game of chance *Jugáru ádu*, *jūjádu* (*ādu*, 'game in general'), to gamble *Jūjugára*, *jugáru āduvava*, *jūjáduvava*, *jūjunega*, gambler *Jūjuna pade*, set of players or gamblers *Jūjuna kóli* fighting-cock

Tul *jugáry*, *jugāri*, *jugāri-gobbunáya* gambler *Jugāri-gobbuni* to gamble

Gar *joa* game of chance, *Joa kala* to gamble

Khas *juvari*, game of chance, gambler

Mal *jógar* game of draughts *Ber-jogar*, to play with draughts what is played with draughts *Juvára*, expert in the game, especially, of cock-fighting *Júdi*, game of dice, game of chance *Ber-júdi*, to gamble, gambler —Ach, Jav *júdi* —Batt *júdi*, game of chance *Erjúdi*, to play for money, to play with dice, to bet *'Njudiken*, to lose in a game of chance *Perjúdin*, gaming-house Day *judo*, lot, destiny Mac, Bug *júgarā*, to gamble [1]

Tet *júga*, *dúka*, *dôka*, *yôka* to gamble, game of chance vern term *halimar* —Gal *júga*, to gamble, also game

Molesworth derives the Marathi *juva* from the Hindust *jūá*, which Shakespear derives from the Sansk *yuga* (Lat

[1] Malayalam does not retain, as a rule, the soft initial sounds of foreign vocables and changes *g*, *j*, *d*, *b* into *k*, *ch*, *t*, *p*

[1] The game of *tabulas* ('backgammon') was introduced into India by the Portuguese. In Konkani *tab* is 'dice' *Tablancho khél* is 'game of dice' *Tablêr* is 'backgammon board

"He found Ruy Dias, seated in the forepart of the ship, playing tauolas with the Captain Jorge Fogaça" Gaspar Correia, II, p 116 'He was playing tauolas for heavy stakes which all of them used to win from him" *Id* p 284 "Manoel Falcão ordered that they should go to him and play a game of tauolas, which they often used to do" (in the Moluccas) Diogo do Couto, Dec IV iv 3

[illegible] CULTIVATED IN [illegible] IN EACH PROVINCE

Province	OIL-SEEDS							
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rape and Mustard	Ground nut	Cocoa-nut	Castor	Other Oil-Seeds	Total Oilseeds
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,957,549
Bombay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,180,123
Bengal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	103	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Provinces	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	832,211
Punjab	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	11,571	1,235,186
Burma	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Bihar and Orissa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,853,000
Central Provinces and Berar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]		370,915
North West Frontier Province	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]
Ajmer Merwara and Manpur Pargana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				117	[illegible]
Coorg			[illegible]				1	86
Delhi		[illegible]	[illegible]				210	[illegible]
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Province	Condiments and Spices	Sugar-cane	Sugar Others*	FIBRES			
				Cotton	Jute	Other fibres	Total Fibres
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,476,663		163,288	2,639,951
Bombay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		92,910	4,896,087
Bengal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	58,800	2,913,700	63,800	3,036,300
United Provinces	[illegible]	[illegible]		916,548	2,118	184,912	1,103,578
Punjab	[illegible]	[illegible]		2,208,531		43,938	2,252,469
Burma	[illegible]	[illegible]	21,189	[illegible]		1,408	[illegible]
Bihar and Orissa	61,099	274,800	200	69,900	105,700†	26,800	202,400
Central Provinces and Berar	[illegible]	[illegible]		5,175,293	.	86,810	5,262,103
Assam		29,502	.	41,189	156,510	.	197,699
North West Frontier Province	[illegible]	[illegible]		17,205	.	836	18,041
Ajmer Merwara and Manpur Pargana	5,306	289	105	35,083	.	289	35,372
Coorg	[illegible]	26	.		.	400	400
Delhi	1,107	2,588		2,763		320	3,083
TOTAL	[illegible]	2,123,191	[illegible]	16,141,029	[illegible]	665,771	20,074,828

* Area under sugar-yielding plants other th

† Revised to 238,000 Acres by the Director

Nala, one of the oldest and most beautiful in the *Mahābhārata* The *Yajurveda* ironically calls confirmed gamblers 'pillars of the gaming-house', *sabhāsthanu* Sir Arthur Macdonell observes that the principal social recreation of men in Vedic times, when they came together, was the game of dice which were made from the nuts of [the Vibhīdaka tree] *Terminalia bellerica* The moralists of that age held dice, wine, and wrath as the principal causes of sin And Manu prohibits gaming, even as a pastime, and desires that the king should mete out to the gambler corporal punishment

It is probable that the Portuguese introduced new games, and that either they or their descendants popularised the game of dice which had fallen into disuse, thanks to civil and religious legislation The word *dado* ('dice') has been adopted in Konkani, Sinhalese Malay, Javanese, and Sundanese [1]

The Sansk *dyuta* could also have been corrupted into *júda* or *júdi* Cf Konk *uzó* 'fire', from Prakrit *vijju*, Sansk *vidyut*, which also gave *viz*, 'lightning-bolt', in Marathi and Konkani. And *Bisnágar* or *Bisnaga*, of the old Portuguese chroniclers, is a corruption of *Vijayanagara* ('City of Victory') or of *Vidyānagara* ('City of Wisdom'), both names being applied to the capital of Narsinga

It appears that the Sinhalese *súdu* is in place of *júdu* in the other languages and is derived from the Portuguese word The Malayal *chúdu* does not present great difficulty Cf *chenel chenaiel* from Port *janela* ('a window'), side by side with *janel* Cf also the Port *jaca* from the Malayal *chakka jagra*, from the Malayal *chakkara*, Sansk *śarkarā*

| **Joia** (jewel) Anglo-Ind *joy* "This seems from the quotation to have been used on the west coast for 'jewel'"[1] *Hobson-Jobson* |

[1] See Lucena Bk III, ch 12

[1] [1810—"The vanity of parents sometimes leads them to dress their children, even while infants, in this manner, which affords a temptation

IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT & DRAINAGE

PRINCIPAL RESULTS OF OPERATIONS IN IRRIGATION WORKS, 1929–30

Provinces	Miles of Operation		Area Irrigated	Total Capital Outlay	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Revenue		Interest on Capital	Nett Profit
	Main Canals	Distributaries					Amount	Percentage on Capital Outlay		
Productive Irrigation Works	Miles	Miles	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
Madras	1,731	9,050	2,335,822	11,65,06,988	1,42,10,840	52,43,794	89,67,046	7 70	43,94,247	45,72,799
Bombay	5,008	154	2,398,169	16,05,11,569	55,93,054	35,27,702	20,65,352	1 20	28,94,221	—8,28,869
Bengal				44,87,271					15,390	—15,390
United Provinces	2,372	12,433	4,098,136	21,23,98,740	1,94,49,171	69,12,409	1,25,36,762	5 90	85,93,825	39,42,937
Punjab	3,258	16,317	12,577,866	32,34,31,592	6,85,20,613	2,44,93,455	4,40,27,158	13 61	1,24,02,047	3,16,17,287
Burma	362	800	165,372	5,05,85,807	22,62,727	20,13,399	2,40,328	1 21	7,08,874	—4,59,546
N. W. F. Province	87	186	209,425	73,79,653	10,75,133	4,30,090	6,45,333	8 74	2,50,283	3,95,050
Total	11,818	38,549	22,084,790	84,53,01,710	11,11,11,738	4,26,20,759	6,84,90,979	8 10	2,92,58,887	3,92,24,268
Unproductive Irrigation Works										Net loss
Madras	717	665	171,605	4,01,87,025	8,07,085	4,35,619	3,71,466	0 92	13,37,195	—9,65,729
Bombay	2,010	1,831	1,084,137	12,78,44,657	42,00,801	33,41,074	8,59,727	0 67	49,11,411	—40,51,684
Bengal	70	255	64,830	84,92,053	2,30,927	2,35,740	—4,813		2,76,156	—2,80,969
United Provinces	408	1,137	110,313	3,11,35,569	10,55,817	10,12,949	42,868	0 14	10,98,899	—10,56,031
Punjab	1,047	1,050	584,235	59,82,429	11,51,152	19,46,981	—7,95,829		2,11,857	—10,07,686
Burma	140	354	221,745	1,66,34,439	8,99,307	5,57,498	3,41,809	2 05	6,12,037	—2,70,138
Bihar and Orissa	765	2,753	883,325	6,27,74,125	38,60,315	21,93,423	16,66,892	2 65	20,45,897	—3,79,005
Central Provinces	317	2,696	532,663	6,42,78,207	8,86,482	11,95,737	—3,09,255		26,80,488	—29,89,743
N. W. F. Province	158	403	209,000	2,19,85,931	9,21,487	6,28,201	2,93,286	1 33	7,44,152	—4,50,866
Ajmer-Merwara				15,34,823	1,18,291	94,988	23,306	0 66	1,14,148	—90,842
Baluchistan	10	71	21,720	54,03,037	55,090	34,130	20,960	0 62	1,23,143	—1,02,183
Total	6,042	11,180	3,986,582	38,62,52,498	1,41,86,757	1,16,76,250	25,10,507	0 65	1,41,55,383	1,16,44,876
Navigation, Drainage, Embankment and Protective Works										Profit
Productive Works	52		946,857	1,65,67,883	2,28,513	15,599	7,75,314	1 68	4,59,878	3,15,436
Unproductive Navigation, Embankment and Protective Works	1,007		12,977	5,45,62,214	18,02,500	27,33,323	—9,30,823		22,71,593	Loss —32,02,416

NOTE—This table relates only to works for which capital accounts are maintained.

(a) Excluding Rs. 4,704 on account of direct receipts relating to Central Workshops Division (Commercial concerns).

[The Port *lacre* and its other variants *laca*, and *alacre* is the Sansk *lāksā* or *rāksā* which became in Prakrit *lakkha* and in Hindi *lākh* from which the Anglo-Ind 'lac' is apparently derived No form with the *r*, as there is in Portuguese, can be traced in any Indian language, and we must therefore conclude that the Portuguese form is directly responsible for the above English and Anglo-Indian words

Garcia da Orta (Col XXIX) was perhaps the first European who critically examined and described lac in India, and Watt (*The Comm Prod of India*, p 1054) says that he gives the properties and uses of both the dye and the resin in such detail that the passage may be quoted as from the pen of a 20th instead of 16th century writer]

Ladainha (litany) Konk *ladin* —Tet , Gal *ladainha*

Lagarto (alligator) Anglo-Ind *alligator* —Mal *laqárti* [1]

[The Port word, which is the same as the Spanish, is itself a corruption of the Lat *lacerta*, 'a lizard' The prefix *al* or, *el* bespeaks Spanish influence The early European writers, both Portuguese and English, used the terms 'alligator' and 'crocodile' promiscuously often, when they describe the alligator, they refer to it as being very much like the crocodile of the Nile]

---

day to a *Moorman* that cuts all sorts of Stones, except Diamonds, with a certain Wheel made of Lacre" Ferrer *Fa' India*, Hak Soc , Vol I p 84]

[1] 'There are also in this kingdom (of Cananor) in some of the big rivers, very large **lagartos** which devour men" Duarte Barbosa, p 344 [Hak. Soc , Vol II, p 83 Longworth Dames translates *lagartos* as lizards (which is etymologically correct) but notes that the word refers to crocodiles For the various forms which this word took in the writings of the old chroniclers, see *Hobson Jobson*]

"All along this River there were a great many **lagartos**, which might more properly be called Serpents" Fernão Pinto, *Peregrinação*, ch xiv [in Cogan's tr 17]

"Very big **largartos** which in form and nature are just the crocodiles of the Nile" João de Barros, Dec I, iii, 8

"In which there are so many **lagartos** that, at times, they overturn little boats and get hold of the passengers" Gaspar Correia, II

["In this place I have seen very great **alligartos** (which we call in English crocodiles), sevon yards long" Master Antonio Knivet, in *Purchas*, iv 1228, cit in *Hobson Jobson*]

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres (In thousands)	Acres (In thousands)	Acres (In thousands)	Acres (In thousands)
Net Area by professional survey ..	667,710,677	667,610,202	667,610,031	667,750	670,018	670,017	669,916
Area under forest	85,070,312	86,511,012	86,037,008	87,020	86,985	87,221	87,277
Area Not available for cultivation ..	151,846,017	150,071,010	150,194,110	149,014	149,013	149,033	146,973
Cultivable waste other than fallow .. .	151,002,297	152,893,111	151,871,022	152,531	155,377	151,980	155,191
Fallow land	40,019,703	17,178,001	19,305,818	30,008	51,020	18,132	19,711
Net area sown	222,185,277	226,080,218	225,819,051	226,012	223,862	228,160	228,161
Area irrigated	14,021,026	15,208,801	17,565,781	17,785	18,121	19,762	21,010
Area under Food-crops—							
Rice	77,200,711	79,106,209	80,171,158	78,502	76,007	81,112	79,124
Wheat	21,201,647	21,818,067	23,070,057	21,381	21,509	21,920	21,711
Barley . . .	7,181,141	6,069,792	6,610,072	6,187	6,825	7,173	7,027
Jowar	21,138,172	22,170,351	20,016,751	21,121	21,218	20,531	23,231
Bajra	13,071,070	11,605,320	12,209,381	13,801	14,002	12,052	14,201
Ragi	1,220,412	1,980,003	1,881,197	1,851	1,852	1,003	1,000
Maize .. .	5,831,601	5,317,061	5,501,007	5,555	5,013	6,012	6,552
Gram	13,137,012	16,551,817	14,125,191	14,001	13,073	13,025	14,158
Other food-grains and pulse	20,010,771	28,887,701	28,711,501	20,151	29,600	20,051	30,201
Total Food-grains .	197,000,162	200,327,018	199,069,071	197,210	199,078	200,269	200,018
Area under other food crops including fruits vegetables, condiments, spices & miscellaneous food crops)	7,051,130	7,071,150	7,751,191	7,537	7,811	7,852	7,809
Sugar	3,013,711	2,651,070	2,805,302	3,011	3,030	2,675	2,583
Coffee	95,095	91,208	95,160	91	92	87	91
Tea	713,161	715,930	728,857	718	713	700	700

Spanish dictionaries trace *lancha* to Lat *planca*. Wilkinson (*Malay Eng Dict.*) derives the Malay *lancha* from Portuguese On the other hand, the Portuguese dictionaries of Lacerda, Morais, and of Eduardo Faria, are inclined to connect the Port word with the East The *Diccionario Contemporaneo*, at present regarded as most authoritative, however, says that the derivation of the word is uncertain The early Portuguese writers speak of *lanchara* (the correct Malay form is *lancharan*, 'a swift ship of war, a kind of Malay cruiser'), *lanchuem* ('a light and small Chinese vessel'), and also *lantea* ('a large oared barge or cargo boat'), and it is not surprising if the Portuguese lexicographers were led to assume that *lancha* was either a contraction or transformation of one of these terms Yule says that he cannot identify *lantea*, but Dalgado (*Glossario*) seems to think it is the Malay *lantey* 'a storey or raised place,' which the *lantea* would be sure to have Malay owes her names for several kinds of ships, not to speak of many naval and sea-faring terms, to Portuguese See *fragata fusta, galé, galeão*]

[**Lanchara** (a small swift oar-boat mentioned by Portuguese chroniclers of the 16th and 17th centuries) Anglo-Ind *lanchara*

The original of the Port word is the Malay *lancharan* 'rapid, swift' Wilkinson has *pĕrahu lancharan*, 'swift vessel' See *O E D*]

Lanchão (a lighter, barge) Mal *lanchong*, | *lanchang* |

Lançol (a bed-sheet) Sinh *lansóluva* —Tet , Gal *lensol*

[The form *lançol* is not to be found in the Port dictionary *Contemporaneo*, the more usual form is *lençol*]

[**Lanha** (coco-nut when it is not quite ripe and, therefore, tender and soft) Anglo-Ind *lanho lagne, lanha* (obs) [1]

---

[1] [" When this Coquo is green it is called Elevi in Malayalam, and here in Goa lanha " Orta, Col XVI ed Markham, p 140]

[" As I was taking leave of the King, he caused to be presented to me, and delivered to my Servants to carry homo, four Lagné, (so they in *India*, especially the *Portugals*, call the Indian Nuts before they be ripe, when,

The following is a summary of the various crop forecasts relating to the season 1930-31 issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India —

[illegible]	[illegible]	Estimated Area	Percent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Estimated outturn	Percent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)
[illegible] Final	[illegible] (b) Bihar and Orissa and Assam (100 per cent of the total area for India)	186,000	102	112,000 bales (a)	201
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	91	1,820,000 bales	94
[illegible] Final	Madras, Central and Burma and Hyderabad (little over 90 per cent of the total groundnut area of India)	6,210,000	103	2,988,000 tons	112
[illegible] Final	Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, N.W.F. Province, Assam, C.P. and Berar, Delhi, Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda (a little over 90 per cent of the total sugarcane area of India)	2,777,000	110	2,178,000 tons	115
[illegible]	United Provinces, Madras, Bombay, C.P. and Berar, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Punjab, Ajmer-Merwara, Hyderabad, Baroda and Kotah (89 per cent of the total sesamum area of India)	5,[illegible],000	101	52,[illegible],000 tons	115
Indigo— Final	Madras, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces and Bombay (including Sind) † (89 per cent of the total indigo area of the India)	[illegible],700	90	[illegible],500 cwts	94
Rice— Final	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Madras, United Provinces †, C.P. and Berar †, Assam, Bombay, Coorg, Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda (97 per cent of total rice area of India)	81,986,000	102	31,594,000 tons	101
Rape and Mustard— Final	United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar & Orissa, Bengal, Assam, Bombay, North West Frontier Province, Delhi, Alwar †, Baroda and Hyderabad (little over 91 per cent of the total rape and mustard area of India)	6,513,000	110	1,177,000 tons	89
Linseed— Final	Central Provinces and Berar †, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Bombay †, Punjab, Hyderabad and Kotah; (about 92 per cent of the total linseed area of India)	3,[illegible],000	105	378,000 tons	99.5
Wheat— Final	Punjab †, United Provinces †, Central Provinces and Berar †, Bombay †, Bihar and Orissa, North West Frontier Province, Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore (a little over 98 per cent of the total wheat area of India)	32,181,000	102	9,[illegible],702,000 tons	89
Castor Seed—	(Practically all castor growing tracts)	1,457,000	113	120,000 tons	103

* Issued by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal † Including Indian States ‡ Rajputana

(a) Includes figures for Nepal (b) Including Cooch Bihar and Tripura States

Persian *lashkarí* from *lashkar*, 'an army

[Yule remarks 'The word *lascár* or *láscár* (both these pronunciations are in vogue) appears to have been corrupted, through the Portuguese use of *lashkarī* in the forms *lasquarin*, *lascari*, etc either by the Portuguese themselves, or by the Dutch and English who took up the word from them and from these *laskār* has passed back again into native use in this corrupt shape' The early Portuguese writers distinguished between *lascar* and *lascarim* The former they used in the sense of 'an Indian seaman or marine' perhaps, because in the Indian languages *laśkar* was used as a collective noun to denote 'the entire crew'[1] The later they used in the sense of 'a land soldier', now designated by the term 'sepoy' There is one other meaning given by them to *lascar* when the term is used with reference to Bengal, viz, that of 'a governor of a city'[1] In this meaning there appears to be a latent suggestion that *lascar* or *lascari* is employed to denote 'the commander of an army', much in the same way as the Sansk *senapati*, which literally means 'lord of the army,' is used See *Glossario*

[1] ["With the exception of some who go out in their own vessels or in those of His Majesty as masters and pilots, the entire crew of the ships consists of Mohammedans who are called Lascarines" Lucena, *Life of St Francis*, Bk IV, ch 1]

["Where the Portuguese are well received, they associate with the natives and join in their voyages, yet all the mariners and pilots are Indians, either Gentiles or Mahometans All these seamen are called Lascar, and the soldiers Lascarits" Pyrard de Laval, Hak Soc, Vol I p 438]

[1] ["Within the gates lie (the King of Bengal) employs eunuchs who in course of time come to occupy important positions and become governors of cities who in the language of the country are called lascares" Castanheda, IV, 37, cit in *Glossario*]

["When the governor (of Chatigão), who is called Lascar, heard of this" Damião de Góis, *Chronica de D Manuel*, IV, ch 27, cit in Glossario]

["On its (a parley) being granted they told us, on behalf of their Lascōr, or Captain General, to have no misgivings as their King had no wish to break or violate the treaties made with the Portuguese of the City of Ugulim" Manrique, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol I, p 15]

Nearly one eighth of the whole area irrigated in India from Government works is effected by minor works for which no capital account is kept

Growth of Irrigation—There has, during the last fifty years, been a steady growth in the area irrigated by Government irrigation works From 10½ million acres in 1878-79 the area annually irrigated rose to 19½ million acres at the beginning of the century and to 28 million acres in 1919-20, the record year up to that date This record was however again surpassed in the year 1929 30 when the total area irrigated by all classes of works in India excluding the Indian States amounted to 31½ million acres

The main increase has been in the class of productive works which irrigated 4½ million acres in 1878 79 and rose to 20 756,209 acres in 1926 27 During the year 1929 30 the areas irrigated by productive and unproductive works amounted to 23 305,675 acres and 4,491,677 acres respectively

The area irrigated in 1929 30 was largest in the Punjab, in which province 11,687,622 acres were irrigated during the year In addition about 1,212,000 acres were irrigated from channels which although drawing their supplies from British canals, lie wholly in the Indian States The Madras Presidency came next with an area of 7 million acres, followed by the United Provinces with nearly 4½ million and Sind with 3¾ million acres

Capital and Revenue—The total capital invested in the works has risen from Rs 42,36, lakhs in 1900-01 to Rs 130 crores in 1929 30, As regards revenue, the Government Irrigation works of India, taken as a whole, yield a return of nearly 5½ per cent on the capital invested in them, this is a satisfactory result as Rs 44 crores of the total have been spent on unproductive works, most of which return less than 1 per cent The capital outlay also includes expenditure on a number of large works under construction, which have not yet begun to earn revenue

Charges for Water—The charges for water are levied in different ways in the various provinces In some, notably in Sind, the ordinary land revenue assessment includes also the charge for water, 9/10ths of this assessment being regarded as due to the canals In others, as in parts of Madras and Bombay, different rates of land revenue are assessed according to whether the land is irrigated or not, and the assessment upon irrigated land includes also the charge for water These methods may however be regarded as exceptional Over the greater part of India water is paid for separately, the area actually irrigated is measured, and a rate is charged per acre according to the crop grown Lower rates are often levied in cases where irrigation is by "lift", that is to say where the land is too high for the water to flow on to it by gravity and consequently the cultivator has to lift it on to his field

Various other methods of assessment have been tried such as by renting outlets for an annual sum, or by charging according to the volume of the water used, but these have never been successful The cultivator fully understands the principle of "No crops, no charge" which is now followed as far as possible in canal administration, but has no confidence in a system under which his liability for water rate is independent of the area and quality of his crop

The rates charged vary considerably with the crop grown, and are different in each province and often upon the several canals in a single province Thus in the Punjab, they vary from Rs 7-8-0 to Rs 12 per acre for sugarcane, from Rs 4 to Rs 7-8-0 per acre for rice, from Rs 3-4-0 to Rs 5-4-0 per acre for wheat, from Rs 3 to Rs 4-4-0 per acre for cotton and from Rs 2 to Rs 3-4-0 per acre for millets and pulses Charge is made for additional waterings Practically speaking, Government guarantees sufficient water for the crop and gives it as available If the crop fails to mature, or if its yield is much below normal, either the whole or part of the irrigation assessment is remitted

A somewhat different system, the long lease system, is in force in parts of Bengal and the Central Provinces under which the cultivators pay a small rate for a term of years whether they take water or not In these provinces where the normal rainfall is fairly high, it is always a question whether irrigation will be necessary at all, and if the cultivators have to pay the full rate, they are apt to hold off until water becomes absolutely essential, and the sudden and universal demand then usually exceeds the supply By paying a reduced rate every year for a term of years they become entitled to water when required, consequently there is no temptation to wait till the last possible moment, and the demand is much more evenly distributed throughout the season

Taken as a whole, irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms, and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures owing to the water he receives

Triennial Comparisons—The average area irrigated in British India by Government works of all classes during the triennium 1924 27 was nearly 28 million acres and this figure increased to very nearly 30 million acres during the triennium 1927 30

nīlam-vālá (Hindi, Hindust), *nīlangar* (Hindi), *nīlám-larivālá* (Beng), *yālamgára*, *yálam-hākuvara* (Kan), an auctioneer *Vālá* (Hindi-Hindust) means 'agent, man of', and is equivalent to the Portuguese suffix-*dor* and —*eiro*

Lalāmí, bought at an auction sale (Punj) *Yalamchīṭu*, a lottery ticket *Yalamīguṭa*, to sell by auction (Telugu) *Nglélong*, *ngleng-lang*, to place in an auction *Ngligan gaké*, *neglē langaken*, to put up for sale, to sell (Jav)

With regard to the change of *l* into *n*, cf *nimbú* and *limbú* ('lemon'), *nāngar* and *lāngar* ('anchor'), *nāchár* and *lāchar* ('indigent, wretched'), and the Portuguese *laranja* from the Ar *nāranj*, Spanish *naranja* [1]

Cândido de Figueiredo says that the origin of *leilão* is uncertain Brown gives as its probable derivation the Arabic *al-i'lam*, "proclamation, advertisement, notice, placard", which, according to Belot, signifies "to stamp, to distinguish with a sign"

Auction-sales took place very largely among the Portuguese, when one of them died or was transferred from one place to another The Dutch traveller Linschoten (1598) is a witness to the fact that even the effects of a Viceroy were disposed of by auction There were in the city of Goa signboards with the following inscription "The auction-sale which is held every morning in the *Rua Direita* ('The Straight Street') of Goa" [1]

[1] This was also the case in the following *lembrar* < *nembrar*, < Latin *memorare*

[*Lembrar* in Port, and *memorare* in Latin = 'to remember']

[1] "Gil Fernandes de Carvalho received them and soon had them set up in the market place (of Cochin) where they hold leilões" ('auctions') Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, x, 9

[The following is the passage in Linschoten (Hak Soc, I, 184) referred to above, "In Goa there is holden a daylie assemblie, as wel of the Citizens and Inhabitants, as of all nations throughout India, and of the countries bordering on the same, which is like the méeting upon the burse in Andwarpe, yet differeth much from that, for that hether in Goa there come as well Gentlemen, as marchants, and there are all kindes of Indian commodities to sell, so that in a

Unproductive Works—Turning now to the unproductive works, the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the triennium were as below —

Province	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1924-27	Average area irrigated in triennium 1927-30
Madras	271,455	266,849
Bombay-Deccan	277,709	239,278
Sind	527,737	831,722
Bengal	72,381	67,802
United Provinces	207,312	252,643
Punjab	213,613	424,756
Burma	268,110	539,253
Bihar and Orissa	889,733	904,303
Central Provinces	230,280	333,482
North-West Frontier Province	156,911	195,314
Rajputana	23,272	31,984
Baluchistan	22,070	22,407
Total	3,191,588	4,109,793

Non-capital Works—The results obtained from the non-capital works are given below —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1924 27	Average area irrigated in triennium 1927-30
Madras	3,174,731	3,189,303
Bombay-Deccan	157,025	164,833
Sind	87,279	86,351
Bengal	22,135	22,252
United Provinces	8,006	14,717
Punjab	349,768	*Nil*
Burma	72,870	76,676
Bihar and Orissa	2,246	2,764
Central Provinces	45,689	45,067
Total	3,919,749	3,601,963

Capital Outlay—The total capital outlay, direct and indirect, on irrigation and navigation works, including works under construction, amounted at the end of 1929 30 to Rs 130 crores The gross revenue for the year was Rs 12,94 lakhs, and the working expenses Rs 5,86 lakhs, the net return on capital was therefore 5 44 per cent Of the several provinces, the return on the capital outlay invested in productive works was highest in the Punjab, where the canals yielded 13 61 per cent In Madras the percentage of return was 7 70 while in the United Provinces a return of 5 90 per cent was realised In considering these figures it must be remembered that the capital invested includes considerable expenditure upon three projects of the first magnitude *viz*, the Sarda Oudh canals, the Lloyd Barrage project and the Cauvery (Mettur) project which were under construction and contributed little or nothing in the way of revenue

lisáṁv, vern terms *páṭh*, *dhadá* —Tet , Gal *lisã* ; vern term *hanánun*

Licença (permission) Konk *lisems*, vern term *rajá* —Mal *licensa* (Haex) — Tet , Gal *lisensa*

Lima (*bot* , the fruit of the small *Citrus medica*) Anglo-Ind *lime*

[The Portuguese word is itself derived from the Ar *līma* Yule believes that 'lime' probably came into English from the Portuguese in India, but the *O E D* says that the English word is an adaptation of Fr *lime* = modern Port *limo* This is evidently a mistake, for *limo* in Port is a plant of the *algae* family which has no connection with that of the *citrus*]

Limão (*bot* , *Citrus medica*, var *Limonum*, Hooker , lemon) Konk *limbó*, *nimbó*, *nimbú* —Mar *limbú*, *nimbú* — Guj *limbu*, *límbu* —Hindi *nibú* —Hindust *limú*, *lemú*, *nimbú* —Or *lemu*, *nemu*, *nimu* —Beng *lebu* —Ass *nemú* —Sindh *limó* —*Limãí*, *limãõ* (*adj*), that which has the colour of lemon —Punj *nimbú* —Tel *nimma* —Kan *limbe*, *nimbe* —Tul *limbe* — [2] Siam *mănao* —Mal *limon* (Haex), *liman*, *limán*, *limún* — Sund *limó* —Day *liman* — Mac , Bug *lémo* — | Turk *limón* [1] |

Limbí, *nimbí* (Konk), *limbún*, *nimbún*, *limbuní*, *nimbuní*, *limboní*, *nimboní* (Mar); *limbudí* (Guj), the lemon-tree

The Portuguese word comes from the Arabic *leimún*, or *limún* (Pers *limú*), which, in its turn, comes from India, Sansk *nimbūka* It appears that from this last are derived almost all the Indian forms, the *n* being changed into *l*

[Mr Skeat writes "The Malay form is *liman*, 'a lime, lemon, or orange' The Port *limão* may possibly come from this Malay form I feel sure that *limau*, which in some dialects is *limar*, is an indigenous word which was transferred to Europe" The *Ency Brit* (14th ed) says that the lemon which seems to have been unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans was introduced by the Arabs into Spain

[1] "Figs, oranges, limões, cucumbers" Gaspar Correia, I, p 505

list —Tul *listu, lišṭu* — | Mal *lis* | —Tet , Gal *lista*

Gundert refers the Malayalam word to the English 'list'

Livrar (to deliver, to set free). Konk *livrár-karunk* (l us), vern term *vāṭāvunk* — Tet *livia* , vern term *sôri*

Livre (free) Konk *livr* (l us), vern terms *svādhín, súṭ, súd* —Tet *livii* , vern term *isín-leéti*

Livro (a book) Konk *livr* , vern terms *pustak, granth* —Mal *libio* (Haex) . vern term *kitáb* (Ar), *buku* also is used from the Dutch *boek* or the English 'book '.— Nic *lébare,* book, letter, paper —*Anét-lébare,* pen, pencil *Penšiva-anet-lébare,* ink *Karra-lébare,* to read *Et-et-lébare,* to write [1] —Tet , Gal *liivu*

Loba (soutane) Konk *lób* —Tam *lobei* [2]

[1] In Nicobarese, the compound consonant is done away with either as the result of extension or *suarabacti* (cf *leiare* from Port *lebre,* 'hare) and the final *o* is replaced by *e* (cf *lenée,* from Port *lenco,* 'handkerchief')

[2] "The priest was carrying with him one loba of black camlet" Fernão Pinto, ch ccix

Loiça (plates, dishes) Konk *loys* —Tet , Gal *loisa*

Loja (ground-room , shop) Konk *loz* , vern terms *koṭhí, koṭhár, mánd, pasró, āngad* — Indo-Fr *loje* —Mal , Jav , Mac , Bug *lóji,* warehouses, big shops, fortresses

Matthes derives *lógi* from the Dutch *loge,* ' a hut, room, cabin ", but the meanings of *lóji* are more like those of the Portuguese than of the Dutch word [1]

[? **Lorcha** (a small kind of trading vessel used in China) Anglo-Ind *lorcha* [2]

"To spread over the bed of Nuno da Cunha, a coverlet of velvetv crimson satin, and he to wear an open loba of camlet" João de Barros, Dec iv, viii, 5

[1] "He (D Fernando) was ordered to be placed in the logea of the tower of Banastarim in a very small house" Gaspar Correia, *Lendas,* II, p 319 "All the people used to retire to the logias of the towers, in which they found themselves very crowded." *Id* , p 899

[2] ["In this ill-fated storm two junks were lost, and one lorcha, or *lanteá,* in which more than hundred persons perished" F M Pinto, *Peregrinação,* ch 62, cit in *Glossario*]

["The lorcha 'Arrow' employed in the river trade between Canton and the mouth of tho river, commanded by an English captain and flying

Anglo-Indian Dictionary which assigns it to Marathi Besides giving it the meaning of 'an arbiter' and 'an umpire,' the author says it is the name of some arbitration courts lately established in Poona and some other districts to decide civil claims without the expense of resorting to the courts established by government As arbitration courts are, at the present time, claiming an unusual amount of interest, it is, we trust, not irrelevant to describe the constitution of the 'Lawad Courts' "A set of rules has been framed defining the constitution and function of the courts The members are drawn for the most part from the class of pleaders, traders, and retired government officials They agree to serve as arbiters in turn for a week at a time They receive no remuneration The arrangements of the court are in the hands of a secretary, who, in each week, chooses two members to act as umpires Each court has a staff of clerks and messengers. To meet this expense fees are charged But these are very moderate, amounting to not more than one-third of the cost in the ordinary subordinate civil courts" (*Bombay Administration Report for 1876-77*, in Whitworth)

Luminárias (illumination on occasions of public rejoicing) Konk *luminád*, vern terms *dīpāvali*, *dīpochav* — Tet, Gal *luminári*

Luto (mourning) Konk. *lút* (l us), vern terms *duhkh*, *kālém* —Tet *lútu*

Luva (glove) Konk *lúv* — Tet, Gal *lúva*

M

Maçã (apple) Sinh *masan*.

[**Macaréu** (the name given to dangerous tides and to the phenomenon of the bore or tidal wave in certain seas and rivers) Anglo-Ind *macareo* [1]—? French *macrée*,

---

1 ["Sailing from these ports is very dangerous for keeled ships, because being at the top of the tide the water here runs so far in the gulf that, in a very short space of time, four or five leagues are left bare, more in some places and less in others, and when there is a flowing tide it flows so strongly that they say a man running at full speed cannot escape it"

(g) The issue of weather reports and warnings to air craft

(h) Special investigations at the Airship Base Karachi In addition to these meteorological duties the India Meteorological Department was from time to time made responsible for various other important duties, such as—

(i) Determination of time in India and the issue of time signals also the determination of errors of chronometers for the Royal Indian Marine and the Royal Navy

(m) Observations and researches on terrestrial magnetism at Bombay

(n) Regular study (mainly by spectroscopic examination) of the sun at the Solar Physics Observatory at Kodaikanal

(o) Maintenance of seismological instruments at various centres

Organisation prior to the demands of aviation—It is necessary to note that practical meteorology implies a meteorological organisation, not merely individual meteorologists relying upon their own personal and purely local observations The making of a single forecast in any of the larger meteorological offices of the world requires the organised co operation of some hundreds of persons In India some 250 observers co operate daily to take simultaneous observations at about 200 separate places and hand in their reports to telegraphists, who transmit them to centres, where for rapid assimilation clerks decode them and chart them on maps, meteorological experts then draw therefrom the conclusions on which their forecasts are based There are other observatories which take observations for climatological purposes, but do not telegraph them

As aviation has been and still is making rapidly increasing demands on meteorologists in India, it is easier to understand the constitution and needs of the department If we first consider the organisation prior to the demands of aviation In order to carry out the functions imposed upon it, the department had a central office, five principal sub offices and 26 pilot balloon observatories and supervised 270* weather observatories, principally of the third class distributed over a region stretching from Persia, Aden and Zanzibar on the west to Burma on the east A brief summary is given below of the work at each of the principal observatories and offices —

Headquarters Office, Poona—The general administration of the department is carried on by the headquarters office in Poona It receives the telegraphic reports of morning observations collected at practically all pilot balloon and 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th class observatories and issues daily a telegraphic summary of general weather conditions with forecasts of probable changes in weather during the next twenty four hours It serves as the main forecasting centre for the Indian area and prepares and publishes the Daily, Weekly and Monthly Weather Reports and an Annual volume entitled the "India Weather Review" It undertakes the issue of heavy rain warnings for practically the whole country excepting north east India, and the issue of warnings for storms in the Arabian Sea It is responsible for practically all climatological work in India and for the design, specification, test and supply of special meteorological instruments On its transfer from Simla to Poona the headquarters office was equipped as an upper air observatory and a first class weather observatory and has also been designed to provide facilities for research in theoretical and practical meteorology

Meteorological Office and Observatory, Alipore, Calcutta—The Alipore office serves as a regional forecast centre and is responsible for the publication of the Calcutta Daily Weather Report for north-east India, for storm warning in the Bay of Bengal and heavy rainfall warning in north east India It has complete charge of all 2nd 3rd, 4th and 5th class observatories in north east India (from Assam to Orissa), while its other duties consist in supplying all weather observatories with ordinary instruments and stores, keeping a stock of such instruments, and supplying time signals by time ball to the Port of Calcutta and by wireless to shipping at sea It is also a first class weather observatory, pilot balloon observatory and seismological station

Upper Air Observatory, Agra—Agra Observatory is the headquarters of upper air work in India It is responsible for maintaining all the pilot balloon observatories in India and neighbouring countries and supplying them with necessary equipment for carrying on daily pilot balloon observations and supervising their work All data from pilot balloon observatories are collected, checked and statistically summarised at Agra This observatory is also the principal centre of upper air research work in India There is a seismological station attached to this observatory

Colaba and Alibag Observatories—These observatories specialise in the study of geophysics, particularly terrestrial magnetism and seismology, and in addition carry on the duties of a first class weather observatory They take star or sun observations for the determination of time and are responsible for the time-ball service at the Bombay Harbour and the rating of chronometers belonging to the Royal Indian Marine and Royal Navy

Kodaikanal—The Observatory at Kodaikanal specialises in the study of the physics of the sun, and is specially equipped for spectroscopic observations and research This observatory also undertakes the duties of a first class weather observatory and a seismological station

* The actual numbers were 10 first class, 2 second class, 200 third class, 29 each fourth and fifth class A first class weather observatory is furnished with autographic instruments for continuously recording pressure, temperature, humidity, wind direction and velocity and rainfall, in addition to instruments read by eye At a second class weather observatory observations are taken two or three times daily and are telegraphed to one or more forecasting centres A third class observatory takes readings (*a*) daily at 8 hours and sends the data by telegram to one or more forecasting centres or (*b*) twice daily at 10 hours and 16 hours, but does not telegraph A fourth class observatory records observations (*a*) [illegible] rature, wind and rainfall or (*b*) of temperature and rainfall only, while a fifth [illegible] records and telegraphs only rainfall amounts

of the Portuguese chroniclers, the phenomenon and its name were unknown in Portugal

"Gonçalves Viana (in *Palestras Filológicas*) has pointed out most clearly that, phonetically or morphologically, neither *macrée* nor *mascaret* could be converted into *macaréu*, and he came to the conclusion that "the three vocables, *mascaret*, *macrée*, and *macaréu* are independent of each other, and that their formal and phonic coincidences are merely fortuitous '

"I am almost convinced, however, that the French changed the Port *macaréu*, first, into the form *macrée*, and, afterwards, into the more cultured *mascaret*, in the same way as they changed the Portuguese *pateca* (*q v*) into *pastèque*, *mordexim* (*q v*) into *mort-de-chien*, *bicho do mar* (*q v*) into *biche-de-mer*, *pau de águila* (see *aguila*) into *bois d'aigle* Jancigny[1] would not have used in 1854 *maquerie*, if the other forms had been well-known in his time

" The explanation that I would offer with regard to this term is that the people of Cambay might have told the Portuguese, eager to know the cause of this strange happening, that it was due to the *makaró* (the vulgar form in Gujarat) who came to devour ships and men, for in popular tales similar performances are ascribed to the monster "

Though the name, in the vernacular form *magar*, is given to the crocodile, the *Makara*, the fabulous sea-serpent, the vehicle of Varuna, the god of the ocean, is represented in sculpture with the head and forelegs of an antelope, and the body and tail of a fish If the forelegs of the antelope are intended to connote speed, and the tail of the fish the marine character of the monster, might not the bore, the special feature of which is the rapidity of its approach, have appropriately

[1] ["The mouth (of the Setang, in Burma) is obstructed by banks of sand and the maquerie (bore) is so terrible that the navigation of this river is wholly impossible for large ships and difficult for smaller ones" Jancigny, *Indo Chine*, p 295, in *Glossario*]

cantonment and will be transferred to Drigh Road civil aerodrome, when buildings are provided there. Meanwhile a first class weather observatory and pilot balloon station have been started at Drigh Road. The weather observatories in Persia and Arabia and along the Mekran coast are under the charge of the Meteorologist at Karachi.

On the newly-opened Karachi-Delhi air route, the Karachi forecast centre is responsible for weather reports and forecasts between Karachi and Jodhpur.

Delhi.—A forecast centre has recently been opened at Delhi and will be specially responsible for the supply of weather reports and forecasts to aviators between Jodhpur and Allahabad or Gaya. A pilot balloon and first class weather observatory is attached to this office.

Calcutta.—In connection with the Delhi-Calcutta and Calcutta-Rangoon air routes, proposals have been made to extend the existing duties of this centre. It will become responsible for weather reports and forecasts to aviators between Allahabad or Gaya and Akyab.

Rangoon.—The establishment of a new forecast centre and first class observatory at Rangoon under a trained Meteorologist has been proposed. If sanctioned, it will become responsible for weather reports and forecasts to aviators between Akyab and Victoria Point.

Poona.—The Poona office is at present responsible for weather reports and forecasts to aviators on routes outside northern India.

Investigational work.—Besides the routine duties such as issue of weather reports, forecasts and warnings of storms and heavy rain, the Indian Meteorological Department has undertaken during recent years *a number of investigations* in theoretical and practical meteorology and other allied subjects, the most important among them is the study of the free atmosphere over the country by means of various types of balloons. The Agra observatory and its sub-stations, the number of which has grown rapidly in the last two or three years and is over 30 at present, observe and record wind velocities in the upper layers of the atmosphere. The data are not only of great assistance in connection with weather forecasting and storm warning but have also proved useful for forecasts of seasonal rainfall. A method of forecasting the winter rainfall in northern India from upper air data is being developed and is already in tentative use in the department.

Measurements of pressure, temperature and humidity up to heights of [illegible] by means of sounding balloons [illegible] [illegible] at Agra [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ceases to fall with height but remains constant or increases with height. The base of the stratosphere is about 12 miles above sea level in the India latitudes. It appears that although the lowest temperature over the surface of the earth occurs near the poles, the lowest free air temperatures occur at heights of about 12 miles above the equatorial regions, thus giving rise to the apparently paradoxical truism that the coldest air lies over the equator.

At the Poona Weather Office modern European theories of meteorology have been applied to the study of Indian weather charts. The physical aspects of weather were studied and attempts were made to recognise masses of air having different histories and physical properties. Diagnosis of weather charts by such means has been frequently successful and the new ideas have been found helpful in forecasting under Indian conditions.

Other scientific activities of the Department consist in the seismographic records at various centres, magnetic work at Alibag and Bombay and Solar Physics observations at the Kodaikanal observatory. A careful study has been made at Bombay of microseisms which are believed to be due to sea waves and appear to furnish early indications of the existence of disturbed weather out at sea. Other interesting experiments on geophysical subjects have been undertaken or completed at Bombay in recent years. Recently the observatory at Kodaikanal has undertaken the collection of spectrograms for the determination of the amount of ozone in the upper air by means of a Dobson's spectrograph which has been loaned to the observatory.

With a view to study the origin and nature of nor'westers, the violent local storms which almost every year cause considerable loss of life and property in north-east India, a scheme for detailed weather observations in that area was drawn up in 1927. The details of the scheme were worked out at Calcutta and the scheme has been in progress since the beginning of last year. A special expedition was arranged to study the upper air conditions over Bengal during the last nor'wester season.

At Karachi arrangements [illegible] the study of special [illegible] connection with aviation [illegible] important [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

andor (*q v*) and 'palanquin, which terms are also to be found in the same language in addition to another viz, *dayaman*

"If Portuguese colonial history were to be examined it will be found that *machira*, as the name of a textile and of a species of litter, is very old in West Africa, where it is still in vogue in the vernacular languages in both these senses It is, therefore, logical to conclude from this that the term was brought into India from Africa where it was applied to a litter different from the *andor*".

Machira in West Africa is used in the sense of (1) 'a litter,' and (2) 'of a thick cotton-sheet woven in the country'[1] The latter, which is the earlier acceptation, gradually developed into the former, as the earliest means of transport was a piece of canvas, the two ends of which were tied to a pole In course of time, this crude kind of hammock-litter developed into the more comfortable *machilla* or Anglo-Indian 'muncheel' Vieyra mentions *machira* and gives it the meaning of 'a sort of cloke or upper garment worn by the Caffres,' presumably the same as the hand-spun textile mentioned above

Whitworth says that 'manchial' is a Portuguese corruption of Hindust *manzil*, which he describes thus "A stage, a station, thence the Goanese word *manchial*, a litter Also a house, a palace" This is an instance of the perils attendant on discovering etymologies by paying more regard to the sound or form of words rather than to what is known to-day as 'semantics,' the study of the meanings of words]

Madeira (wood, timber) Konk *madér*, vern terms

[1] [1569 —"All of them generally go about clothed in cloths of cotton, not closely woven which I have seen made near Sena and which are called *machiras* —P Monclaio, in *Jour Geo Soc Lisb*, 2nd ser, p 543, cit in *Contribuições* etc, p 71]

[1600 —"The dress of the King (Quiteve) and of the other men is a thin piece of cotton or silk cloth and another much larger of cotton which the Kaffirs weave and which they call *machiras*"—Fr João dos Santos *Ethiopia Oriental*, I, p 82, in *Contribuições*]

Average Monthly and Annual Means of Air Temperature at Selected Stations in India

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Mean.
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Toungoo	183	70 0	74 7	81 9	86 7	85 3	81 3	80 1	80 1	81 3	81 4	77 4	71 6	79 3
Mindalay	250	68 8	73 8	82 1	89 2	88 5	85 4	85 2	84 7	83 5	82 5	75 9	69 5	80 8
Silchar	104	63 8	67 0	73 9	78 0	80 1	81 4	82 6	82 4	81 7	79 7	73 1	66 1	75 9
Calcutta	21	65 2	70 3	79 3	85 0	85 7	84 5	83 0	82 4	82 6	80 0	72 4	65 3	77 9
Burdwan	99	65 7	70 0	80 4	86 7	86 5	84 9	83 6	82 8	83 1	80 7	73 0	66 3	78 6
Patna	183	60 8	65 3	76 9	86 2	88 0	86 4	83 5	83 1	83 3	79 5	70 1	62 2	77 1
Benares	267	60 0	65 3	76 6	86 8	91 3	89 4	84 1	83 1	83 0	77 9	67 8	60 2	77 2
Allahabad	309	59 5	64 9	76 8	87 6	92 5	90 8	84 5	83 2	83 0	77 6	67 5	59 8	77 3
Lucknow	368	58 7	63 7	75 2	86 4	90 6	90 2	85 3	83 4	83 2	77 1	66 3	58 9	76 6
Agra	555	60 1	64 8	76 7	88 1	94 0	93 4	86 0	84 2	84 2	79 4	68 7	61 2	78 4
Meerut	738	56 0	60 1	71 1	82 7	88 4	89 4	85 0	83 2	81 7	74 7	63 5	56 7	74 4
Delhi	718	57 0	62 2	74 1	86 2	91 7	92 2	86 4	84 5	83 9	78 5	67 6	59 6	77 1
Lahore	702	53 0	57 3	69 0	80 9	88 9	93 0	89 1	87 1	84 8	75 7	63 2	54 6	74 7
Multan	420	55 6	59 8	71 6	82 9	91 4	94 9	92 7	90 4	88 0	78 6	67 1	57 7	77 5
Jacobabad	186	57 3	62 4	74 5	85 5	94 2	97 7	95 0	91 6	88 8	79 2	67 9	58 9	79 3
Hyderabad (Sind)	96	63 6	67 1	77 6	86 2	91 6	91 7	88 6	86 0	86 0	82 7	73 4	65 0	79 9
Bikaner	771	59 2	63 6	76 6	88 4	94 1	94 7	90 4	87 3	87 4	82 4	70 5	61 4	79 6
Rajkote	429	66 8	70 0	77 4	85 1	89 2	87 5	81 7	80 6	80 8	80 4	71 1	68 4	78 5
Ahmedabad	163	70 3	74 0	82 7	91 2	92 9	89 4	83 7	83 0	83 5	81 3	78 3	72 9	82 1
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Akola	930	68 5	73 7	81 9	90 1	93 3	86 2	80 6	78 9	79 7	77 9	71 7	66 8	79 2
Jubbulpore	1,327	61 8	66 8	76 5	86 3	91 9	85 7	79 0	78 0	79 0	74 8	66 6	60 3	75 6
Nagpore	1,025	68 8	74 3	82 4	90 6	94 5	86 6	80 4	79 4	80 4	78 4	72 2	67 1	79 6
Raipur	970	67.7	73 6	81 9	90 3	93 6	86 0	79 6	79 0	80 3	78 1	71 5	66 0	79 0
Ahmednagar	2,152	67 1	71 3	77 5	82 5	83 8	79 2	76 2	74 9	74 5	75 1	70 5	67 1	75 0
Poona	1,840	69 8	73 9	80 1	83 9	83 8	78 7	74 9	73 7	74 4	76 2	72 5	68 9	75 9
Sholapur	1,590	72 7	77 7	84 2	88 4	88 9	81 8	78 9	77 7	77 3	77 7	74 6	71 3	79 3
[illegible]aum	2,539	69 8	73 0	77 5	79 2	78 0	72 8	70 1	69 7	70 4	72 9	70 9	69 3	72 8
[illegible]bad (Deccan)	1,690	70 4	77 1	83 1	88 0	90 1	82 6	77 9	77 1	77 4	76 8	72 3	69 1	78 5
[illegible]ore	3,021	67 5	72 0	76 7	79 9	78 5	74 0	72 0	71 8	71 8	71 8	69 6	67 5	72 8
	1,475	73 2	79 6	85 6	89 2	89 0	83 4	80 9	80 6	80 2	79 1	75 3	72 5	80 8

The word is derived from the Malayal *mannaṭṭán*, fem *mannaṭṭí* It is used in Asio-Portuguese There is a place in Macau which is called *Tanque dos Mainatos* ('The Washermen's Tank')

[The Portuguese carried the name *mainato* to Ceylon and applied it to the washermen there, so that Pieris (*Ceylon*, I, p 513) says "The word *mainato* is used among the Washer caste even in remote villages of the seven Korales, as a proper name"

Mainel (hand rail of stairs) Konk *māynel* —? Sund *panel*

Rigg believes that *panel* is the Dutch *paneel*, 'panel,' but the meaning of the word is very different

Major (major, an army officer) Konk *mājor*, *mānjor* —Tel *mayóru* Brown derives it from French

Mala (in the sense of 'a bag') Konk *mál* (l us), vern terms *potéṁ*, *bokséṁ* —? Sinh *malla*, vern terms *pasumbiya*, *kurapasiya*, *madissalaya* —Tet *mala*

Malcriado (uncivil, badly educated) Konk *mālkryád*, vern term *amaryādi*, *váyṭoló* —Tet, Gal *malkriádu*, vern term *ôin kabôbil*

Maldição (curse, malediction) Konk *māldisáṁv*, vern terms *śap*, *śiráp* —Beng *māldisán* —Mal *maldiçaon* (Haex) —Tet Gal *maldisã*, *malisã*

Mal-ensinado (rude, badly brought up) Mal *mal ensinado* (Haex) [1]

| **Malhado** or **Molhado** ('an article in the Anglo-Indian menu') Anglo-Ind *maladoo* or *manadoo*, "cold meat such as chicken or mutton, cut into slices or pounded up and re-cooked in batter" See *Hobson-Jobson*, s v maladoo |

[Prof S H Hodivala (*Notes on Hobson-Jobson*) suggests that it is not necessary to go

---

["The Menates will bring you your shirt and a pair of drawers, very white and cleaned with soap for two bousu ruques" *Id* p 72, Gray derives *menates* from the Malayal *mainātti*, a washerman]

Gundert mentions the form *mānatti* with the meaning 'foreign washerman'

[1] "He became so everbearing, mal-ensinado, and free, that there were few persons with whom he had no quarrels" Francisco Vaz de Almada, in *Hist tragico marit*, ix, p 14

Average Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India

Stations.	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Total.
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS		In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In.	In	In	In
Toungoo	183	0 06	0 12	0 08	1 90	6 13	11 63	17 18	18 53	11 46	6 95	1 25	0 16	78 05
Mandalay	250	0 06	0 08	0 21	1 19	5 26	5 71	3 26	4 10	6 21	4 54	1 67	0 28	42 69
Silchar	104	9 61	2 32	7 91	13 56	15 72	20 39	19 98	18 69	13 95	6 40	1 41	0 54	121 13
Calcutta	21	0 29	1 02	1 14	1 54	5 60	11 04	12 31	12 69	10 40	3 87	0 62	0 31	60 83
Burdwan	99	0 18	0 89	1 21	2 20	5 50	10 17	12 32	11 49	8 59	3 93	0 63	0 13	57 51
Patna	181	0 72	0 53	0 35	0 30	1 70	7 76	11 31	10 72	7 82	2 89	0 20	0 14	41 51
Benares	267	0 74	0 51	0 33	0 16	0 56	5 45	12 54	11 19	8 54	2 24	0 17	0 17	40 59
Allahabad	309	0 82	0 48	0 38	0 14	0 20	5 09	12 24	10 83	8 32	2 40	0 25	0 23	39 52
Lucknow	368	0 90	0 45	0 32	0 11	0 01	5 14	11 30	11 32	6 61	1 33	0 08	0 11	39 20
Agra	555	0 55	0 43	0 25	0 10	0 61	2 81	9 67	7 11	4 11	0 59	0 06	0 20	26 70
Meerut	788	1 05	0 83	0 63	0 34	0 70	3 60	9 37	7 61	4 55	0 43	0 08	0 40	29 62
Delhi	718	1 02	0 61	0 67	0 35	0 71	3 18	8 38	7 14	4 42	0 39	0 10	0 13	27 70
Lahore	702	0 87	1 14	0 80	0 51	0 80	1 86	6 05	4 88	2 10	0 43	0 11	0 17	20 70
Multan	420	0 30	0 36	0 12	0 27	0 39	0 43	2 19	1 66	0 60	0 07	0 06	0 27	7 11
Jacobabad	186	0 28	0 27	0 25	0 17	0 15	0 10	1 18	1 25	0 19	0 01	0 10	0 15	4 10
Hyderabad (Sind)	96	0 24	0 22	0 10	0 07	0 11	0 41	2 61	2 77	0 54	0 00	0 10	0 05	7 22
Bikaner	771	0 38	0 24	0 18	0 14	0 81	1 65	3 29	3 14	1 08	0 09	0 06	0 18	11 27
Rajkote	420	0 05	0 10	0 01	0 01	0 31	5 21	10 89	6 11	3 75	0 67	0 33	0 06	27 80
Ahmedabad	163	0 02	0 10	0 01	0 03	0 46	3 94	11 49	8 26	4 12	0 55	0 19	0 05	29 52
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Akola	930	0 45	0 18	0 41	0 16	0 31	5 12	8 74	6 48	6 24	2 14	0 44	0 58	31 27
Jubbulpore	1,327	0 72	0 52	0 48	0 22	0 47	8 53	18 82	15 13	8 98	1 55	0 37	0 26	55 15
Nagpore	1,025	0 58	0 12	0 57	0 46	0 68	8 41	13 19	9 79	8 11	2 14	0 51	0 46	45 62
Raipur	970	0 30	0 33	0 50	0 50	0 76	9 38	14 94	12 72	7 75	2 09	0 62	0 20	50 27
Ahmednagar	2,152	0 27	0 12	0 15	0 40	1 16	4 73	3 03	3 60	6 75	3 12	0 89	0 41	21 66
Poona	1,840	0 18	0 05	0 13	0 58	1 45	5 35	6 90	4 03	4 18	4 11	0 85	0 20	28 26
Sholapur	1,590	0 06	0 08	0 29	0 63	1 09	4 41	1 19	5 42	7 77	3 63	0 87	0 30	28 74
Belgaum	2,539	0 06	0 03	0 19	2 05	2 73	9 32	15 37	9 15	4 05	5 09	1 33	0 24	49 91
Hyderabad (Deccan)	1,690	0 05	0 12	0 67	0 73	0 78	4 41	6 22	6 76	7 10	2 98	1 53	0 17	31 55
Bangalore	3,021	0 06	0 22	0 72	1 19	4 53	3 13	4 13	6 00	7 11	6 71	2 61	0 59	36 83
Bellary	1,475	0 10	0 03	0 12	0 83	1 93	1 84	1 11	2 18	4 12	4 04	1 20	0 20	18 30

The original of the Port word is the Tam -Malayal *manji* The Portuguese carried the word with them to different parts of Asia, and also used it of vessels other than those used in the Malabar trade At Goa, for instance, it was used to designate a gondola, rowed however, and not pushed

Sir Richard Temple in a note on the passage from Mundy quoted below says "The term *manchua* has apparently been transferred to the Far East by the Portuguese to represent the Cantonese term, *man-shun*, a sea-going trading vessel"

Yule also lists *muchwa* in *Hobson-Jobson*, and assigns it to Marathi *machwā*, Hindust *machuā*, *machwā*, and gives it the meaning of 'a kind of boat or barge in use about Bombay' There can scarcely be any doubt that etymologically *manchua* and *muchua* are the same words and have a common origin]

Mandador (one who commands) Mal , Jav , Mad *mandôr*, *mandúr*, head of a body of artizans, overseer,

number of **manchoues** of lords On board of these is excellent music of cornets a-bouquin, hautbois, and other instruments, all the great lords have the same" Pyrard de Laval, Hak Soc , Vol II, p 90]

["**Manchooas** or small vessells of recreation, used by the Portugalls here (Macao), as allsoe att Goa, pretty handsome things resembling little Frigatts, Many curiously carved, guilded and painted, with little beake heads" Mundy, *Travels*, Hak Soc , Vol III, pt i, p 205 There is an illustration of the 'manchoa' on Pl XII in the book]

[1686 —"We sent out ye R^t Honourable Companys **Munchua** to cruise after those shipps" Forrest, *Selections*, Home Series, Vol I, p 154]

["Entring with us into one of those boats which they called Maneive, going with twenty, or four and twonty, Oars, onely, differing from the Almadies in that the Maneive have a large cover'd room in the poop, sever'd from the banks of rowers, and are greater than the Almadies, which have no such room, we pass'd out of the Port" Pietro della Valle, *Travels*, Hak Soc , Vol II, p 211 *Maneive* appears to be a misprint for *manceive* On p 217, the same vessel is called **mancina** and both forms are used for 'manchua']

['I commanded the Shibbars and **Manchuas** to keepe a little a head of me" Hedges, *Diary*, Hak Soc , Vol II, clxxxiv in *Hobson-Jobson*]

["Boat (**machwás**) hire per day, from 10s to 16s" (in Bombay), Hunter, *The Imperial Gazetteer*, VIII, p 268]

two years and in the second year extended to parts of the Central and United Provinces and to a small tract in the Punjab The total area affected was 257,000 square miles and the population 58,500,000 Warned by the excessive expenditure in Behar and actuated by the desire to secure economy the Government relief programme was not entirely successful The excess mortality in this famine is said to have been 5,250,000 in British territory alone Throughout British India 700,000,000 units were relieved at a cost of Rs 8¼ crores Charitable contributions from Great Britain and the Colonies aggregated Rs 81 lakhs

The Famine Codes

The experiences of this famine showed the necessity of placing relief on an organised basis The first great Famine Commission which sat under the presidency of Sir Richard Strachey, elaborated the Famine Codes, which amended to meet later experience, form the basis of the famine relief system to-day They recommended (1) that employment should be given on the relief works to the able-bodied, at a wage sufficient for support, on the condition of performing a suitable task, and (2) that gratuitous relief should be given in their villages or in poor houses to those who are unable to work They recommended that the food supply should be left to private agency, except where that was unequal to the demands upon it They advised that the land owning classes should be assisted by loa[illegible] and by general suspensions of revenue in pr[illegible]ion to the crop failure In sending a [illegible] to the provincial governments, [illegible]ut of India laid down as the [illegible] of their policy that the famine [illegible] amount sufficient to main- [illegible] circumstances Whilst [illegible] to save life [illegible] not [illegible] houring [illegible]

India, Hyderabad and Kathiawar It was marked by several distinctive features The rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme defect, being eleven inches below the mean In several localities there was practically no rain There was in consequence a great fodder famine, with a terrible mortality amongst the cattle The water supply was deficient, and brought a crop of difficulties in its train Then districts like Gujarat, where famine had been unknown for so many years that the locality was thought to be famine immune, were affected, the people here being softened by prosperity, clung to their villages, in the hope of saving their cattle, and came within the scope of the relief works when it was too late to save life A very large area in the Indian States was affected, and the Marwaris swept from their impoverished land right through Central India like a horde of locusts, leaving desolation in their train For these reasons relief had to be given on an unprecedented scale At the end of July 4,500,000 persons were supported by the State, Rs. 10 crores were spent on relief, and the total cost was estimated at Rs 15 crores The famine was also marked by a widespread acceptance by Indian States of the duty hitherto shouldered by the Government of India alone—the supreme responsibility of saving human life Aided by loans to the extent of Rs 3¼ crores, the Indian States did a great deal to bring their administration into line with that in British India Although actual deaths from starvation were insignificant, the extensive outbreaks of cholera and the devastating epidemic of malaria which followed the advent of the rains induced a famine mortality of approximately a million The experiences of this famine were collated by the Commission presided over by Sir Antony MacDonnell This Commission reported that taking the famine period [illegible] a whole the relief given was excessive, and [illegible]d down certain modified lines The cardinal [illegible]ture of their policy was moral strategy [illegible]ting out that if the people were assisted [illegible] start they would help themselves, whilst [illegible] condition were allowed to deteriorate [illegible]ded on a declining scale, they placed [illegible]refront of their programme the neces- [illegible] putting heart into the people" The [illegible] suggested for this purpose was the [illegible] liberal distribution of taccavi loans, [illegible]spension of revenue, and a policy [illegible]oldness, starting from the prepa- [illegible]rge and expansive plan of relief [illegible]y liberal preparations, constant [illegible] a full enlistment of non-official [illegible] scale was revised the mi[illegible] [illegible] abolished in the case of able- [illegible] payments by results were [illegible] proposals were made

[illegible]dern system

[illegible]t of India are now in posse[illegible] [illegible]e machinery to combat the [illegible] In ordinary times Govern- [illegible] informed of the meteorological [illegible] the state of the crops, pro- [illegible]suitable relief works are kept up [illegible] country is mapped into relief [illegible]ves of tools and plant are stocked

by the Portuguese, and like the Indian *caste*, erroneously supposed to be a native term From Portuguese, *mandar*, to hold authority, command, govern, etc " Wedgwood is right in saying that the word was first made known by the Portuguese, but wrong in his etymology which he corrected in later editions The Portuguese chroniclers do not employ the word with reference to ministers of state in India, but to official dignitaries in China, Malasia, and Annam]

? **Mandil** (coarse cloth, apron). Mal *mandil* (l us).[1] Perhaps received directly from Arabic

[*Mandil* in Arabic is the Arab's head-dress, from this it came to acquire the meaning of 'a cap']

Manga (*Mangifera indica*) Anglo-Ind *mango* —Indo-Fr *mangue*, *manguier* —Malag *manga* — | Chin *máng-koo*[2] |

The etymon of the word is the Tamil *mānkáy*, which is, properly speaking, the name of the fruit when green, which when ripe is called *mampalam* Both the words have been introduced into Malay *manga* in Malacca, Singapore, and Sunda, and *memplam* in Penang, Achem, and Batta

In Konkani, *māngád* is 'a conserve made from mangoes'

[Crooke in *Hobson-Jobson* quotes W W Skeat's opinion "The modern standard Malay word is *mangga*, from which the Port form was probably taken" But Malayal has *manga*, and it is more probable that the Portuguese who borrowed so many words from the Malabar country, with which they first came into contact, carried the word to Malacca and gave it to Malay Yule very properly says "The word has sometimes been supposed to be

[1] "A mandil very finely woven, a quilted coat of silk with breeches to match" Castanheda, II, ch 13

[2] "Some are called *jacas* (jack-fruit), others **mangas**, and others a-ain figs" Castanheda, I, ch 16

"Betel, areca, jack fruit, green ginger, oranges, limes, figs, coir, **manguas**, citrons" Simão Botelho, p 48

"The clove trees always take a year's rest just as the olive trees do in our Europe, and the **mangueiras** ('mango trees') do in India" Diogo do Couto, Dec IV, vii, 9

two years and in the second year extended to parts of the Central and United Provinces and to a small tract in the Punjab The total area affected was 257,000 square miles and the population 58,500,000 Warned by the excessive expenditure in Behar and actuated by the desire to secure economy the Government relief programme was not entirely successful The excess mortality in this famine is said to have been 5,250,000 in British territory alone Throughout British India 700,000,000 units were relieved at a cost of Rs 8½ crores Charitable contributions from Great Britain and the Colonies aggregated Rs 81 lakhs

The Famine Codes

The experiences of this famine showed the necessity of placing relief on an organised basis The first great Famine Commission which sat under the presidency of Sir Richard Strachey, elaborated the Famine Codes, which amended to meet later experience, form the basis of the famine relief system to day They recommended (1) that employment should be given on the relief works to the able-bodied, at a wage sufficient for support, on the condition of performing a suitable task, and (2) that gratuitous relief should be given in their villages or in poor houses to those who are unable to work They recommended that the food supply should be left to private agency, except where that was unequal to the demands upon it They advised that the land owning classes should be assisted by loans, and by general suspensions of revenue in proportion to the crop failure In sending a Famine Code to the provincial governments, the Government of India laid down as the cardinal feature of their policy that the famine wage "is the lowest amount sufficient to maintain health under given circumstances Whilst the duty of Government is to save life, it is not bound to maintain the labouring population at its normal level of comfort" Provincial codes were drawn up, and were tested by the famine of 1896-97 In that 307,000 square miles were affected, with a population of 69,500,000 The numbers relieved exceeded 4,000,000 at the time of greatest distress The cost of famine relief was Rs 7¼ crores, revenue was remitted to the extent of Rs 1¼ crore, and loans given aggregating Rs 1¾ crore The charitable relief fund amounted to about Rs 1¾ crore, of which Rs 1¼ crore was subscribed in the United Kingdom The actual famine mortality in British India was estimated at 750,000 The experiences of this famine were examined by a Commission under Sir James Lyall, which reported that the success attained in saving life and the relief of distress was greater than had ever been recorded in famines, comparable with it in severity, and that the expense was moderate But before the Local Governments had been given time to digest the proposals of this Commission or the people to recover from the stock, the great famine of 1899-1900 supervened

The Famine of 1899-1900

This famine affected 475,000 square miles with a population of 59,500,000 In the Central Provinces, Berar, Bombay, Ajmer, and the Hissar district of the Punjab famine was acute it was intense in Rajputana, Baroda, Central India, Hyderabad and Kathiawar It was marked by several distinctive features The rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme defect, being eleven inches below the mean In several localities there was practically no rain There was in consequence a great fodder famine, with a terrible mortality amongst the cattle The water supply was deficient, and brought a crop of difficulties in its train Then districts like Gujarat, where famine had been unknown for so many years that the locality was thought to be famine immune, were affected, the people here being softened by prosperity, clung to their villages, in the hope of saving their cattle, and came within the scope of the relief works when it was too late to save life A very large area in the Indian States was affected, and the Marwaris swept from their impoverished land right through Central India like a horde of locusts, leaving desolation in their train For these reasons relief had to be given on an unprecedented scale At the end of July 4,500,000 persons were supported by the State, Rs. 10 crores were spent on relief, and the total cost was estimated at Rs 15 crores The famine was also marked by a widespread acceptance by Indian States of the duty hitherto shouldered by the Government of India alone—the supreme responsibility of saving human life. Aided by loans to the extent of Rs 3½ crores, the Indian States did a great deal to bring their administration into line with that in British India Although actual deaths from starvation were insignificant, the extensive outbreaks of cholera and the devastating epidemic of malaria which followed the advent of the rains induced a famine mortality of approximately a million The experiences of this famine were collated by the Commission presided over by Sir Antony MacDonnell This Commission reported that taking the famine period as a whole the relief given was excessive, and laid down certain modified lines The cardinal feature of their policy was moral strategy Pointing out that if the people were assisted at the start they would help themselves, whilst if their condition were allowed to deteriorate it proceeded on a declining scale, they placed in the forefront of their programme the necessity of "putting heart into the people" The machinery suggested for this purpose was the prompt and liberal distribution of taccavi loans, the early suspension of revenue, and a policy of prudent boldness, starting from the preparation of a large and expansive plan of relief and secured by liberal preparations, constant vigilance, and a full enlistment of non-official help The wage scale was revised, the minimum wage was abolished in the case of able-bodied workers, payments by results were recommended, and proposals were made for saving cattle

The modern system

The Government of India are now in possession of complete machinery to combat the effects of drought In ordinary times Government is kept informed of the meteorological conditions and the state of the crops, programmes of suitable relief works are kept up to-date, the country is mapped into relief circles, reserves of tools and plant are stocked

were the most celebrated, that those of Gujarat were also very good, especially some called 'Gujaratas', which, though not large, had very fine fragrance and taste and a very small stone, that those of Balaghat were both large and toothsome, the author having seen two that weighed four pounds and a half (Markham, p 286 incorrectly says 'two pounds and a half'), and that those of Bengal, Pegu, and Malacca were also good From this it would follow that the mango in Goa must have been brought to a state of perfection during the hundred years which followed the publication of the *Colloquies* Da Orta himself had a celebrated mango-tree in his island of Bombay which used to yield two crops, one in December, and the other at the end of May He admits that though the second crop surpassed the earlier in fragrance and taste, the later was just as remarkable for coming out of season (Coll XXXIV) Sir George Birdwood, writing to the *Bombay Saturday Review*, 28th July, 1886, refers to a similar phenomenon in the case of a mango-tree which belonged to one Mr Hough, in Colaba, Bombay]

Mangação (mockery, scoffing) Konk *māngāsáṁv*, vern terms *khebadáṁ, maskaryô* —Tet *mangasã*

[**Mangas de veludo** (lit 'velvet-sleeves', the name given to a kind of sea-mews found near the Cape of Good Hope) Anglo-Ind *Mangas de velludo, Manga Voluchoes, Mangafaleudos* (obs) [1]

best *Achars* to provoke an Appetite, when Ripe, the Apples of Hesperides are but Fables to them, for Taste, the Nectarine, Peach, and Apricot fall short" Fryer, *East India*, Hak Soc, Vol II, p 84]

["The *Goa* mango is reckoned the largest and most delicious to the Taste of any in the world, and, I may add, the wholesomest and best tasted of any Fruit in the World" A Hamilton, *A New Account* etc, (1727), Vol I, p 255]

[1 ["Mangas de valeudo, a kind of sea mews, being white all over the bodies and having black wings" Mandelso, *Voyages and Travels*, E T, (1669), p 248]

["The Manga Voluchoes, another Sea Fowl that keeps thereabouts" Ovington, *A Voyage to Surat*, O U P, p 279]

["Gaining upon the *East* with a slow

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Trust during the past nineteen years, the figures at the end of 1920 being the latest available for a complete year

Year	Income	Expenditure										Total Expenditure
		Madras	Punjab	Bombay	Ajmere Merwara	Bihar and Orissa	United Provinces	Bengal	Central Provinces	Assam	Khairpur State	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs			Rs
1911	1,17,652											
1912	(a) 1,45,537			1,36,000								1,36,000
1913	1,21,635			23,500								23,500
1914	1,22,695						1,00,000					1,00,000
1915	1,24,499						(c) —38,593					(c) —38,593
1916	1,29,206						(c) —3,305	25,000				21,695
1917	1,56,125											
1918	1,26,962											
1919	1,34,092	30,500		3,00,000			3,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000			8,30,500
1920	1,16,917					50,000	(c) —21,480					28,520
1921	(b) 1,23,221						50,000		50 000			1,00,000
1922	1,19,825	25,000										25,000
1923	1,22,093	(c) —2,503										(c) —2,503
1924	1,33,518	1,50,000	45,000									1,95,000
1925	1,24,225	(c) —479		30,000								29,521
1926	1,28,600				11,000							11,000
1927	1,58,033			3,00,000		1,00,000						3,98,163
1928	1,27,442		1,00,000	(c) —1,837 1,310								1,01,510
1929	(d) 1,52,303		1,75,000	(e) 1,50,000			25,000		25,000	1,00,000	25,000	(e) 5,00,000
1930	1,15,239			(e) 25,000		..						—25,000
	24,68,419	2,02,518	3,20,000	9,13,973	11,000	1,50,000	4,11,622	1,25,000	1,75,000	1,00,000	25,000	24,34,113

(a) Includes a bequest of Rs 26,545
(b) Includes Rs 3,366 refunded from the grant made in 1900 for the maintenance of Rajputana Orphans
(c) Represent refunds from grants made in previous years
(d) Includes Rs 182 and Rs 25 000 refunded from the grants made in 1927 to Bihar and Orissa and Bombay respectively
(e) In addition a sum of Rs 25,000 being the surplus balance of the grant made in 1927 to the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, was allowed to be transferred to the Bombay Government for relief of distress in Sind

Manguço, mangusto (*Herpestes mungos*, Blanford, 'ichneumon') Anglo-Ind *mungoose* —Indo-Fr *mangouste* [1]

From the Marathi-Konkani *mungûs* or *mungas*, Sansk *angūsha* [Yule derives it from Telugu, *mangīsu*, or *mungīsa*, Crooke says that Platts very doubtfully derives it from Sansk. *makshu*, 'moving quickly' In Ar it is *bint' 'arūs*, 'daughter of the bridegroom,' in Egypt *litt* or *latt Farāūn*, 'Pharaoh's cat' (Burton, *Ar Nights*, II, 369)]

[Da Orta (Col XLII, ed Markham, p 336) describes unmistakably the Indian mungoose, but does not give it that name, but calls it *quil* or *quirpele* From this it must be concluded either that *manguso* or *mongus* had not then acquired much currency in the Konkan, or that the creature had been first described or pointed out to the naturalist by one who had known it in the Tamil country, and who, therefore, gave it the names it has in that language "*Kīri*, *kīripillei*, the Tamil name of the mongoose," says Prof H Kern (Linschoten, Hak Soc, Vol II, p 104, *n*) Da Orta refers to the mungoose in connection with his interesting dissertation on *Pao de Cobra*, or 'Snakewood' This is what he says "In the island of Ceylon, where there are many good fruits, forests, and beasts for the chase, there are yet many of those serpents vulgarly called *cobras de capello*.... Against these God has given this *Pao de Cobra* It is found to be good against snake bites because in that island there are small beasts like ferrets which they call *quil* Others call them *quirpele* They often fight with these serpents When one of them knows that it must fight with them, or fears that it may have to, it bites off a piece of this root

---

[1] "There is a kind of vermin which they call **mongûs**, creatures somewhat different from the ferrets" João Ribeiro, *Fatalidade hist*, Bk I, ch xx

"Its Telugu name is *mangīsu*, from which is derived *mongus* (as João Ribeiro writes it), and the mungoose of Anglo India, the *mangouste* of the French, and other forms" Conde de Ficalho, Col xlii, [p 188]

Hydro-Electric Development.

India promises to be one of the leadiug counties of the world in regard to the development of hydro-electric power and great strides in this direction have already been made Iudia not only specially lends itself to projects of the kind, but peremptorily demands them Cheap motive power is one of the secrets of successful industrial development and the favourable laitial conditions caused by the war, the enthusiasm for industrial development which has seized uearly all classes of educated Indians, and the special attentiou which the circumstances of the war have compelled Government to direct towards the scientific utilisation of Indian natural resources all point to a rapid growth of iudustrial enterprise in all parts of India withiu the next few years Indeed, the process, for which sound foundations had been laid before the war, is now rapidly under way India is severely handicapped compared with other lands as regards the generation of power by the consumption of fuel, coal or oil These commodities are all difficult to obtain, and costly in India except in a few favoured areas Coal supplies, for example, are chiefly centred in Beugal and Chota Nagpur aud the cost of transport is heavy Water power aud its transmissiou by electricity offer, on the other hand, immense possibilities, both as regards the quantity available aud the cheapness at which the power can he rendered, in all parts of India

Water power schemes, pure and simple, are generally difficult in India, because the power needs to be continuous, while the rainfall is only during a small portion of the year Perennial rivers with sufficient water throughout the year are practically non-existent in India Water, therefore, must be stored for use during the dry season Favourable sites for this exist in many parts in the mountainous and hilly regions where the heaviest rainfalls occur and the progress already made in utilising such opportunities by the electrical transmission of power affords high encouragement for the future Further, hydro-electric schemes can frequently be associated with important irrigation projects the water being first used to drive the turbines at the generating stations and then distributed over the fields

The Industrial Commission emphasized the necessity for a Hydrographic Survey of India On this recommendation the Government of India in 1918 appointed the late Mr G T Barlow, C.I E, then Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, United Provinces, to undertake the work, associating with him Mr J W Meares, M.I C E, Electrical Adviser to the Government of India Mr Barlow died, but Mr Meares issued a preliminary report in September, 1919, summarising the present state of knowledge of the problem in India and outlining a programme of investigation to be undertaken in the course of the inquiry Mr Meares showed that industries in India now absorb over a million horse power, of which only some 285,000 h p is supplied by electricity from steam, oil or water the water power so far actually in sight amounts to 1½ million horse-power, but this excludes practically all the great rivers, which are at present uninvestigated Thus the minimum flow of the seven great rivers eastward from the Indus is stated to be capable of giving not less than three million horse-power for every thousand feet of fall from the Himalayas, while similar considerations apply to rivers in other parts Some doubt is expressed as to the estimate of seven million horse-power in the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers, given in the report of the London Conjoint Board of Scientific Studies

The Report points out that the Bombay Presidency holds a unique position owing to its great existing and projected schemes at Lonavla, the Andhra Valley, the Nila Mula and the Koyna Valley aud has the still greater advantage of possessing a firm ready to develop its resources

Bombay Hydro-Electric Works

The greatest water-power undertakings in India—and in some respects the greatest in the world—are the Tata hydro-electric schemes recently brought to fruition, and constantly undergoing expansion, for the supply of power in the city of Bombay Bombay is after London the most populous city in the British Empire and it is the largest manufacturing town in Asia Its cotton mills and other factories use over 100,000 horse power of mechanical energy and until a year or two ago this was almost entirely provided by steam, generated by coal coming from a distance—mostly Bengal The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Scheme, now an accomplished fact, marked one of the big steps forward made by India in the history of its Industrial development It was the product of the fertile brain of Mr David Gostling, one of the well known characters of Bombay, nearly a generation ago The exceptional position of the Western Ghats, which rise 2,000 feet from sea-level which a very short distance of the Arabian Sea, and force the monsoon as it sweeps to land, to break into torrential rain at the mountain passes was taken full advantage of and the table lands behind the Ghats form a magnificent catchment area to conserve this heavy rainfall in Mr Gostling pressed the scheme on the attention of Mr Jamsetji Tata for years, and with perseverance collected data which he laid before that pioneer of the larger industries in India He summoned the aid of experts from England to investigate the plan The scheme was fully considered for six long years Meanwhile both Mr J N Tata and Mr David Gostling passed away, but the sons of the former continued the work of their father and on Mr Gostling's death, Mr R B Joyner's aid was sought to work out the Hydraulic side of the undertaking

are equally unfounded. Their secret of success, even when they handle cobras whose fangs have not been removed, appears to consist in their energetic decisiveness of manner and in the rapidity of their movements which completely dominate the reptile That their pretences to immunity are hollow is proved by numerous reported instances of snake charmers succumbing very quickly to the bite of a cobra, especially when, trusting to their own devices, they will not avail themselves of scientific remedies

What are the 'snakewoods' to which da Orta refers? One of these, which he says is called in Ceylon *iannetul*, has been definitely identified with the *Rauwolfia serpentina*, Benth, and Ficalho believes that it is the *chātrākī* mentioned in *Amarakośa* as one of the herbs used as an antidote by the *nakula* or the mungoose The others are supposed to be the *Strychnos colubrina*, Linn, and the *Hemidesmus indicus*, R Brown, or *Asclepias pseudosarca*, Roxb]

Manha (bad habit, distemper) Konk *mánz*, vern terms *khôd*, *avgun*—Tet. *manha*, vern term *kaba-kaba*

Manilha (a term used in a game of cards, seven points of a suit) Konk *mānilh*—Mac, Bug *manila*.

Manilha (bracelet) Anglo-Ind. [*moneloes*, bracelets,] *manilla-man*, 'an itinerant dealer in gems'

Yule and Burnell say that *manilla-man*, in this sense, is a hybrid from Telugu *manelā vādu* and the English 'man' with a mixture of the Portuguese *manilha*[1] But Brown derives *manéla-vāndlu* from the geographical name

[1] "And Diogo d' Azambuja sent the grain which had been seized to the factor that he might fetch *lambeis* ('coarse stripped woollen cloths'), manilhas, basins and other things" João de Barros, Dec I iii, 2

["The Women (in Goa), both White and Black, are kept recluse, vailed abroad, within doors, the Richer of any Quality are hung with Jewels, and Rosaries of Gold and Silver many times double, Moneloes of Gold about their Arms" Fryer, *East India*, Hak. Soc, Vol. II, p 27]

[*Moneiloes* is used by Ovington (O U P, p 294) and *Moneela* by Bowrey (Hak Soc, p 5) for the city of Manila]

nary investigations for this scheme are still pro ceeding The catchment area for the lake will be 346 square miles and there will he a total storage after the rains of 112,600 million cubic feet, which will be sufficient to supply a normal load of 350,000 horse power for 8 000 hours per year The preliminary estimates provided for a capital of Rs 810 lakhs to carry out the scheme

Mysore Installation

The first hydro electric scheme undertaken in India or, indeed, in the East, was that on the River Cauvery, in Mysore State, which was inaugurated, with generating works at Sivasamudram, in 1902 The Cauvery rises in the British district of Coorg, and flows right across Mysore The first object with which the installation was undertaken was the supply of power to the goldfields at Kolar These are 92 miles distant from Sivasamudram and for a long time this was the longest electrical power transmission line in the world Current is also sent to Bangalore, 59 miles away, where it is used for both industrial and lighting purposes

The initial undertaking has constantly been expanded since its inauguration, so that its total capacity, which was at first 6,000 horse power, is now approximately 25,000 h p This is the maximum obtainable with the water which the Cauvery affords and, therefore with the number of consumers, large and small, rapidly increasing, the necessity of a completely new installation elsewhere, to be operated in parallel with or separately from that at Sivasamudram, has been recognised Two projects offer themselves The first would involve the use of the River Shimsha, a tributary of the Cauvery which has natural falls, and the second, known as the Mekadatu project, would have its power house on the Cauvery, 25 miles down-river from Sivasamudram and just within the borders of Mysore State, adjacent to the Madras Presidency The head of water available at Sivasamudram is 400 feet, that on the Shimsha 618 feet net, which would generate 39,500 o h p At Mekadatu the Cauvery runs in rapids and a dam and a channel 20,000 feet long with a 22½ feet bed would be necessary There would be three generating units, each giving an output of 4,000 e h p Future extensions yielding an additional 8,000 h p could be made The progressive spirit which has marked the management of the works since their inception now characterises the manner in which the problem of further extensions are being considered.

Works in Kashmir

A scheme of much importance from its size, but more interesting because of the developments that may be expected from it than for the part which its current supply already plays in the life of the countryside, is one installed a few years ago by the Kashmir Durbar, utilising the River Jhelum, near Baramulla, which lies thirty-four miles north-west of Srinagar The head works of the Jhelum power installation are situated six and a half miles from the power house and the main connection between the two is a great timber flume These works and the forebay at the delivery end of the flume have a capacity for carrying water sufficient for the generation of 20,000 electrical horse power Four pipes 600 feet long lead from the forebay to the power house, and from forebay to water-wheel there is an effective head of 395 feet There are four vertical waterwheels, each coupled on the same shaft to a 1,000 k w, 3-phase, 2,300 volt, 25-period generator running at 500 r p m, and each unit is capable of taking a 25 per cent overload, which the generator end is guaranteed to maintain with safety for two hours The power house is of sufficient capacity to allow of 15,000 k.w generating plant being installed within it Two transmission lines run side by side as far as Baramulla, 21 miles distant, at which point one terminates. The other continues to Srinagar, a further 34 miles The installation at Baramulla was originally utilised for three floating dredgers and two floating derricks, for dredging the river and draining the swampy countryside and rendering it available for cultivation, but these operations have temporarily been curtailed, so that only one dredger is now in operation The lighting of Baramulla has been taken in hand with satisfactory results and it is expected that the lighting demand will rapidly increase and that a small demand for power will soon spring up At Srinagar, the line terminates at the State silk factory, where current is supplied not only for driving machinery and for lighting, but for heating The greater part of Srinagar city is now electrically lighted and during the past year a motor load of over 100 k w has been connected with the mains, motors being hired out to consumers by the Electrical Department This step was taken with a view to educating the people in the use of electric power and it has been entirely successful

Recent Progress

Apart from the development of the three projects in the Bombay Presidency the past few years have witnessed comparatively little progress in hydro-electric works Construction is proceeding, however, on the Mandi Project in the Punjab, which will utilize the water of the Uhl river for the generation of power with which a large number of towns in that province will be electrified The scheme has been formulated in three stages The first will develop 48,000 horse power from the ordinary discharge of the river, the second involves the formation of a storage reservoir by the construction of a dam and would double the electrical output, whilst the third would utilize the same water several miles down-stream and provide an additional 64,000 horse-power Only the first stage is at present being constructed Another interesting project is the hydro electric grid scheme in the United Provinces which will carry electric power to a large number of towns and villages and will, it is anticipated, assist greatly in the development of rural areas

A small plant was completed and put into operation at Naini Tal during 1923, and the erection of another small plant was commenced

of Comparative Philology) and Dr Haupt (*Die Sumerisch-akkadische Sprache*) attribute to the word *mana* an Accadian origin. Yule and Burnell observe that in any case it was the Babylonian name for the eightieth part of a talent, whence it passed, with other Babylonian weights and measures, almost all over the ancient world Egyptian *men* or *mna*, Coptic *emna* or *amna*, Hebrew *māneh*, Greek *mna*, Roman *mina*, and through the medium of the Arabs, Spanish-Portuguese *almena*, old French *almène*,[1] [for a weight of about 20 lbs (Marcel Devic)]

The authors of *Hobson-Jobson* also say "The introduction of the word into India may have occurred during the extensive commerce of the Arabs with that country during the 8th and 9th centuries, possibly at an earlier date"

In the *Rigveda* (VIII, 67, 2) there appears the word *manā*, which has given rise to heated discussion among orientalists Is it a genuine Aryan word or of Semitic origin? What is its true meaning?[1]

François Lenormant and some other writers regard the terms as identical, and adduce this fact, among other arguments, in proof of the very ancient relations that must have existed between India and Babylon, and also to point out traces of Babylonian influence on the Vedic poems.[2]

Max Muller (*India, What can it teach us?*) and other Sanskritists deny the Babylonian origin and the influence of the Semitic civilization upon ancient India, but there is no unanimity in their interpretation of the word

[The recent excavations at Harappa in the Punjab and Mohenjo-Daro in Sindh have revealed the existence of an Indus Valley civilisation and culture which shows close

[1] Candido de Figueiredo defines *almena* as "Indian weight equivalent approximately to one kilogramme," and gives as its source word the Arabic *al mena*

[1] *Manā* is neither to be confounded with *māna* quoted above, nor with its homonym in the *Rigveda*, which signifies 'zeal, ardour, anger, envy'

[2] See Cristóvão Pinto, *India Prehistorica*

Local Self-Government.

A field of the administration of India profoundly affected by the Reforms of 1919 is that of local government. This is one of the subjects transferred to Indian ministers, and under their leadership considerable developments have been essayed. On the whole, the progress of local government in India for the past quarter of a century has been disappointing. The greatest successes have been won in the Presidency towns, and particularly by the Municipality of Bombay. The difficulties in the way of progress were manifest. Local government had to be a creation—the devolution of authority from the Government to the local body, and that to a people who for centuries had been accustomed to autocratic administration. Again, the powers entrusted to local bodies were insignificant and the financial support was small. There are however many indications that the dry bones of the mofussil are stirring.

Throughout the greater part of India, the village constitutes the primary territorial unit of Government organisation, and from the villages are built up the larger administrative entities—tahsils, sub divisions, and districts.

"The typical Indian village has its central residential site, with an open space for a pond and a cattle stand. Stretching around this nucleus lie the village lands, consisting of a cultivated area and (very often) grounds for grazing and wood cutting. The inhabitants of such a village pass their life in the midst of these simple surroundings, welded together in a little community with its own organisation and government, which differ in character in the various types of villages, its body of detailed customary rules and its little staff of functionaries, artisans and traders. It should be noted, however, that in certain portions of India, *e.g.*, in the greater part of Assam, in Eastern Bengal, and on the west coast of the Madras Presidency, the village as here described does not exist, the people living in small collections of houses or in separate homesteads."—(*Gazetteer of India*.)

The villages above described fall under two main classes, *viz.*—

Types of Villages.—"(1) The 'severalty' or ryotwari village which is the prevalent form outside Northern India. Here the revenue is assessed on individual cultivators. There is no joint responsibility among the villagers, though some of the non-cultivated lands may be set apart for a common purpose, such as grazing, and waste land may be brought under the plough only with the permission of the Revenue authorities, and on payment of assessment. The village government vests in a hereditary headman, known by an old vernacular name, such as *patel* or *reddi*, who is responsible for law and order, and for the collection of the Government revenue. He represents the primitive headship of the tribe or clan by which the village was originally settled."

"(2) The joint or landlord village, the type prevalent in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Frontier Province. Here the revenue was formerly assessed on the village as a whole, its incidence being distributed by the body of superior proprietors, and a certain amount of collective responsibility still, as a rule, remains. The village site is owned by the proprietary body, who allow residences to the tenantry, artisans, traders and others. The waste land is allotted to the village, and, if wanted for cultivation, is partitioned among the shareholders. The village government was originally by the *punchayet* or group of heads of superior families. In later times one or more headmen have been added to the organisation to represent the village in its dealings with the local authorities, but the artificial character of this appointment, as compared with that which obtains in a ryotwari village is evidenced by the title of its holder, which is generally *lambardar*, a vernacular derivative from the English word 'number.' It is this type of village to which the well-known description in Sir H. Maine's *Village Communities* is alone applicable, and here the co-proprietors are in general a local oligarchy with the bulk of the village population as tenants or labourers under them."

Village Autonomy.—The Indian villages formerly possessed a large degree of local autonomy, since the native dynasties and their local representatives did not, as a rule, concern themselves with the individual cultivators, but regarded the village as a whole, or some large landholder as responsible for the payment of the Government revenues, and the maintenance of local order. This autonomy has now disappeared owing to the establishment of local, civil and criminal courts, the present revenue and police organisation, the increase of communications, the growth of individualism, and the operation of the individual *ryotwari* system, which is extending even in the north of India. Nevertheless, the village remains the first unit of administration, the principal village functionaries—the headman, the accountant and the village watchman—are largely utilised and paid by Government, and there is still a certain amount of common village feeling and interests.

Punchayets.—For some years there was an active propaganda in favour of reviving the village council tribunal, or *Punchayet*, and the Decentralisation Commission of 1908 made the following special recommendations:—

"While, therefore, we desire the development of a *punchayet* system, and consider that the objections urged thereto are far from insurmountable, we recognise that such a system can only be gradually and tentatively [illegible] and that it is impossible to suggest [illegible] and definite method of procedure. We think that a commencement should be made by [illegible] certain limited powers to *Punchayets* [illegible] villages in which circumstances are favourable by reason of homogeneity, [illegible] conce, and freedom from factions. [illegible] power might be increased [illegible] warrant, and with experience, it [illegible] easier to apply the system [illegible] Such a policy [illegible] year, will [illegible]

English made *maune*, and so probably by the influence of the old English word *maund*, "a kind of great Basket or Hamper, containing eight Bales, or two Fats," the modern word was derived *Mão* in Portuguese means 'hand' and some of the older travellers like Linschoten, misled by this meaning of *mão*, rendered it as equivalent to 'hand' The values of the 'maund' as weight vary greatly in different parts of the country The standard maund in British India is 40 *sers*, each *ser* being equal to 80 *tolas* or rupee-weights See *Hobson-Jobson*]

[**Máquina** (machine) Konk *mákn*, vern term *yantr* —Turk *mákina* [

Marca (mark, stamp) Konk *márk* (l us), vern terms *khún*, *kurú*, *chihnéṁ*, *nisānéṁ*, *sopó* —L -Hindust *mārká* —Mal, Tet *márka* — ? Malag *marika*

Marchar (to march) Konk *mārchár-zāvunk* —Tet, Gal *márcha*

Março (month of March). Konk *Máris* —Mal, Tet, Gal *Marsu* See *Agosto*

? **Marear** (to work a ship) Sinh *mariyá* (*subst*), sailor, mariner, vern terms *nāvikayá*, *nevkāiayá*, *nevīyá*.

In Konkani, *maireação* signifies 'sagacity, astuteness'

Marfim (ivory) Konk *māiphíṁ*, vern term *hattyāchó dánt* (lit 'elephant's tooth') —Tet, Gal *marfim*.

Maria (Mary) Tel *Mariyansu-át* (lit 'Mary's game') Brown is of the opinion that the word is of Portuguese origin

Marmelo (quince) Jap *maruméru*

? **Marmore** (marble) Konk *mārmar* —Guj, Hindi, Hindust, Beng, Punj, Mal *maimai* *Marmarí* (in the Aryan languages), marbly — Pers *maimai* —Ar. *maimar*, *marmei*

The Portuguese origin can be contested The original word is the Greek *maimoros* From Persian *sangmarmai* (*sang*=stone) are derived directly Konk, Mar *sangmarmai* Hindi, Punj *sangmarmar*, Sindh *sangimarmaru*, Kan *sangamaravarí*, *sangamára*

Marquesota (a sort of

rates, which represent a proportion of the total income varying from 25 per cent in Bombay and in the N W F Province to 62 per cent in Bihar and Orissa The principal objects of expenditure are education which has come remarkably to the front within the last three years and civil works such as roads and bridges Medical relief is also sharing with education though in a less degree the lion's share of the available revenue

Improvement Trusts —A notable feature in the recent sanitary history of India is the activity played by the great cities in the direction of social improvements In Bombay and Calcutta the Improvement Trusts are continuing their activities which are described in a separate chapter (q v) In Bombay the work of the Improvement Trust is being developed by the Bombay Development Directorate Other cities are beginning to follow the examples of these great cities and Improvement Trusts have been constituted in Cawnpore, Lucknow and Allahabad in the United Provinces and in several of the larger cities of the Provinces of India Their activities have, however, been severely curtailed by the financial stress

Provincial Progress —There was passed in *Bengal* in 1919 a Village Self-Government Act embodying the policy of constituting Union Boards at the earliest possible date for groups of villages throughout the province The number of these boards continues to increase, rising from 1,500 to more than 2,000 Though they are in their infancy as yet, many of them show a remarkable aptitude for managing their own affairs

In *Bombay* the development of village self-government is also proceeding, as the result of an Act for constituting, or increasing the power of village committees, which was passed in 1920 by the Legislative Council In this presidency, some 75 out of 157 municipalities had a two thirds elected majority of councillors in the year 1920, and a distinct step forward has been projected by the administration in the direction of liberalizing the constitution of all municipal bodies The policy of appointing a non official president has been extended both to district and sub-district boards, and a large number of non-officials have also been appointed presidents of sub-districts (taluka) boards In *Madras* also the institutions of local self-government continued to progress in an encouraging manner The number of district boards in the Presidency was 24, with 882 members The number of sub-district boards rose from 119 to 121 The total number of Municipal Councils rose from 73 to 80 and the proportion of Indian to European and Anglo-Indian members further increased. In 1920 21 there were 54 municipal councils, consisting entirely of Indian members as against 41 in the previous year The average imposition of taxation per head of population is still very low being only about Rs 2 Nonetheless, 28 towns in the Presidency possess a protected water supply and water works schemes are either under execution or in contemplation in a number of others The number of educational institutions maintained by municipal councils rose to 1 016 which was 90 more than in the previous year while the net educational charges amounted to Rs 12 61 lakhs

In the *United Provinces* the new District Boards, which consist of non official members only, with elected non official Chairmen, were plunged straight way into financial difficulties In some cases the necessity for retrenchment was immediate resulting in the curtailment of medical relief and of allotments for the ordinary repairs of roads Additional taxation has so far not been generally imposed and the Boards are still suffering from inexperience in husbanding public money and obtaining the full value for their expenditure In the case of Municipal Finances, there has been some change for the better The new Municipalities have shown a great interest in all forms of civic activity but they are still hampered in their work by political and communal obsessions They are reluctant to impose new taxation but a considerable programme of expenditure lies before them The restoration of municipal roads, the abatement of the dust nuisance and the renewal of water works plant are problems calling almost everywhere for immediate solution On the whole, the position is more hopeful since the rapid progress which was being made towards Municipal insolvency has been arrested

In the *Punjab* municipal administration continued to show improvement, the general attitude of the members in regard to their responsibilities being promising for progress in the future Generally speaking the finances are in a more satisfactory position than was the case in previous years Expenditure on water supply schemes is steadily increasing

Three Acts of considerable importance, providing for the creation of improvement trusts for the more effective administration of smaller towns and for the establishment of village panchayats have been passed Further, Municipalities and District Boards have been reconstituted in a more democratic form

In the *Central Provinces*, the year 1920 witnessed the passing of a Local Self Government Act intended to guide into proper channel the undoubtedly growing interest in public matters The continued reduction of official members and chairman and the wider powers of control given to local bodies have been an incentive to the development of local self government leading to an increased sense of public duty and responsibility Another very important measure regulating municipalities was passed into law in 1922 Its chief feature are the extension of the Municipal franchise, the reduction of official and nominated member, the extension of the powers of Municipal Committees and the relaxation of official control

In the *North West Frontier Province*, the institution of local self government [illegible] what of a foreign growth [illegible] municipal committee [illegible] of their responsibilities [illegible] to be frequent [illegible] official members is gradually [illegible] Municipal administration [illegible] Government [illegible] that the [illegible] to take a very [illegible] that the [illegible] impose [illegible] tory Commercial [illegible] local [illegible] public [illegible] advantage [illegible]

"Por Deos, **mas que** me fundam, **mas que** me confundam, eu hei de tanger sempre a verdade" D Francisco de Melo, *Dialogos Apologaes* [1]

Mastro (ship's mast) Hindi, Hindust, Punj, Ass *mastúl* —Or, Beng *mástul* —Khas *mastul* [2]

Matador (a term used in a game of cards) Bug *matadóro*

? **Matar** (to kill) Mal, Jav *máti*, to die —*maténi*, to kill — Batt, Mac, Bug. *máte*, death —Day *matei* —Malag *mati*

Dr Heyligers thinks that the derivation from Portuguese is probable On the contrary, it is very probable, if not quite certain, that the word is a vernacular one, perhaps derived, as Crawfurd believes, from the Sanskrit *mṛti*, 'death' Favre suggests that it may be of Semitic origin, *mant*, 'death,' in Arabic Malagassy must have received the word directly from the Malayan languages, much before Portuguese, or perhaps even Arabic, influence was felt in Malaysia The term was current in the time of Fernão Pinto who writes (ch 177 "*Cahio morto, sem dizer mais que somente* **Quita mate,** *ay que me matou*" ("He fell dead, without saying anything but this **Quita mate,** i e, who is it that has killed me")

Matalote (sailor, seaman) Mal *matelote* (Haex)

Matraca (a wooden rattle) Konk *mātrák*, vern terms *phaṭphaṭém*, *khaṭkaṭém* —Tet. *matraka*, vern term *di kiarika*.

Medalha (medal) Konk *medálh*, vern term *ālúk* — Tet *medalha*

[**Medida** (a measure) Anglo-Ind *medeeda* (obs), also *memeeda* (*mera*, 'half,' and *medida*) [1]]

---

[1] "It is supposed that it may be the corruption or ellipsis of a Portuguese expression, but nothing satisfactory has been suggested" *Hobson-Jobson* [See Crooke's quotation from Mr Skeat in *Hobson-Jobson*, *s v* maskee]

[2] It would appear as though the *l* stands for *r* which is transposed, *mastur* but the old Port form is *mastro*

[1] ["*Dry measures are these*, viz, Teman is 40 Memeeda's Medeeda is 3 Pints *English* By this Medeeda

District and Local Boards

The following table gives the membership, Income and Expenditure of District and Local Boards in the same financial year —

Province	No of Boards	No of Members		Income (excluding Balances)							Expenditure				
		Elected	Ex officio and Nominated	Provincial Rates	Civil Works	Other Sources	Total	Incidence per Head			Education	Civil Works	Sanitation Hospitals etc	Debt and Miscellaneous	Total
				Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	a	p	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Madras	(a)612	6,373	2,201	1,11,99,006	1,13,98,203	2,92,50,853	5,18,48,067	1	1	8	1,22,15,108	1,08,70,569	11,37,981	1,76,07,900	5,39,17,962
Bombay	240	3,312	985	50,40,130	29,01,030	1,45,17,508	2,24,00,071	1	9	0	1,18,51,391	17,17,217	13,11,961	11,27,176	2,24,74,045
Bengal	103	1,287	754	80,03,090	16,86,003	51,01,560	1,48,86,322	0	5	2	19,07,911	55,00,105	33,00,149	21,02,161	1,32,10,956
United Provinces	48	1,407	95	76,78,386	15,25,070	1,10,06,607	2,02,10,063	0	7	1	1,00,71,118	59,25,155	19,50,302	3,38,170	2,01,94,281
Punjab	29	813	366	61,14,639	26,08,602	1,27,53,061	2,15,16,304	1	1	10	1,06,77,012	21,21,551	28,17,655	79,51,871	2,16,00,992
Bihar and Orissa	65	835	283	73,59,301	10,11,020	63,55,091	1,47,50,111	0	6	7	18,35,115	51,11,716	23,02,909	23,06,108	1,15,76,078
Central Provinces and Berar	108	1,393	483	25,38,816	8,65,730	50,23,855	93,26,410	0	8	2	31,81,398	16,14,311	5,11,618	37,70,827	91,01,211
Assam	19	360	101	10,71,649	11,00,616	15,83,529	37,61,791	0	8	9	13,53,112	11,58,180	6,17,579	5,57,632	39,86,909
North West Frontier Province	5		222	2,67,863	2,20,147	9,08,523	14,86,533	0	10	7	8,91,587	1,78,318	1,26,920	2,02,051	14,98,906
Ajmer Merwara	1	16	27	29,852	62,983	36,904	1,29,739	0	3	2	45,696	11,859	10,961	30,071	1,32,192
Coorg	1	13	7	68,308	60,155	46,342	1,34,005	1	2	0	65,381	11,069	25,078	14,210	1,19,668
Delhi	1	11	8	32,519	17,691	1,86,525	2,36,738	1	3	5	1,29,655	50,715	14,417	13,294	2,07,081
Total, 1929-30	1,246	15,820	5,535	1,94,17,948	2,00,59,227	8,75,81,478	10,10,58,453	0	10	8	6,05,09,374	4,17,05,001	2,02,36,755	3,77,81,751	16,12,33,511

(a) Includes 157 Union Panchayets with 3,911 elected and 1,221 ex officio and nominated members

to do, to assist the sacristans Outside Goa, *meirinho* is synonymous with sacristan In the Archipelago, however, it retains its original meaning, more or less modified In Madagascar, for example, according to Matthes, the term is used of the European Civil Magistrate—'*Europesche schout*' [1]

Melão (melon) Tel *melá-ma*

Mercê (favour, benefit) Konk *mersél*, land held as a grant for service rendered — Tet *mersê*, vern term *díak*

Merecer (to merit) Mal *merecer* (Haex) —Tet *meréci* (also used in the sense of 'merit')

Mês (month) Hindust *mājkabár*, "(corruption of the Port *mês* [month] and *acabar* [to end]) the last day of the month" Shakespear Wilson mentions *kābār*, in Bengali, as the name of the last day of the month and *kābārī* (*adj*), "relating to the last day of the month, due or payable on this day (salary, rent, etc)"

In Konkani, *kabár* is very much used as equivalent to the Portuguese *acabar* ('to end')

[Brown suggests, as the etymon of *majkabar*, the Hindust *mās-ke-ba'ad*, 'after a month' Crooke, on the other hand, observes that, according to Platts, it is more probably a corruption of Hindust *māsik-war* or *mās-kā-wār* But Prof. S H Hodivala (*Notes on Hobson-Jobson*) suggests that, "if 'Mascabar' is an Indo-Portuguese word for the last day of the month, it must be a corruption, not of *mâs-kâ-bâr*,.. but of *amâs-ka-bâr* 'Amâs,' from Sans *amāvasya*, is commonly used for the last day of the month If 'Mascabar' means 'monthly statement or account', it must stand for *mâsik-vâr*, as Platts says"]

Mesa (table) Konk. *méz* — Mar, Guj, Nep., Or, Beng, Ass *mej* —Hindi *mez*, *menz*, *mench*. *Dhalvān-mez*, writing-desk —Hindust *mej*, *mez* —

[1] "Meirinho A superintendent of police under the Portuguese government of Bassein in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries" Whitworth.

The most important work which the Trust has in hand at present is the construction of the main east and west thoroughfare, 84 feet wide across the centre of the city between Manikitala and Strand Road The portion between Upper Circular Road and Chittaranjan Avenue has been completed as also the section of this thoroughfare between Central Avenue and Upper Chitpore Road

The engineering works in the portion between Upper Chitpur Road and Strand Road have made good progress and Calcutta will shortly have a wide thoroughfare extending from Strand Road to Manikitala Bridge and intersecting Chitpur Road, Chittaranjan Avenue, Cornwallis Street and Circular Road At the instance of the Corporation of Calcutta, a large storm water relief sewer, which will drain an area of about 163 acres, has been laid in this road from Chittaranjan Avenue westwards to Strand Road From there it will be carried to the river by the Corporation

Of the other schemes in progress in the centre of the town the most important is the construction of a new 60 feet road connecting Darpanarayan Tagore Street with Pathurighat Street Its importance lies in the fact that it is portion of a new thoroughfare which will run through the middle of Burrabazar and connect Harrison Road with Nimtalla Ghat Street The widening of Kalakar Street in Burrabazar, which forms the southern section of this road will be taken up at once if a Bill which was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council in February 1931 is passed into law

The Suburban Areas to the South and South East of Calcutta required greater attention and extensive development schemes were undertaken Several open spaces and squares have been made in various parts Insanitary tanks requiring approximately 2 crores C ft of earth have been filled up Russa Road which forms the southern approach to the town has been widened to 150 ft for a length of one mile and 100 ft for a length of another mile It now gives a most pleasant drive from Chowringhee to Tollygunge To improve the drainage of this area a 100 ft wide East to West road, from Ballygunge Railway Station to Chetla Bridge, and for recreation an artificial lake of 167 bighas with adequate grounds has been completed

Another small lake has also been completed and a road is being constructed round it to link up with the road surrounding the main lake The road round the main lake has been surfaced with asphalt and lighted with electricity and is much frequented in the evenings Sites for Club houses adjoining the main lake have been allotted to several clubs Excavation has been continued in a new section of the lake which is to be attractively laid out with an island to which the public will have access by means of a footbridge The Calcutta Tramways Co Ltd, have now extended tram tracks from Russa Road along New Sewer Road to Ballygunge Station

The Board of Trustees have framed a scheme for the extension southwards of Lansdowne Road which has received Government sanction and acquisition of land is in progress, the Board in pursuance of its policy of carrying out schemes in the centre of the town and in the suburbs simultaneously, so as to have an adequate supply of suburban sites for residential buildings to meet the needs of those displaced from overcrowded areas in the centre of the town has also framed a scheme known as Scheme No XXXIII for the improvement of another section of the undeveloped area between Russa Road and the Lake District This too has received sanction of Government and land acquisition is in progress

To the east of the city, several new roads have been constructed in Scheme No VIIIC (New Ballygunge Road Park Circus to Old Ballygunge Road) They are now open to traffic, and the majority of them are surfaced with asphalt Arrangements have been made for lighting the roads with electricity The development of Calcutta east of Lower Circular Road, between Park Circus and Middle Road Entally, is a pressing need, but the work can only proceed slowly in small sections The Trust in the execution of this scheme cannot ignore the bustee dwellers, who are pushed further east, as the development from bustee conditions to blocks of masonry buildings proceeds The utilisation of highly-improved lands for bustee purposes is not in economic proposition, but at the same time, it is necessary to provide the essentials of sanitation for the working classes

The linking up of Amherst Street with London Street by a broad thoroughfare has commenced The Trust is constructing a large park near Park Circus, Scheme No VIII, known as Eastern Park, measuring 65 bighas It will have a large playing field for football and tennis

The public squares vested in the Calcutta Corporation in 1911 had a total area of about 96 acres In 1912, Mr Bompas, the first Chairman of the Trust, pointed out that in the ratio, viz, about 9 per cent of its public open spaces which measured about 1,250 acres (including the Maidan, the Horticultural and the Zoological Gardens) to its total acreage, Calcutta was almost on a par at that time with London possessing 6,675 acres of public parks or gardens, while its percentage exceeded that of New York, Berlin and Birmingham But about 1,000 acres of Calcutta's 1,250 was accounted for in the Maidan and new open spaces in other parts of Calcutta were an urgent need Up to date the Trust had added (including the new lake at Dhakuria)—another 250 acres

Lastly for the housing of the displaced population the Trust has undertaken on a large scale the following schemes —

In the early stages three blocks of three storied tenement buildings containing 252 lettable rooms were built in Wards Institution Street for persons of the poorer classes It was found, however, that the persons displaced preferred to take their compensation and migrate to some place where they could erect *bastis* of

Jav , Mad *misígit*, *mesígit*, *masígit* —Mac , Bug *masígi* [1]

Dr Schuchardt derives *misígit* from Portuguese, although the word in its origin is the Arabic *masjid*

[Yule believes that the probable course which *masjid* took in getting evolved into the Anglo-Indian *mosque* is as follows (1) in Span *mezquita*, Port *mesquita*, (2) Ital *meschita*, *moschea*, French (old) *mosquete*, *mosquée*, (3) Eng *mosque* This is more or less also the view of the *O E D*

Sir George Oxinden, in a letter from Surat, dated 28th January, 1663, addressed to the Directors of the East India Company, says 'Hearing they ('Sevagy's men') had taken their randavous in a **Muskeett** or Moore Church " (Forrest, *Selections*, Home Series, Vol I, p 25) The influence of the Portuguese word on *muskeett* appears to be unmistakable

Duarte Barbosa uses *mesquita* of a Hindu shrine [1], and owing to a similar confusion Faria-y-Sousa speaks of a 'Pagoda of Mecca']

Mestiço (a half-caste) Konk *mistís* It is also used as an adjective *mistís bonchurdí*, the bulbul, or the eastern song-thrush, *Irios jocosus* — Hindust *mastisa* —Anglo-Ind *mustees*, *mestiz*, *mastisa*, [*mustechees*]—Indo-Fr *métis* [2]

---

[1] 'There is a big **misquita** with many columns and verandas, in every respect very beautiful Gaspar Correia, IV p 173

[1] ['The *Bramenes* and also the *Baneanes* marry one wife only At their weddings they have great festivities which continue for many days

On the day appointed for their reception the bride and bridegroom are seated on a daïs, they are covered with gold and gems and jewels and in front of them they have a **mesquita** with an idol covered with flowers with many oil-lamps burning around it" Hak Soc, ed Dames Vol I, p 116]

[2] "After this victory (at Diu) the Governor gave orders that all the **mestiços** who were there should be inscribed in the Book, and that pay and subsistence should be assigned to them Gaspar Correia, IV, p 574

"The least esteemed are the offspring of a Portuguese father and an Indian mother or vice versa, and these are called **Metices**, that is, **Metifs**, or mixed " Pyrard, Voyage, Vol II, p 32 [Hak Soc, Vol II p 38]

["It's alsoe of very ill consequence that your Covenant Servants should

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The transfer of the Trust to the Municipality has been effected by an Act of Legislature called 'The City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925 (Bombay Act No XVI of 1925) By virtue of this Act the powers and duties of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have been transferred and the property and rights belonging to the said Trustees have now been vested in the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay which is referred to as the Board, the President of the Corporation being also the President of the Board

The execution of the powers and the performance of the duties vested in the Board is entrusted to a committee called the 'Improvements Committee' subject to the general control of the Board The Improvements Committee consists of eighteen members, that is to say, fourteen elected members and four nominated members. Of the elected members eleven are elected by the Board, one by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, one by Indian Merchants' Chamber and one by the Millowners' Association out of their own bodies respectively The nominated members are appointed by Government by notification, three of them being chosen from among the following —

(i) The Director of Development, Bombay,

(ii) the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust,

(iii) the Collector of Bombay, and

(iv) the Executive Engineer, Presidency District,

and the fourth by Government to represent labour from among the members of the Board

The Municipal Commissioner has the right of being present at a meeting of the Committee and of taking part in the discussions thereat but he shall not vote upon or make any proposition at the meeting The Chief Officer, who is the Chief Executive Officer, is appointed by the Board subject to confirmation of Government He has the same right of being present at a meeting of the Board and of the Committee and of taking part in the discussions thereat as a member of the said Board or Committee, but he must not vote upon or make any proposition at such meeting He exercises general supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the Board in matters of executive administration and is directly responsible to the Board

The specific duties of the Trust are to construct new and widen old streets, open out crowded localities, construct sanitary dwellings including those required for the Bombay City Police The Trust derives its income from certain Government and Municipal lands vested in the Trust and the schemes it has undertaken The Trust receives a contribution from Municipal revenues amounting to a definite share in the general tax receipts—approximating to 2 per cent on assessments and subject to no maximum Works are financed out of loans raised by the Board By the close of 1930 31 the Board had raised Rs 10,30 lakhs by loans and their total capital receipts (including grants of Rs 54 lakhs received from Government) amounted to Rs 18,28 lakhs out of which they had spent Rs 124 lakhs on the improvement of Government and Municipal lands temporarily vested in the Trust and Rs 16,82 lakhs on their acquired estates and office buildings The Trust have provided in their chawls accommodation for 45,000 persons

The present Chairman and members of the Improvements Committee are as follows —

Mr Jafferbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee, *Chairman*

Mr Ahmed F Currimbhoy

Mr C W L Arbuthnot, C I E, B E, B A (P U I), J P

Mr B G Parulekar

Dr J A Collaco, L M & S

Dr Alban J de Souza, B A, L M & S, I M S

Mr E R Hirjibehedin

Mr G G Morarji

Mr K F Nariman, B A, LL B

Mr M A Karanjawala, M A, LL B

Mr Manu Subedar, B A, B Sc (Econ), Bar at-Law

Mr Meyer Nissim, M A

Mr Mohamed Umer Abdul Rasul

Mr W R S Sharpe

Mr R H Parker

Rao Bahadur R S Asavle

Mr J W Smyth, I C S

Sir Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, Kt, C B E

Municipal Commissioner—Mr H K Kirpalani, M A (Bom), B A (Oxon), I C S

Chief Officer—Mr H B Shivdasani, M A (Cantab), J P

Chief Accountant—Mr Narayen T Chawathey, (on leave prior to retirement) Mr E B Bharucha (acting)

Estate Agent—Mr H G W[illegible] A M I E

Executive Engineer—Mr D N.

mistrí, a carpenter.—Beng. *ráj-mistrí* (*ráj* is Persian for 'mason'), a mason or bricklayer *Lohár mistrí* (lit 'iron-master'), a blacksmith —Ass *mistrí*, carpenter —Punj *mastarí*, the official head *Mistarí-khāná*, workshop —Malayal *mestarí*, craftsman —Tel *mestrí*, *mestarí*, a foreman —Kan, Tul *mestre*, carpenter, stone-cutter, mason —Anglo-Ind *maistry*, *mistry*, *mistery*, a master-workman, a foreman, and in W and S India also 'a cook, a tailor'—Gar *mistri*, mason —Khas *raj-mistern*, mason —?Mal [*městěri*], *mester* (perhaps from the Dutch *meester*) —Tet, Gal *méstri*

Some dictionary-writers give as the etymon the English *mister* or the French *maistre*

Milagre (miracle) Konk *milágr*, vern terms *acharyém*, *naval*, *vismit*, *adbhut* —Mal *milagro* (Haex) —Tet, Gal *milágri*

In the Marathi of the Konkan and in the Hindustani of the south, *milāgrí*, by extension of meaning, sometimes stands for an image of the Blessed Virgin Mary, at other times for any Roman Catholic church, because in India there are many churches dedicated to 'Our Lady of Miracles

Milho (maize, Indian corn) Mol *milo*, *mīlu*

Militar (*subst*, soldier) Konk *militár*, vern term *śipáy*, *laškarí* —Tet *militár*

Ministro (minister) Konk *ministr* vern terms *munyārí*, *mantrí*, *pradhán* —Tet *ministru*

Minuto (a minute) Konk *minút*, vern term *ghadí* (not exactly corresponding) —?Guj *minit* (as in English) —Kamb *minŭt* —Tet, Gal *minútu*

Missa (*eccles*, mass) Konk *mís* *Misāchó pādrí* (lit 'priest of the mass'), priest [1]—Kan *mīsayágavu* (lit 'sacrifice of the mass') —Tul *mīsyyága* —Kamb. *missa* — Siam *miśá* —Ann *lê missa*, vern term *lê* —Mal *mísa* — Tet, Gal *misa* — | Chin *mísáh*, vern term *tá-tsián* |

Missal (*eccles*, a missal) Konk, Tam, Tet, Gal *misál*

---

1 Cf *Clerigo de missa* ('clergy of the mass') João de Barros, Dec I, iii, 5 [It is almost the exact equivalent of the Konkani expression 'priest of the mass']

The traffic figures and the income of the Trust for the last fifteen years are as follows —

Year	Docks			Jetties	Stream		Nett tonnage of shipping entering the Port	Income.
	General Exports	Coal Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Imports		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Rs
1914-15	920,6[illegible]	2,633,80[illegible]	700,177	917,078			3,714,344	1,44,50,349
1915-16	1,054,985	1,610,645	570,997	788,481			2,967,798	1,59,35,456
1916-17	1,185,159	1,994,528	444,210	686,010			2,804,680	1,57,23,482
1917-18	995,112	1,014,993	363,383	633,693			2,094,011	1,58,39,175
1918-19	1,097,562	1,333,28[illegible]	482,403	575,833			2,292,462	1,90,53,513
1919-20	1,146,479	2,264,976	653,066	713,748			2,941,846	2,23,55,614
1920-21	1,133,719	3,016,400	413,357	685,080			4,017,514	2,66,08,032
1921-22	974,783	1,687,222	607,361	622,411			3,446,021	2,19,17,042
1922-23	1,414,166	1,174,041	304,109	680,053			3,336,722	2,64,75,522
1923-24	1,722,305	1,325,801	221,035	761,920			3,621,243	2,60,89,027
1924-25	1,779,034	1,495,015	290,412	874,714			3,845,788	2,78,23,364
1925-26	1,491,442	1,796,409	352,714	951,442	2,231,637	1,601,041	3,887,560	3,21,27,748
1926-27	1,465,851	2,476,701	455,577	963,297	2,344,800	1,513,885	4,177,118	3,12,02,188
1927-28	1,537,371	2,817,443	480,367	1,007,017	2,689,187	1,606,728	4,638,569	3,38,82,124
1928-29	1,750,969	2,644,256	1,164,631	1,049,668	2,524,201	1,706,559	4,818,881	3,41,82,729
1929-30	1,985,042	3,016,185	853,452	829,902	2,589,653	1,646,032	4,985,999	3,43,98,110
1930-31	1,440,371	2,389,393	646,844	553,317	2,145,837	1,552,502	4,381,953	2,80,73,490

BOMBAY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES —*Nominated by Government* —Mr W R S Sharpe, (Chairman), Sir Ernest Jackson, Kt, C I E, Mr A L Tylden Patterson, Mr J A Stewart, I C S, Rear-Admiral H T Walwyn, *C B, D S O, R N*, Mr Syed Munawar Mr C W E Arbuthnot, C I E, Mr H K Kirpalani, I C S, and Major-General H Needham, C B, C M G, A S O

Elected by the Chamber of Commerce —Mr G L Winterbotham, Mr L C Reid, Mr W L Clement, Mr R R Haddow and Mr G H Cooke

Elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber — Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt, C I E, M B E, Mr Lalji Naranji, Mr *Lakhmidas* Rowjee Tairsee, Mr Vithaldas Damodar Govandji and Mr Vithaldas Kanji

Elected by the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay —Mr Meyer Nissim and Mr Hoosenally M Rahimtoola

Elected by the Millowners' Association — Mr A Geddis

The following are the principal officers of the Trust —

Dy Chairman—Vacant

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

Secretary, N M Morris, *Deputy Secretary*, A S Bakre, M A, Bar-at-Law, *Head Clerk*, J D Mhatre

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT'S DEPARTMENT

Chief Acctt, C P Gay, *Deputy Acctt*, J F. Pereria, B A, *Sr Asstt Acctt*, W L McDonnell, *Asstt Acctt* R O Collyer, *Junior Asstt Acctts*, H W Scott and A N Moos *Cashier*, V D Jog, *Ry Audit Inspectors*, R Cour Palais and M J Murzello, *Supdt*, *Stores Accounts Branch*, O Hyde, *Supdt*, *Establishment Branch*, A R Javeri

CHIEF ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Chief Engineer, G E Bennett, M Sc, M Inst C.E, M I, Mech E, *Deputy Chief Engineer*, A Hale-White, M A, M I C E, *Executive Engineers*, F P G Carron, M Inst C E, G E Terrey A M I C E J A Rolfe, *Senior Asstt E*

other cases, by a habitual misreading of the written *u* for *n* Linschoten in Dutch (1596) has **monssoyn** and **monssoen** It thus appears probable that we get our *monsoon* from the Dutch" Skeat traces 'monsoon' from Ital *monsone* But the *O E D*, with more reason, states that it is adopted from Dutch, *monsooen—soyn*, which, in its turn, was adopted from the Port *monção* in the 16th century At the present time, both according to Anglo-Indian and Indo-Portuguese usage, 'monsoon,' or *monção* means 'the season of the rains,' which, as a rule, lasts for four months and is a period during which sailing vessels do not put out to sea We also speak of 'the monsoon having burst,' which is another way of saying that the rains have begun The 'rainy season' was also called *inverno* ('winter') by the Portuguese, and this practice was followed by the other European nations and lasted right up to the eighteenth century '*Inverno*' is even to-day used of the 'rainy season' in the Portuguese possessions in India See quotation from Correia under *mordexim*, also *Hobson-Jobson, s v* winter]

| **Morcego** (bat or flying fox) Mal *morsego*, according to Rhumpius "The fruit is eagerly eaten by bats In Malay the tree is called *Cayu* **Morsego**; in Latin *Arbor Vespertilionum*" ('Flying fox tree') |

Mordexim ('a name for cholera up to the end of the 18th century') Indo-Fr, Anglo-Ind *morte de-chien* (obs.)[1]

---

1 "This 'winter' (of 1543) they had in Goa a fatal illness which the inhabitants call **moryxy**." Gaspar Correia, IV p 288 [For 'winter see *monção* above]

"Our name for the disease is *colerica passio*, the Indians call it *morxi*, and we corrupt the word into **mordexi**" Garcia da Orta, Col xvii (ed Markham, p 104) —"In our century the old names **mordexim** and *mort de-chien* have gone out of use, having been, as a rule, replaced by the word *cholera*" Conde de Ficalho

["The ordinary diseases of this country (Goa) are **mort-de-chien** (cholera)—that is colic of the bowels with vomiting and laxity—and this complaint is the death of many The best remedy is to burn with a red hot iron the middle of the heel until the

KARACHI.

The members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi are as follows —

Chairman —I M Brigan, B Sc, M Inst C E

Appointed by Government —G N Bower, B A, (Collector of Customs) C C T Brereton, A P I, (Divisional Superintendent, North Western Railway) Major A G Armstrong (D A A and Q M G Sind Independent Brigade Area) Mir Ayub Khan, Barrister at Law

Elected by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce — J B N Graham A C (Graham's Trading Co, Ltd) (Vice Chairman elected by the Board) I I Price C I I, O B E, Barrister at Law (Cooper & Co) G H Rassieu (Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co, Ltd), A S Micrulachi (Rallli Brothers)

Elected by the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association —Lala Jagannath Balaram B Sc, R K Sidhwa

Elected by the Players and Shippers Chamber — Tanshed N R Mehta, Haridas Lalji

Elected by the Karachi Municipality — Tikamdas Wadhumal, M A (Oxon), Barrister at Law

The Principal Officers of the Trust are —

Chief Engineer —W P Shepherd-Barron, M C, M Inst C E

Deputy Chief Engineer—H A L French, M Inst C E

Chief Accountant —B A Inglet F A, C A

Traffic Manager —A A L Flynn

Deputy Conservator —J A Scarr

Chief Storekeeper —R A Donde

Secretary —L J Mascarenhas

The Revenue receipts and expenditure of the Port of Karachi for the year 1930 3 were as under —

Revenue receipts (excluding the Port Fund Account) Rs 72,00,127 Revenue Expenditure Rs 70,13,466 Surplus Rs 1 86,861 Reserve Fund Rs 45,10,990

The number of vessels which entered the Port during the year 1930 31 exclusive of vessels put back and fishing boats was 1,150 with a tonnage of 2,587,825 as against 2,808 with a tonnage of 2,601,231 in 1929 30 970 steamers of all kinds entered the Port with a tonnage of 2,464,851 against 937 and 2,495,739 respectively in the previous year Of the above, 741 were of British nationality

Imports landed at the Ship Wharves during the year totalled 594,701 tons against 645,569 tons in the previous year Total shipments from the Ship Wharves were 581,725 tons in 1930 31 against 425,020 tons in 1929 30

MADRAS.

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of the Port of Madras —

Officials —G G Armstrong O B E, M C, V D, M Inst C, Chairman and Traffic Manager, C R Watkins O B E, (Collector of Customs) and Capt F H Marsden, I I M (Presidency Port Officer)

Non Officials —(1) Nominated by Government F B Wathen, M B E, V D M Inst T Sir Percy Rothera, Kt, O B E, M Inst C E, I M. I E, (2) Representing Chamber of Commerce Madras —W O Wright, D M Reid, G A Bambridge, F Birley, (3) Representing Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras —M R Ry M Ct M Chidambaram Chettiyar Avargal, The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur G Narayanaswamy Chetty Garu, C I E., (4) Representing Madras Trades Association.—J M. Smith, M. A Angus, (5) Representing Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants Association —M R Ry Diwan Bahadur M Balasundaram Naidu Garu, (6) Representing Madras Piece goods Merchants Association —M R Ry C Subbiah Chetty Avargal

Principal Officers are —Chief Engineer, W Fyffe, M Inst C E, M I Struct E, Executive Engineer, G P Alexander, A M Inst C E, Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Major E G Bowers, M C M I E E, A I R O, Assistant Mechanical, Engineer, S W White, M I Mar F A M I N A, Executive Engineer, Rao Bahadur K Ganapathi Kudwa Avl, B A, B C E, Assistant Engineer, V Dayananda Kamath B A, B E, Assistant Engineer, S Nagabushnam, B A, M E, A I E E, Assistant Engineer, (Electrical), K Subramania Iyer, M F Deputy Traffic Manager, J G Lord, Assistant Traffic Managers, I W Stooke, James Chance, M S Venkataraman B A and L A Abraham B A F C I, Chief Accountant, Rao Bahadur S Narayana Aiyar, M A, Deputy Chief Accountant, V Sundaramanjulu Chettiar, Deputy Chief Accountant (Engineering), V Muthuswami Aiyer, B A, Office Manager, G M Ganapathi Iyer

The receipts of the Trust during the year on Revenue account from all sources were Rs 38,07,647 as against 45,31,021 in 1929-30 and the gross expenditure out of revenue was Rs 38,38,530 of which a sum of Rs 80,000 represents the amount transferred from revenue balances to the credit of certain Reserve funds created in 1928 29 818 vessels with an aggregate net registered tonnage of 2,968,056 tons, called at the port during the year against last year's figure of 878 vessels with a net registered tonnage of 3,081,851 tons

giving the word a meaning, and, combining the sound of the word with the horrors of death from the disease, called the malady *mort-de-chien* In the *Lettres Édifiantes* for the year 1702 there occurs the following phrase, which helps to fix the time of the adoption of the new name "This great indigestion which is called in India **Mordechin**, and which some of us French have called **Mort-de-Chien**" ('Dog's Death) Although ridiculed, this name was adopted, not only in French works, but also in books written in other languages, and there was even an Englishman who literally translated the name thus "The extraordinary distempers of this country are the *Cholick*, and what they call *Dog's Disease*, which is cured by burning the heel of the patient with a hot iron" See Ficalho, *Colloquies da Orta*, Vol I p 275 The opinion of the 'Englishman' quoted above is taken from *Acct of the I of Bourbon*, in La Roque's *Voyage to Arabia the Happy* etc, E T London 1726, p 155, cit in *Hobson-Jobson* The history of the various transformations through which this interesting word has passed would be incomplete if we did not refer to Anderson (*English in Western India*, etc, p 62) who by a curious metathesis having changed *chien* into *Chine* and, therefore, *mort de chien* into *mort de Chine* ('Chinese death') says "The disease which was prevalent in the country, and especially fatal in Bombay, was called by the Portuguese practitioners of medicine 'the Chinese death,' or colic"]

| **Moreia** (a fish) Mal *moiea*, according to Rhumpius, the word is used by the Malays to denote various plants by a kind of analogy See *Herbarium Amboinense* VII, ch 35 |

Morrão (a match used by gunners, piece of cord designed to burn at uniform rate for firing cannon) Konk *muram* —Mal *muran* [1]

Mosquito (mosquito) Anglo-Ind *mosquito moskito* [Fryer uses the forms *muskeeto*,

[1] "All the provisions, fuel, timber murrões" Diogo do Couto Dec VI, i, 6

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR PROJECT

The question of creating a harbour at Vizagapatam to supply an outlet for a large area of fertile country adjacent to the east coast of India, hitherto undeveloped, with considerable mineral resources and without suitable access to the outside world, was first formulated by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company That the creation of such a port would have beneficial influence on this area was unquestioned, for it is pointed out that Vizagapatam, lying as it does in front of the only practicable gap in the barrier of the Eastern Ghats, is formed by nature to be the outlet of the Central Provinces, from which a considerable amount of trade has taken this route in the past, even with the imperfect communications, hitherto available A necessary complement of the scheme is the construction of the proposed railway from Parvatipuram to Raipur which, with the existing coastline of the Bengal Nagpur Railway would make a large and rich area tributary to the proposed port, and obviate the long and expensive circuit by Calcutta A link would also be supplied in the most direct route to Rangoon from Europe by way of Bombay, while, from an imperial point of view, the possible provision of a fortified port on the long and almost unprotected stretch of coast between Colombo and Calcutta is held to be a consideration of great importance The lofty projecting headland of the Dolphin's Nose would offer facilities for this purpose

The Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State and the Legislative Assembly, have sanctioned the construction of the new railway line from Raipur to Parvatipuram and the work is in progress They have also decided to develop the port of Vizagapatam under their direct control and the port has accordingly been declared to be a Major Port

The scheme for the construction and development of the harbour will be carried out by progressive stages according to the demands of trade The first stage, which is now in process of construction, consists of a wharf containing three deep water steamer berths, each of 550 feet in length and dredged to a depth of 30 feet, one of which is being equipped for mechanical loading of manganese ore and the other two with transit sheds, and a passenger waiting room will be provided in the vicinity for the convenience of Rangoon passengers In continuation of this wharf a lightering berth and deep water moorings for three additional steamers will be provided

The estimated cost of the first section including equipment is about 309 lakhs and the time required to complete it will depend on the period that dredging and reclamation work will take It is anticipated, however, that it will be possible to berth ships in the new harbour sometime in 1933

The work is being carried out by a staff of engineers under direct charge of an Engineer-in Chief who comes under the administrative charge of an Administrative Officer for the development scheme, a post which is held *ex officio* by the Agent of the B N Railway An advisory committee consisting of the above mentioned officers and representatives of the Local Government, the Vizagapatam port administration and the commercial interests concerned, has also been constituted to advise in the development of the harbour

Excellent progress has been made with the scheme and a considerable area of the inner harbour has already been dredged to a depth of 30 feet A large area of land has already been reclaimed and development roads have been constructed The quay wall for the manganese berth and the produce berth is completed The Railway facilities in consultation with the Harbour are in course of being provided Arrangements have also been made with the Municipality for the supply of water to the harbour area during construction

In addition to the Suction Dredger, a Rock Breaker and Dipper Dredger is at work in the Entrance Channel removing the rock and hard overlay, and a Dragline Dredger for dredging such areas as can be reached from the shore

Although it is anticipated that the completion of the inner harbour and its approaches to the point where ocean going vessels can be admitted will not be until 1933, a sufficient depth of water has been available over the bar and right up to the quays since the end of 1930 thus permitting trade being transferred to the new quays of the inner harbour Cargo is consequently being carried between the quays and steamers lying in the roads by means of lighters and tugs The effect of this change is that proper quays, adequate storage and proper railway facilities are available in place of the meagre facilities previously in force on the old wharf while the carriage of cargo between steamer and shore is effected by means of lighters of approximately 50 tons capacity instead of by surf boats with a capacity of only 2½ tons per boat It is therefore, apparent that the facilities available for trade during this intermediate stage are substantially greater than they have been in the past

[Yule says that *muster* is current in China, as well as in India For citations see *Hobson Jobson*]

Mouro (used of 'a Mohammedan') [1] Konk *Moir* — Anglo-Ind *Moor Moorman* —Sund *Móri Kápas móri* (lit Moorish cotton'), a species of cotton —Pid-Engl *Molo-man* [2]

terms in daily use is remarkable The grounds attached to a house are its "compound,' *campinho*, a trades man is shown a "**muster**," *mostra* or pattern Tennent, *Ceylon*, Vol II, p 70, n 2]

"Wee were lodged in an upper Chamber and not permitted soe much as to looke out of our doores, much lesse either to see anie goods (saveinge the **musters** or the waight of them)" In Mundy, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol III, pt ii, p 480]

[1] "He had in his company six hundred **Mouros** Guzarates, and Malavares" Fernão Pinto, ch xxvii

"In token of disparagement they call the Christians of these parts *Franques*, just as we incorrectly call them **Mouros**" João de Barros, Dec IV ix, 16

"I regard this word **mouro** in the acceptation in which the Portuguese of old regarded it, viz, as a synonym of Mohammedan, as denoting belief but not race" Conde de Ficalho *Garcia da Orta e o seu tempo* p 112

[2] The change of *r* into *l* in Pidgin English is normal

[All Mohammedans without exception were called by the Portuguese *Mouros* or Moors this name of their nearest Moslem neighbours and one time conquerors was extended by them to all the followers of Islam, and from the Portuguese the use of this term, as synonymous with Mohammedan, passed to the Dutch and the English The use of the term in its comprehensive sense is well brought out by Barbosa (ed Dames, Vol I, p 119) "The **Mouros** of this kingdom (Cambaya) are fair in complexion, and the more part of them are foreigners from many lands, *scilicet* Turks, Mamalukes, Arabs, Persians, Coraçones, and Targimões (Turcomans), others come from the great kingdom of Dely, and others of the land itself"

Yule says that the use of the word *Moor* for Mohammedan died out pretty well among educated Europeans in the Bengal Presidency in the beginning of the last century, or even earlier, but probably held its ground longer among the British

GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION

An epoch in Indian educational history is marked by Sir Charles Wood's despatch in 1854. Perhaps its most notable feature was the emphasis which it laid on the importance of primary education. The old idea that the education imparted to the higher classes of society would filter down to the lower classes was discarded. The new policy was boldly "to combat the ignorance of the people which may be considered the greatest curse of the country." For this purpose Departments of Public Instructions were created on lines which do not differ very materially from the Departments of the present day. The despatch also broke away from the practice followed since 1835 whereby most of the available public funds had been expended upon a few Government schools and colleges, and instituted a policy of grants in aid to private institutions. "Such a system as this placed in all its degrees under efficient inspection beginning from the humblest elementary institution and ending with the university test of a liberal education would impart life and energy to education in India, and lead to a gradual but steady extension of its benefits to all classes of people." Another feature of the despatch was an outline of a university system which resulted in the foundation of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay three years later. The affiliating type of university then became the pivot of the Indian education system. It has undoubtedly been of value in several ways. It enabled Government to select recruits for its service on an impartial basis; it did much, through the agency of its Colleges to develop backward places; it accelerated the conversion of Indians to a zeal for western education; and it cost little at a time when money was scarce. On the other hand, the new universities were not corporations of scholars, but corporations of administrators; they did not deal directly with the training of men, but with the examination of candidates; they were not concerned with learning, except in so far as learning can be tested by examination. The colleges were fettered by examination requirements and by uniform courses; their teachers were denied that freedom which teachers should enjoy; and their students were encouraged not to value training for its own sake but as a means for obtaining marketable qualifications. In certain important respects the recommendations in the despatch were not followed. The Directors did not intend that university tests, as such, should become the sole tests qualifying for public posts; they also recommended the institution of civil service examinations. They did not desire the universities to be deprived of all teaching functions; they recommended the establishment of university chairs for advanced study. They were aware of the dangers of a too literary course of instruction; they hoped that the system of education would rouse the people of India to develop the vast resources of their country and gradually, but certainly, confer upon them all the advantages which accompany the healthy increase of wealth and commerce. The encouragement of the grant-in-aid system was advocated to an even greater extent by the Education Commission of 1882, which favoured the policy of withdrawing higher education from the control of Government within certain limits and of stimulating private effort. In theory the decision was correct, but in practice it was irretrievably wrong. In its fatal desire to save money, Government deliberately accepted the mistaken belief that schools and colleges could be maintained on the low fees which the Indian parent could be expected to pay. And, in the course of time, an unworkable system of dual control grew up, whereby the Universities with no funds at their disposal were entrusted with the duty of granting recognition to schools and the Departments of Public Instruction were encouraged to cast a blind eye on the private institutions and to be content with the development of a few favoured Government institutions. There can be little wonder that, under such a system of neglect and short-sightedness, evils crept in which are now being removed gradually by the establishment of independent Boards of Intermediate Education charged with the administration of the high school and intermediate stages of education.

The Reforms of 1902-4

In 1902, the Universities Commission was appointed by Lord Curzon's Government, and its investigation was followed by the Universities Act of 1904. The main object of the Act was to tighten up control, on the part of Government over the universities, and on the part of the universites over the schools and colleges. The Chancellors of the Universities were empowered to nominate 80 *per cent* of the ordinary members of the Senates and to approve the election of the remainder; the Government retained the power of cancelling any appointment, and all university resolutions and proposals for the affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges were to be subject to Government sanction. The universities were given the responsibility of granting recognition to schools and of inspecting all schools and colleges, the inspection of schools being ordinarily conducted by the officers of the Department of Public Instruction. Permission was also given to the universities to undertake direct teaching functions and to make appointments, subject to Government sanction, for these objects but their scope was in practice limited to post-graduate work and research. The territorial limits of each university were defined, so that universities were precluded from any connexion with institutions lying outside those boundaries. Neither the Commission nor the Government discussed the fundamental problems of university organisation, but dealt only with the immediate difficulties of the Indian system. They did not inquire whether the affiliating system could be replaced by any other mode of organisation, nor whether all schools might be placed under some public authority which would be representative of the universities and of the departments. They assumed the permanent validity of the existing system, in its main features, and set themselves only to improve and to strengthen it.

menisan or *melisan* —Tet Gal *munisã*, vein term *kmuna*

In Malay and Achinese, the term is used, by analogy, of 'comfits'

Mura ('an ancient measure of Portuguese India corresponding to 735 litres," Cândido de Figueiredo) Anglo-Ind *mooiah*

It appears that the source-word is the Marathi *mudá* (Konk *mudó*), rice made up in a circular package being fastened by wisps of straw," which, however does not actually contain the quantity mentioned by António Nunes "The **mura** of *batee* (*q v*) contains three candis"[1]

[Garcia da Orta who wrote about twenty years after Nunes says that a candy is 522 *arrateis* (pounds) Crooke quotes from the *Madras Glossary* Mooda, Malayal *mūtā*, from *mūtū* 'to cover' 'a fastening package, especially the packages in a circular form, like a Dutch cheese, fastened with wisps of straw in which rice is made up in Malabar and Canara"]

Música (music) Konk *múzg*, [also a musician], vern terms *gāyan vāzap* —Hindust *mūsiki*, *mūsīgí* *Mūsīgīdán* (*subst*) a musician —Mal *mûsik* —Tet Gal *músika* — Pers *mūsīgí* —Ar *musika*, *muzika*, *musikay* *Musikí*, a musician *Musikārí* musical —Malag *mozika*

Dr Schuchardt prefers the Dutch *musick* as the original of the Malay word See *câmara*

N

Nababo (nawab) Anglo-Ind *nabob*, [Indo-Fr *nabab*] From the Hindustani *nawāb*, plural of the Arabic *nāyib*, 'a deputy', [and, therefore, applied to a Viceroy or Governor-General under the Moghuls as the representative of the Emperor, e g the Nawab of Oudh, Nawab of Surat][1]

[The Anglo-Indian 'Nabob',

[1] 'And (to be given) in the form of *bate* (paddy') two hundred and forty thie **muras**" Simao Botelho, *Tombo* p 163

[1] "There was in Surat as **Nababo** a certain Persian Mohammedan (*Mouro Parsio*)" Bocarro Dec XIII, p 354

		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions							
In arts colleges (a)		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
In high schools*		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Middle Schools	English	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
	Vernacular	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
In primary schools		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions	Male	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Female	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percentage of total scholars to population	Male	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	Female	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Number of Pupils in Class IV	Male				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Female				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From provincial revenues		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From local funds		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From municipal funds		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Expenditure from public funds		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From fees		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From other sources		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* High Schools include vernacular high schools also in some provinces

(a) Includes scholars in University Departments and in the newly started Intermediate and Second Grade colleges

Naire ('name of the ruling caste in Malabar') Anglo-Ind *nair* —Indo-Fr *naïre*[1]

It is the Malayal *nâyar*, derived from the Sansk *nāyaka*, 'chief, leader'

["Another derivation is from *Nāga*, "a snake, or man of serpent descent", and some possibility is lent to this by the fact that every Nāyar family still holds the serpent

"To guard against these he established some people of the same island of the Canarese Hindus (*gentios*) with their **Naiques** who are the captains of the footmen and of the horsemen, according to the custom of the land" Barros, Dec II, v, 8

"And in this wise about the salaries of the captains as of the **naiques** and *peões*' ('sepoys') Simão Botelho, p 72

'The footmen of the land having broken off with their **naiques**, who are their captains " Gaspar Correia, II p 512

Among the Hindus, *Rao* means king and **Naique** means a Captain when these Kings (the Mohammedan sovereigns of the Bahmani Kingdom) take a Hindu into their service and do not wish to give any very great title, they add the title **Naique** to his name as Salva Naique, Acem Naique ' Garcia da Orta, Col X [ed Markham p 72, omits parts of this passage]

But he assumed, out of very great humility, the title **Naique** which means captain or leader" Diogo do Couto Dec VI, v 5

[Captaine Weddell then allsoe our Comaunder wrote a lettre by him to the **Naigue**, or King of the country ' Peter Mundy, *Travels* Hak soc , Vol III, pt I p 72]

Its common Anglo Indian application is to the non commissioned officer of Sepoys who corresponds to 'corporal' *Hobson Jobson*

[Hyder Ali of Mysore was proud of being called Hyder Naik, this is interesting because Napoleon's soldiers after the crossing of the bridge of Lodi dubbed their leader '*caporal* and even afterwards he came to be affectionately known as '*le petit caporal*']

[1] "In this land of Malabar there is another caste of people who are called **Nayres**, and among them are noblemen who have no other duty than to serve in war" Barbosa, p 235 [Hak Soc , ed Dames, Vol II, p 38] 'These men are called **Nayres** only from the time when they come forth for war" *Idem*, p 327 [Hak Soc , Vol II, p 45]

"This name **Naire**, although one may be of the same blood, cannot be assumed until such time as one is an armed knight, and as such enjoys the privileges of his rank" João de Barros Dec I, ix 3

"In this country of Malabar the class of hidalgos is called **Naires**, which means 'Men of War' Gaspar Correia, I, p 75

"The **Naires** who are the Knights' Garcia da Orta, Col XXII [ed Markham, p 193 For a description of Knighthood among the Nairs, see Barbosa, Hak Soc , Vol II, p 45 *et seq*]

[illegible]

Administration [illegible] Indian [illegible]

[illegible]

Educational Services.—Until recently, the educational organisation in India consisted mainly of three services—(i) the Indian Educational Service, (ii) the Provincial Educational Service and (iii) the Subordinate Educational Service. The Indian Educational Service came into existence as a result of the recommendations made by the Public Services Commission of 1886, and in 1896 the Superior Educational Service in India was constituted with two divisions—the Indian Educational Service staffed by persons recruited in England and the Provincial Educational Service staffed by persons recruited in India. These two divisions were originally considered to be collateral and equal in status, though the pay of the European recruit was higher by approximately 50 per cent than the pay of the Indian recruit. Gradually, however, status came to be considered identical with pay and the Provincial Educational Service came to be regarded of inferior status to the Indian Educational Service. Later as a result [illegible] lines of the Islington Commission of 1912-16 the Indian Educational [illegible] were thrown open to Indian [illegible] The Provincial Educational Service was [illegible] reorganised and a [illegible] generally with their Indian [illegible] were transferred to the superior [illegible] The reorganisation resulted in a [illegible] increase in the number of the superior "provincial" posts in India. It was then laid down that the proportion of Indians in this service should be on an average [illegible] 50 per cent of the total strength (excluding the posts in Burma).

In 1924 fresh recruitment to the Indian Educational Service was stopped as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the superior services in India. The Commission recommended that "for the purposes of Imperial government no further recruitment should be made to the all India services which operate in transferred fields. The personnel required for the branch of administration should in future be recruited by local Governments." The Commission further recommended in regard to the question of the future recruitment of Europeans that "it will rest entirely with the local Governments to determine the number of Europeans who may in future be recruited. In this matter the discretion of local Governments is unfettered but we express the hope that Ministers on the one hand will still wish to obtain the cooperation of Europeans in the technical departments and that qualified Europeans on the other hand may be no less willing to take service under local Governments than they were in the past to take service under the Secretary of State." As a result of the acceptance of these recommendations, the Indian Educational Service is dying out and with the gradual retirement of its existing members the history of the service which has had a brief but the record will be brought to an end. The present organisation of education in the provinces is largely the work of members of this service, while in the sphere of higher education, it has trained many men of more than ordinary attainments.

The new Provincial Educational Services, which function under provincial control as the superior educational services, have been constituted in most provinces. These schemes vary from province to province, but it may be generally remarked that, while the rates of pay are not uniform, they consist of two main classes—class I into which the existing Indian Educational Services have been merged for the time being, and class II which may be said to represent the old Provincial Educational Service.

The existing Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services in the provinces have been affected, more in some provinces than others, by the changes which have taken place since 1919. Communal interests have influenced recruitment, and in some places they have influenced promotions also, in a direction which has not always tended towards service contentment. But these results are the natural consequences of the devolution of control of education and power of recruitment to provincial and local authorities and will for some time continue to affect the efficiency of the Education Departments in the provinces.

Hindustani terms are of Arabic origin, and Belot says that the Arabic *naulún* comes from Greek

Navalha (razor, a clasp knife) Malayal *naváli*

Negar (to deny) Konk *negái-zāvunk*, *negái-vachunk*, vern terms *nám mhanunk*, *nākāiunk* —Gal *néga*

Negociar (to trade). Mal *negociar* (Haex)

Negro (negro) Anglo-Ind *nigger*

["It is an old brutality of the Englishman in India to apply this title to the natives The use originated, however, doubtless in following the old Portuguese use of *negros* for "the blacks," with no malice prepense, without any intended confusion between Africans and Asiatics" Yule in *Hobson-Jobson* The Portuguese never used the terms *negro* or *preto* ('black') of Asiatics, but only of Africans Manrique uses the word *negros*, and the editor, Col Luard, very correctly points out that he never uses it of Indians[1] But very curiously he uses *cala*[1] (which is the same as Hindust *kala*, and the equivalent of the Port *negro*) to distinguish the Indian from the white European.]

Nem (*adv*, neither) Mal *nen* (Haex).—Tet *nem*

[**Nipa** (the name of a palm found chiefly in Malasia—*Nipa fruticans*, also of a fermented beverage prepared from the sap of the tree) Anglo-Ind *neep*, *nipa*[2]

---

[1] [However, I sent the letter to him and, as soon as he had read it, he (Bartolome Gonsales Tibao) rose from his bed and getting into a Doli carried by four *negros*, came straight to see me" Manrique, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol I, p 92]

[1] ["They informed him that we were four Franguis, two assales, and two calas, for these are the terms they employ to distinguish the Portuguese or white Christians, and those of the country of a dark or brown complexion" *Idem*, Vol I, p 408 *Assiles* means pure-bred Europeans from Hindust *asalt*, 'of pure breed']

[2] ["There are two other species of trees, one called Nipa and the other *Tuaca*, both provide bread, wine, and vinegar just as the Sagu-palm does" João de Barros, Dec III, v, 5, in *Glossario*]

["They (the Banians) do not drink wine nor vinegar, nor ninpa, nor orraca ('arrack), nor wine of raisins" Garcia da Orta, Col xxxiv, ed Markham, p 290]

["The wine of Malacca properly

SCHOLARS BY CLASSES AND AGES (QUINQUENNIAL) IN 1926-27

Class	Primary				Middle			High					Totals
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
Ages—													
Below 5	102,320	1,401	14	2									193,866
5 to 6	968,187	52,186	1,005	48		2							1,022,718
6 to 7	1,306,612	186,166	25,660	1,532	87	3							1,520,069
7 to 8	1,063,902	307,614	113,532	20,457	1,485	172	6						1,507,168
8 to 9	711,600	325,063	187,598	67,378	11,964	1,482	157	14	5				1,305,360
9 to 10	130,117	271,764	219,167	112,081	43,323	9,054	942	86	2	1			1,086,537
10 to 11	252,712	193,250	200,703	145,847	70,705	28,229	7,147	874	23	9			899,619
11 to 12	110,655	123,777	153,912	140,961	83,670	47,410	23,260	5,438	459	40			719,585
12 to 13	78,517	72,609	100,233	113,571	76,794	57,125	37,341	81,739	3,925	365	31		559,280
13 to 14	42,184	38,655	58,971	76,887	60,710	50,769	42,353	25,014	13,667	3,128	309	6	413,835
14 to 15	21,804	20,255	29,790	43,159	38,713	37,571	36,050	28,555	18,277	11,418	2,528	83	291,803
15 to 16	14,797	10,520	11,205	21,215	21,491	23,508	27,320	24,720	19,592	16,475	10,044	450	204,466
16 to 17	11,381	7,625	7,538	10,552	10,175	13,380	17,912	16,961	15,505	16,128	13,077	1,153	141,620
17 to 18	9,090	5,820	4,355	5,206	4,308	6,454	9,682	10,321	10,504	13,209	11,035	2,052	92,096
18 to 19	7,175	1,820	3,187	2,790	1,576	2,048	4,911	5,042	6,078	8,761	7,941	2,283	57,551
19 to 20	8,218	1,891	3,168	1,928	850	958	2,196	2,474	2,926	5,183	5,064	2,034	39,022
Over 20	10,745	11,151	6,544	3,987	904	590	1,285	1,383	1,699	3,987	4,580	2,736	55,566
Total	5,270,999	1,037,978	1,130,791	707,581	126,827	270,155	211,231	140,530	92,662	78,704	54,609	10,806	10,111,079*

* Excludes 5,636 scholars not shown by classes and ages in Assam, of whom 827 scholars have already been excluded in tables IV-A & IV-B

ánk, sankhyá, gan, ganti — ? Sinh *nómare, nommaiaya* (perhaps from the English 'number').—? Bug *nómoro*, probably from the Dutch *nommer* —Tet., Gal *númeiu*, vern term *súia*

O

Obrigação (obligation) Konk *obirigāsámv* (l us), vern terms *kāydó, kaim, kaitúb* — Mal *obirigacion* (Haex), which has the Castilian form —Tet *obrigasã*

Obrigado (obliged) Konk. *obrigád* —Tet *obrigádu*

Obrigar (to oblige) Konk *obrigár-karunk*, vern terms *bal kairunk, odhunk* —Tet *obiriga*, vern terms *hódi, biiti*

Ocasião (occasion) Konk *kājámv*, vern term *sam-yoga* —Tet *okaziã*, vern. terms *phátin, léeti*

Oco (hollow, empty) Sinh *boku*, probably through the intervention of * *woku* — Gal *óku*

Óculos (pair of spectacles) Konk *okl*, vern term *chālís-pair* (l us in Goa) —Tet *okulu, oku*

? **Ocupação** (business). Pid.-Engl *pidgin* Extensively used in the sense of 'business, office, duty'

"Probably the Chinese pronunciation of the word *business* (*Pi-tsin*), according to others, of the Portuguese word *ocupação*" Leland

Ofender (to offend) Konk *ophendêi-karunk* (l. us), vern terms *akmán karunk, aprādhunk* —Tet *ofendei*, vern term *tólok*

Oferecer (to offer) Konk *opheieseī-karunk* (l us), vern terms *divunk, bheṭ karunk* — Tet *ofeieser*, vern term *fo*

Oficial (*subst*, official) Konk, Tet, Gal *ophisyál*

Ofício (office) Konk, Tam *ophís* —Tet, Gal *ofísiu*

In Tamil it is employed only in the ecclesiastical sense of 'office for the dead.'

Ola ("a leaf of the palm which we call *olla*", Orta)[1] Anglo-Ind *ollah*

---

[1] ["In the Maldiva Islands they build a kind of vessel which with its nails, its sails, and its cordage is all made of the palm (coco), with its fronds (which they call olla in Malabar) they cover houses and ships" Garcia da Orta, Col xxii, ed Markham, p 140 Markham entirely misreads and misinterprets the passage, he reads *dos ramos* ('from

The different types of institutions with the scholars in attendance at them are shown in the following table —

Types of Institutions	Number of Institutions		Number of Scholars	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Recognised Institutions				
Universities	16	16	8,078	9,027
Arts Colleges	242	241	68,527	70,487
Professional Colleges	71	72	17,652	17,652
High Schools	2 834	2,944	873,168	922,880
Middle School	9,753	10,208	1 238,808	1,323,328
Primary Schools	201 688	204,094	9,013,591	9,224,084
Special Schools	9,190	9,257	327,073	331,144
Total of Recognised Institutions	223 794	226,832	11,547,097	11,898,602
Unrecognised Institutions	34,222	34,114	618,342	616,524
Grand total of all Institutions	258,016	260,946	12,165,839	12,515,126

Primary Education —The primary schools are mainly under the direction of the local boards and municipalities In 1911, the late Mr G K Gokhale pleaded in the Imperial Legislative Council for a modified system of compulsory primary education, but Government was unable to accept the proposal mainly for financial reasons In recent years, eight provincial legislatures have passed Primary Education Acts authorising the introduction of compulsory education by local option Bombay led the way in this matter by a private Bill which was passed into law in February 1918 The other private Bills which followed were those of Bihar and Orissa passed in February 1919, of Bengal passed in May 1919 and of the United Provinces, passed in June 1919 Of the Government measures, the Punjab Act was passed in April 1919, the Central Provinces Act in May 1920, the Madras Act in December 1920 and the Assam Act in 1925 The City of Bombay Primary Education Act of 1920 extends generally the provisions of the 1918 Act to the Bombay Corporation also enabling it to introduce free compulsory education ward by ward Not content with this, the Bombay legislature passed a new Act in 1923 to provide for compulsory elementary education and to make better provision for the management and control of primary education in the Bombay Presidency The Bombay and the United Provinces Acts apply only to municipalities, the Bengal Primary Education Act applies, in the first instance, to municipalities, but is capable of extension to rural areas Boys only are included within the scope of the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and Bengal Acts, while the Central Provinces Act is capable of extension to girls, and the remaining Acts are applicable to both sexes The United Provinces legislature passed a second Primary Education Act in 1926, *viz*, the United Provinces District Boards Primary Education Act It allows the District Boards to introduce compulsion within their areas All the Acts are drafted on very similar lines If a local body at a special meeting convened for the purpose decides by a two-thirds majority in favour of the introduction of compulsion in any part of the area under its control, it may then submit to Government, for approval, a scheme to give effect to its decision The scheme must be within the means of the local body to carry out with reasonable financial assistance from Government Ordinarily the age limits of compulsion are from six to ten years though provision is made for prolonging the period Provision is also made in all the Acts for the exemption of particular classes and communities and for special exemption from attendance in cases of bodily infirmity Walking distance to a school is generally defined as one mile from the child's home The employment of children, who should be at school, is strictly forbidden and a small fine is imposed for non-compliance with an attendance order The Acts generally provide that, subject to the sanction of the local Government, education where compulsory shall be free The Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 contained such provision, but it has recently been amended so as to allow fees to be charged in schools under private management situated in areas where education is compulsory, reserving however a number of free places for poor pupils in such schools in areas where there are no free schools Such in brief are the ordinary provisions of the various provincial Education Acts Local bodies have not however shown as yet any great alacrity in availing themselves of the opportunity afforded them by these Acts

Primary Education Committee —A Committee was appointed in 1920 to enquire into

(i) The existing facilities for primary education for boys and girls in the N W F P, Ajmer Merwara and Delhi

(ii) the possibility of expansion whether on voluntary or compulsory basis with special regard to the attitude and aptitude of the local population, and

(iii) the necessity for providing special facilities for the community, generally known as "untouchables", and to make recommendations

This committee reported in 1930 and the Government of India passed their orders in 1931

Óleo (oil) Konk *ól* (especially used of Holy Oil or of medicinal oils), vern terms *tel*, *pavitr tel*, *oktí tel* —Beng *ôl*, Holy Oil

Onça (ounce) Konk *oms* — Jap *onsu*, perhaps from the English 'ounce'

Opa (long loose robe) Konk *óp* —Beng *opá* —Tam, Tet, Gal *ópa* [1]

Oração (prayer) Konk *orāsámv*, vern terms *māgneṁ*, *prārthan* —Tet, Gal *orasã* — Jap *orashyo*, from Latin *oratio*, according to Dr Murakámi

Ordem (order) Konk *ord*, vern terms *nirôp*, *hukum*, *phairman*, *kram*, *māndāval* — Mal *órdi*, *úrdi*, *rúdi*, | *ródi* | —Jav *úrdi* —Bug *ródi* —Tet *órdi*

Órgão (organ, in the sense of 'musical instrument') Konk *orgáṁ*, *org* (more us) —Mar *org*, *ork* —Hindust *argan*, *arghanúm* —Beng, Tam *orgán* —Sinh *orgalaya*, *orgale* —Mal *organ*, *orgam*, *organon*. —Tet, Gal *órgão* —Jap *orogan* —Ar *arganún*, *argan*, *organ*, *orgon* [1]

Shakespear derives the Hindustani vocables from Greek, through Arabic

Ourives (goldsmith) Mal *orivis* (Haex), vern term

---

and in Ceylon, where even to-day, when certain important documents have to be written, the *Ola* or palm leaf is preferred to paper, in view of the former s durability and the indelible nature of the writing on it]

[" The books of the Singhalese are formed to day, as they have been for ages past, of olas or strips taken from the young leaves of the Talpat palm, cut before they have acquired the dark shade and streng texture which belong to the full grown frond " Tennent, *Ceylon* I, p 512]

[" Caps, fans, and umbrellas are all provided from the same inexhaustible source (the palmyra palm), and strips of the finer leaves steeped in milk to render them elastic, and smoothed by pressure so as to enable them to be written on with a stile, serve for their books and correspondence, and are kept, duly stamped, at the cutcheries to be used instead of parchment for deeds and legal documents " *Idem*, Vol II, p 527]

[1] " He ordered big opas to be made from rich brocades " Diogo do Couto, Dec VII, i, 11

[1] " He was carrying in a skiff some orgãos on which they were playing " Castanheda, I, p 91

" With all that was necessary they came well furnished from the Kingdom (of Portugal), with orgãos and a beautiful picture of Our Lady of Piety " Gaspar Correia, I, p 687

[illegible]

Girl Guide Movement [illegible] During the year [illegible] in the [illegible] girl guides in Madras and in the [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible] and from [illegible] In Burma guide [illegible] extended to the vernacular [illegible] started. The movement [illegible] encouragement from Government in the shape of annual monetary contributions in Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

Medical Inspection – Arrangements have been made for medical inspection of scholars. As reported by one province, the inspection, though necessarily somewhat perfunctory, is of value. Some provinces are endeavouring to [illegible]

Intermediate Colleges [illegible] the [illegible] Allahabad [illegible] of the [illegible] Intermediate [illegible] Allahabad Muslim [illegible] by an [illegible] It is composed of [illegible]

Professional and Technical Education – [illegible] in agriculture [illegible] Conference [illegible] Simla and [illegible] of providing a suitable [illegible] Advisory Committee [illegible] report and as [illegible] an Imperial [illegible] has been [illegible] The Government of India [illegible] Among commercial [illegible] important [illegible] Sydenham College of Commerce in Bombay. Industrial [illegible] Indian Industrial [illegible] Government, others by municipalities or local boards and others by private bodies. The most important are the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay, the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, the [illegible] of generous donations by the Tata family. The tendency in recent years has been to place these institutions under the control of the Departments of Industries. In addition to a number of engineering schools there are Engineering Colleges at Roorkee, Sibpur, Poona, Madras, Rangoon, Patna and Benares each of which except that at Roorkee is affiliated to a university. The engineering colleges maintain a high standard and great pressure for admission is reported from several provinces. There are schools of art in the larger towns where not only architecture and the fine arts are studied, but also practical crafts like pottery and iron work. There are two forest colleges at Dehra Dun and Coimbatore and a Technical Institute is in existence at Cawnpore and a Mining School at Dhanbad. Mining and metallurgy are also taught by the Mining and Metallurgical College at Benares which provides a 4 year course leading to a B.Sc. degree in each subject.

pádri-galu, Kan , *pádrelu*, Tul *Lok* or *log* is from the Sansk *loka*, 'persons, people'

Pradhán pādri, a prelate *Rum ká pradhán pādri*, the Roman Pontiff, the Pope Hindi

Bará-pādrí (lit 'the great padre'), Father Superior[1] *Sardár-pādrí*, the bishop *Lat-pādrí* (also us in Hindi and Khassi), bishop, archbishop *Lát* is the corruption of the English 'lord' *Rum ká sardár pādri*, the Pope *Pādri ká muhalla*, a parish *Sardár pādri ká taaluga*, a diocese *Sardár pādri ká maqam*, Cathedral Church Hindustani

In Madras the name *Padri-gudi* is met with, and in Bengal *Padrisibpur*, names of missions belonging to the Portuguese *Padroado*[1] [*q v*]

---

[1] ["Padre Giu" (which corresponds to Reverend Sir in our language), "do you wish that we should proceed more severely against the Siguidar?" Manrique, *Travels* Hak Soc , Vol I, p 425 *Padre Giu*=*Pādre-ji*, the affix *ji* being honorific Siguidar=Pers *shiqdar*, a revenue officer]

["The Captain major replied that among infidels it was essential that such demonstrations should be made in order that they should appreciate the position held by members of our Religious orders and by Priests and respect them The more so in this case, since the news that the **boro** Padre, which is to say great Priest, was arriving had spread throughout the whole country This name was applied by the pagans to the Priors of our Residencies in those Principalities, to whom the Bishops of San Tomé or Meliapor usually delegated the power to inspect and generally officiate in the territory lying within their spiritual jurisdiction" *Idem*, Vol I, p 162 *Boro padre*=Hindust *Bada Padre* 'Great Father']

[1] "Padri is used by all classes for a Christian Minister" Candy

"And it is sometimes applied also to Brahmans or other religious persons" Whitworth

"I have already mentioned in the *Journal of Rom Phil* 6 xiii, 510, that this word (*padre*) is also applied to protestant clergymen and even also to heathen priests" Schuchardt, *Kreol Stud* , ix

"In Malay the word *padri* signifies a Catholic priest However, in 1820 in the island of Sumatra, during an insurrection against the Dutch which has grown into a desperate struggle for more than twenty years, the chiefs, priests, and Mohammedan pilgrims, and the partisans of a very fanatical religious sect, have assumed the name *padri*, and from this time this name has been given to all the insurgents" Heyligers

A Hindu landowner of Pernêm (Goa), in the course of conversation carried on in Konkani, once mentioned to me that his son whom he introduced to me, was being taught Marathi by a

The first University in India, that of Calcutta, was founded in 1857. Between 1857 and 1887 four new Universities, at Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad were added. These five universities were all of the affiliating type. They consisted of groups of colleges, situated sometimes several hundred miles apart and bound together by a locally constituted central examining body, which determined the qualifications for admission, prescribed the courses of study and set the examinations and exercised a mild form of control over the affiliated colleges. There was nothing under the system to limit the number of institutions affiliated to a University, and for thirty years, i.e., from 1887 to 1917, the growing demand for university education was met, not by the creation of new universities but by enlarging the size of the constituent colleges and by increasing their number. By 1917 this inflation had been carried on so far that the composition of the original five universities stood as follows —

University	Colleges	Scholars
Calcutta	55	28,618
Bombay	17	8,001
Madras	53	10,216
Punjab	24	6,556
Allahabad	33	7,807

It had become obvious that further expansion on the same lines was no longer possible without a serious loss of efficiency and the Government of India had recognised in their resolution of 1913 the necessity of creating new local teaching and residential universities in addition to the existing affiliating universities. The development of this policy was accelerated by the strength of communal feeling and the growth of local and provincial patriotism, leading to the establishment of a number of teaching universities. The new type of universities has since been strongly advocated by the Calcutta University Commission which has offered constructive proposal as to the lines to be followed in university reform.

The Universities of Calcutta and the Punjab—These two Universities alone still retain their old form. On the 27th March 1921 an amending Act was passed by which the Governor General ceased to be the Chancellor of the Calcutta University and now the head of the provincial government is the Chancellor of each of the older universities. The Vice Chancellor is nominated by the Government concerned. The executive body is the Syndicate which is now organised so as to include a larger educational element. Over this body the Vice Chancellor presides, all other members being elected by the Faculties, except the Director of Public Instruction who is a member *ex-officio*. The secretarial work is under the direction of the Registrar. The legislative body is the Senate which consists of from 75 to 100 members, 80 per cent of whom are nominated by the Chancellor, the rest being elected by the Senate, or by its Faculties, or by the body of registered graduates. The Senate is divided into Faculties, which are in most cases those of arts, science, law, medicine, and engineering. There is an oriental faculty in the Punjab University alone. There are also Boards of Studies, whose duties are to recommend text-books or books which represent the standard of knowledge required in the various examinations. The newer universities differ considerably from the older universities in constitution.

Post graduate work—Apart from the general tightening up of university control over its colleges, the chief feature of university development since the passing of the Act of 1904 has been participation by the universities in post-graduate teaching and research. In Madras a small number of university professors have been appointed, in the Punjab the services of a certain number of temporary professors from overseas have been engaged. In Bombay a certain number of college professors and others have delivered lectures to post graduate students under the auspices of the University. But the most notable advance has been made in Calcutta, owing to the energy of the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee and to the liberality of Sir Tarak Nath Palit and of Sir Rash Behari Ghosh. In 1916, a committee was appointed to investigate the matter. In accordance with its report, new regulations have been passed by the Senate, whereby all post-graduate teaching and research in arts and science in Calcutta is now conducted directly by the University, though many of the college teachers have been invited to take part in the work. Post-graduate councils in arts and science have also been constituted, which comprise all the teachers engaged in the work and a very small number of additional numbers appointed by the Senate. A Committee was appointed by the Senate of the Calcutta University to consider a draft Bill for the reconstitution and reorganisation of the University but it had not submitted its final report at the close of the year 1929-30. Another Committee which was appointed to consider the question of the future of the post-graduate department and connected financial problems submitted its report in 1930.

The University of Madras—This is one of the older universities. It has recently been reconstituted. The reconstituted University while functioning as teaching and residential University in so far as the city of Madras is concerned, continues to exercise its jurisdiction over its mofussil colleges which remain affiliated to it. The administration of the University is in the hands of a Senate which has been so constituted as to include both those who are educationists and those who are connected with the actual business and commercial life. A large elective element has been introduced in its composition. Government control over the details of administration has been decentralised. The affairs of the University are managed by the Senate through a body called the Syndicate, while the Academic Council, another new body, has charge of the academic matters. The affiliated colleges have till recently been entrusted to the care of a new organisation called the Council of Affiliated Colleges which has been abolished by the Madras University Amendment Act of 1929. The Governor-General of India has been associated with the University as its Visitor with certain emergency

Padrinho (god-father). Konk *padan*, *padin* —Beng. *pādú*

Padroado ('the right of patronage called in English 'Advowson' granted by the Popes to Portuguese sovereigns over Roman Catholic Churches in the East, and especially over those in India) Konk *pādrovád* —Beng *pādrovādú* —Tam *padrovádu* —[Anglo-Ind *padroado* [1]]

[The frequent and tense misunderstandings and disputes between those Roman Catholics in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and other places in the East, who owed obedience to Bishops nominated by the Portuguese sovereign, called the Padroadists, and those others, who were under the spiritual jurisdiction of prelates appointed by the Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith in Rome, called the Propagandists, especially in the last two decades of the 19th century, were responsible for the introduction of this term into Anglo-Indian vocabulary The 'Padroado Question' was then a familiar topic of conversation and of controversy in newspapers and pamphlets The Portuguese word is derived from the Lat *patrocinium*, 'patronage']

[**Padroadista** (a term coined in Indo-Portuguese to denote one who is under the spiritual jurisdiction of Bishops nominated by Portugal, or one who defends the right of the Portuguese nation to ecclesiastical patronage in British India) Konk *pādroādist* —Anglo-Ind *padroadist* [1]

A parallel formation was that of the term *Propagandista* (*q.v*)]

Paga ('salary, payment'), **Pagar** ('to pay', used as a

[1] ["With the abolition of the Padroado and the enjoyment of freedom from State trammels the Catholic Church will prosper in India " *The Padroado Question* (1855), Examiner Press, Bombay]

[1] ["When all this is done, let India be divided into as many dioceses as will be required, let their endowment be legally secured , then the new clergy may become the proprietors of all the Colleges, Schools, Churches and in fact of all that is now held and done by the present clergy under the Vicars Apostolic in British India That will then be the beginning of the realization of the loftiest dreams of the most eager Padroadists " *The Padroado Question*]

It [illegible] Its cons- [illegible] of exper- [illegible] slightly impaired by [illegible] administrative duti- [illegible] its own [illegible] [illegible] Indian universities which [illegible] that an admi- [illegible] constitution [illegible] from those of the other Indian universities. A distinction is made [illegible] matters entrusted to [illegible] with an executive [illegible] Council and academic matters [illegible] to a Senate, with an executive [illegible] called the Syndicate. The Court [illegible] the supreme governing body [illegible] powers, has the right to review the acts of the Senate, except where the Senate [illegible] in accordance with the Act, statutes and regulations. With a few exceptions it is composed entirely of Hindus. The Senate has the entire charge of the organisation of instruction in the University and the colleges, the courses of study and the examination and discipline of students and the conferment of ordinary and honorary degrees. The Standing Finance Committee which has recently been reconstituted by an amendment of the Act is a powerful body without whose approval no expenditure other than that provided for in the Budget shall be incurred by the University.

The University of Dacca.—With the modification of the Partition of Bengal in 1911 Dacca ceased to be the capital of the separate province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Shortly afterwards the Government of India decided to establish a university at Dacca and the Government of Bengal appointed a committee to frame a scheme for the new University. The committee was instructed that the University should be of the teaching and residential and not of the federal type, and that it should be a self-contained organism unconnected with any colleges outside the limits of the city of Dacca. The committee which was presided over by the late Mr. R. (afterwards Sir Robert) Nathan presented its report later in the year. The report is of great value and in it certain new principles are enunciated. Great emphasis was attached to physical training and education and also to the tutorial guidance of the students. The University was to be very largely a State institution, and practically all its teachers and those of its colleges were to be Government servants. Though the colleges were to be separate units, each with its separate staff and buildings, they were to be linked together and with the University by a close form of co-operation. The executive Body, to be called the Council, was to have very considerable powers, subject to the sanction of Government. The Council, which was to be a large and representative body, was to be the legislative authority, subject to the control of Government, and in other respects an advisory authority. The total cost of the full scheme was estimated at 53 lakhs, but deducting certain sums which were available from other sources the net cost was put down to nearly 40 lakhs, exclusive of recurring charges. These were expected to involve a net total of about 6½ lakhs annually. Before the scheme thus elaborated (which had received the Secretary of State's sanction) could be taken in hand, the war broke out. The Act constituting the University was passed in April 1920 and Mr. L. (now Sir) P. J. Hartog, C.I.E., was appointed the first Vice-Chancellor. The Act has since been amended in order to make the Executive Council the chief authority of the University.

The Aligarh Muslim University.—It was the aim of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan years ago to place the benefits of a liberal education within the reach of the Muhammadan community, and in 1875 a school was opened which three years later was converted into the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh. The movement in favour of transforming this college into a teaching and residential university started as early as the end of the last century. In 1911, during the visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor to India, His Highness the Aga Khan made an appeal which resulted in the collection of large subscriptions. A draft constitution was drawn up and a consultative committee was formed. But the draft constitution was not approved by the Secretary of State and on the question of the right of affiliating colleges outside Aligarh in particular, there was a sharp difference of opinion. Government laid down, as in the case of the Hindu University, that the university should not have the power of affiliating Moslem institutions in other parts of India.

On October 15th, 1915, a meeting of the Moslem University Association was held at Aligarh, under the presidency of the Raja (now Maharaja) of Mahmudabad, when it was proposed that the meeting recommends to the Moslem University Foundation Committee the acceptance of the Moslem University on the lines of the Hindu University. It was evident at the meeting that a large number of Indian Moslems were not prepared to accept a constitution for their university similar to that of the Hindu University.

In April 1917, at a meeting of the Foundation Committee the following resolution was passed:—

"That this meeting of the Moslem University Foundation Committee hereby resolves with reference to the letter of the Government of India, Education Department, dated Delhi, 17th February 1917, D. O. No. 60, that the Committee is prepared to accept the best University on the lines of the Hindu University. It further authorises the Regulation Committee appointed at its Lucknow meeting, with the President and Honorary Secretary of the Moslem University Association as its *ex-officio* members, to take necessary steps in consultation with the Hon. the Education Member for the introduction of the Moslem University Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council."

The bill referred to above was ultimately introduced into the Council and was passed in September 1920. The Act came into force on December 1st, 1920.

The University has lately been overhauled in accordance with the recommendations of the Rahimtoola Enquiry Committee.

Half a dozen etymologies are suggested for this word, among them the Persian *but-kadah*, 'idol temple', and the

worship for gods" Gaspar Correia, I, p 119

["And they have their idols standing in the woods, which they call **Pagodes**" Ralph Fitch, in *Early Travels in India* (1921), O U P, p 15]

['And the red sandal is also used on **pagodes** or idols" Orta, Col xlix ed Markham, p 394 Markham's rendering is faulty, because he ignores entirely 'or idols', which gives *pagodes* the meaning of 'temples']

["It is a most grave offence against Divine Majesty to light lamps before **pagodes** or in places dedicated to them to anoint them with oil, sandal, and other things, to place flowers on them" *The First Provincial Council* (1567), in *Archivo Port Or*, Fasc IV, p 13]

"Especially with the Bonzes, who had the house full of images of **pagodes**" P Sabatino de Ursis (1611) *Matheus Ricci*

["Sevagee Raja has vowed to his **pagod**, never to sheath his sword till he has reached Dilly, and shutt up Orangsha in it" Hedges, *Diary*, Hak Soc, Vol II, p ccccxxvi]

B—Pagodo meaning 'a temple'

"In their [of the Nairs of Malabar] temples, which are called **Pagodes**, they perform many enchantments and witchcrafts" Duarte Barbosa, *Livro* p 333 [ed Dames, Vol II, p 57]

["In this city of Goa, and all over India there are an infinity of ancient buildings of the Gentiles, and in a small island near this, called Dinari (Divari) the Portuguese in order to build the city, have destroyed an ancient temple called **Pagode**, which was built with marvellous art, and with ancient figures wrought to the greatest perfection in a certain black stone, some of which remain standing, ruined and shattered, because these Portuguese care nothing about them If I can come by one of these shattered images I will send it to your Lordship, that you may perceive how much in old times soulpture was esteemed in every part of the world" *Letter of Andrea Corsali to Giuliano de Medici*, in *Ramusio*, I f 177, cit in *Hobson-Jobson*]

[These **pagodes** are houses in which they conduct their worship, and have their idols, which are of different forms, viz, of men, women, bulls, monkeys, and there are others in which there is nothing besides a round stone which they adore" *Chronica de Bisnaga*, p 84]

"It is a **pagode** which is the house of prayers to their idols, which has been set apart for this purpose" Castanheda, *Historia*, I, 14

"The buildings of their **pagodes**, which are their churches" Gaspar Correia, *Lendas*, I, p 181

"All that **pagode** in which we notice many wonderful things" Diogo do Couto, Dec, IV, iv 7

"On the other side (of Adam's Peak) is the **Pagode**, which is their Church" *Fatalidade hist*, Bk I, ch 23

["A **Pagode** or China Church We went to a **Pagode** of theirs, a reasonable handsome building and well

[illegible] appoints its own teaching staff and will ultimately fully control and maintain colleges, laboratories and hostels of its own. The Act contains also the possibility of a rapid development in the use of Telugu in the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination and aims at the ultimate total element of more than one unitary and residential University in the Telugu districts.

It has [illegible] to provide for the payment to the University of a [illegible] annual [illegible] of [illegible] than Rs 13 lakhs for the [illegible] of the University and a non-recurring grant of [illegible] than Rs 7½ lakhs for buildings and equipment. The headquarters of the University have been located at Waltair.

Agra University—The University was established and incorporated by the Agra University Act, 1927 (United Provinces Act No VIII of 1927). It is a purely affiliating University and has seven Allahabad University as its external model. Its territorial jurisdiction embraces the United Provinces (excluding the territorial limits of the Allahabad, Benares Hindu, Aligarh Muslim and Lucknow Universities), Rajputana and Central India.

The Annamalai University, Chidambaram, Madras Presidency—This is a teaching and residential University. Incorporated by an Act of the Legislative Council of the Madras Presidency (Madras Act No I of 1929). It owes its foundation largely to the generosity of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar who has handed over to the University certain institutions established and maintained by him at and near Chidambaram with all the properties attached thereto and has also given a sum of Rs 20 lakhs towards the creation of an endowment fund. The aim of the University is to encourage higher education, and research in the Tamil districts of the Madras Presidency. The Administration of the University is in the hands of a Syndicate, a Senate, a Finance Committee and an Academic Council. The Act provides for a continuous connection with the University of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar and his successor, as the Founder of the University, with certain powers and privileges. The Governor General is the Visitor of the University. The Governor of Fort St George is the Chancellor of the University and the Vice Chancellor is appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of three persons recommended by the Founder.

Inter-University Board—The idea put forward by the Indian Universities Conference in May 1924 for the constitution of a central agency in India took practical shape and an Inter University Board came into being during 1925. Twelve out of fifteen universities joined the Board. Its functions are —

(*a*) to act as an inter university organisation and a bureau of information,

(*b*) to facilitate the exchange of professors,

(*c*) to serve as an authorised channel of communication and facilitate the co-ordination of university work,

(*d*) to assist Indian universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees, diplomas and examinations in other countries,

(*e*) to appoint or recommend, where necessary, a common representative or representatives of India at Imperial or International conferences on higher education,

(*f*) to act as an appointments bureau for Indian universities,

(*g*) to fulfil such other duties as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Indian Universities.

Each member University has to make a fixed annual contribution towards the expenses of the Board.

The meetings of the Board are held yearly. The Board consists of one representative of each of the member Universities and one representative of the Government of India.

The Board has not yet had much influence on University policy in India but it has done a considerable amount of useful work in collecting information and in stimulating thought regarding current University problems. It also put certain universities into touch with distinguished teachers from abroad who were available for lecturing at University centres and arranged for two sectional conferences—the one of representatives of the five universities in the United Provinces and the other of representatives of the two universities in Bengal. In addition to the Hand book of Indian Universities, the Board has issued a pamphlet entitled "Facilities for Oriental Studies and Research at Indian Universities."

Education of Indian Women and Girls—There is still a leeway to be made good. All the influences which operate against the spread of education amongst the boys are reinforced in the case of women by the *purdah* system and the custom of early marriage.

Arts colleges, medical colleges, and the like admit students of both sexes, and a few girls attend them. The Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women at Delhi gives a full medical course for medical students. The Shreemati Nathibai Damodher Thackersey Indian Women's University was started some ten years ago by Professor Karve. It is a private institution and is doing good pioneer work.

The All India Women's Conference on Educational Reform, which holds its meetings annually and has constituent conferences established all over the country, is also doing much useful work. Recently, an All India Women's Education Fund Association has been established in connection with this Conference. This association appointed in 1930 a special committee to enquire into the feasibility of establishing a central Teachers' Training College of a specialised Home Science character. This committee reported at the end of the year recommending the establishment of such a college "on absolutely new lines which would synthesise the work of existing provincial colleges by psychological research" and the Governing Body of the Association supported the proposal at the Annual General Meeting of the Association which has adopted it.

The word *bhagavatī*, in its passage to the Dravidian languages, ought in the mouth of the people to be transformed into *pagódi*, in accordance with phonetic laws In fact, this form *pogŏdi* or *pavódi* is used in Coorg, with reference to Kālī, the goddess very popular in Southern India Gundert mentions the Malayal *pagódi* as the name of the temple of Durgā, from which he derives the Portuguese *pagode*, but Burnell maintains the contrary, and regards the Portuguese word as the original of the Malayalam The name of the divinity would easily be extended to the temple, if not by the indigenous population, at any rate by foreigners, Arabs or Portuguese There is, for instance, the term *milagre* ('miracle'), which the Marathas of the Konkan and the Mussulmans of South India sometimes use in referring to

---

Couto, *Dial do Soldado Pratico*, p 156

["The Coin current here (Mechlapatan) is a Pagod, 8*s*, *Dollar*, 4*s* 6*d*, *Rupee*, 2*s* 3*d*, *Cash*, 1*d* ½, a *Cash* ¼" Fryer, *East India*, Vol I, p 96 Crooke in a note to this word says that accounts at Madras, down to 1815, were kept in pagodas, fanams, and cash 80 cash=1 single fanam, 42 single fanams=1 pagoda In the above named year the rupee was made the standard coin]

["Noe man is admitted to marry (in Choromandel), Unlesse he can purchase moneys to the Value of 20 or 25 pagods, a Coine very Current here, which moneys the Male must bestowe upon the Parents of her he purposeth to be his Wife, to gaine their consent' Bowrey, *The Countries* etc, Hak Soc, p 30]

["*Currant Coynes in this Kingdome*" Fort St Georg's, viz

	lb	s	d
New Pagods here coyned passe att the Kingdome over all the Rate of	00	08	00
Pullicatt			
The Pagod Valueth	00	08	06
Golcondah			
The Old Pagod Valueth	00	12	00
Porto Novo and Trincombar			
The Pagod there Coyned Valueth but	00	06	00

Idem, pp 114 and 115]

['You say likewise you think it not reasonable, that you should pay more money then was paid to the Black Merchants, and that at Nine Shillings a Pagoda What sort of Idiot must that be to Lend you a Pagoda at Nine Shillings, when at Bottomry at that time could have had Thirteen and Sixpence, and Diamonds Security' or to have bought them, would have made from Sixteen Shillings to Twenty Shillings a Pagoda?" *From* T Pitt *and Council of* Fort St George *to the Court of Directors* etc, in Hedges, *Diary*, Hak Soc, Vol III, p civ]

[illegible] Tibbia College, [illegible] Hakim Ajmal Khan [illegible] It [illegible]

Indian students in Foreign Countries — [illegible] to Great Britain, America, Japan and [illegible] ment their [illegible] the number of [illegible] in war 401 The [illegible] 200, and Indian [illegible] the Continent and [illegible] America [illegible] number [illegible] than [illegible] The [illegible] for Great Britain [illegible] follows —

[illegible]	No of Student
1 Oxford University	[illegible]
2 Cambridge University	10[illegible]
London University and other Institutions at London	[illegible]
4 Other British Universities and Welsh University	338
[illegible] Universities	261
6 Irish University	70
7 Inns of Court	[illegible]
Total	2402

As far as can be ascertained there were 25 Indian students at French Universities 49 in German Universities and 20[illegible] in the Colleges and Universities in the United States of America in 192[illegible] The last figure excludes a number of Indians of the student type who were employed in industrial and professional training of various kind but whose names are not recorded on the books of any University or College

Hartog Committee on Education — The most notable event in recent years has been the appointment of the Auxiliary Committee to the Indian Statutory Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir Philip Hartog, to make enquiries into the growth of education in British India and to prepare a review of the growth of education with particular reference to its organisation in British India and its relation to political and constitutional conditions and potentialities of progress The report of the Committee has been published and constitutes a valuable document on the present state of education in India

A Commission appointed by the International Missionary Council and presided over by Dr A D Lindsay, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, recently toured India with a view to investigating the various problems connected with the higher education provided by the various Missionary bodies working in India They have now published their report

The following table gives the latest available figures and other particulars about the Universities —

STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA, 1930

University	Type	Original Date of Foundation	Faculties *	No of Members of Teaching Staff: In University Departments	No of Members of Teaching Staff: In Affiliated Colleges	No of Students: In University Departments	No of Students: In Affiliated Colleges	No of Students who graduated in Arts and Science	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Calcutta	Teaching and Affiliating	1857	A Sc, L, M, Eng	201	1,311	1,142	27,558	1,984	The University also awards degrees in Commerce and Education
2. Bombay	Teaching and Affiliating	1857	A, Sc, L, M	4	521	63	12,607	1,140	The University was reconstituted in 1928 It also awards degrees in Commerce, Education Agriculture and Engineering

* *Abbreviations* — A = *Arts*, Ag = *Agriculture*, Com = *Commerce* Ed = *Education* (*Teaching*), Eng = *Engineering* F = *Forestry*, F A = *Fine Arts* L = *Law*, M = *Medicine*, O = *Oriental Learning*, Sc = *Science* Tech = *Technology* Th = *Theology*

N B — The term "Affiliated Colleges in cols 6 and 8 of the table means all colleges affiliated to, associated with, or recognised by, a University

called by Portuguese and other European travellers 'varela' (from Malay *barhāla*, 'an idol'), and Faria-y-Sousa (1674) speaks of a 'Pagoda of Mecca' (*Hobson-Jobson*) There is a similar confusion in Barbosa in one passage in which he calls a Hindu shrine a *mesquita*, i e, a mosque' (See under *mesquita*)

The pagode or pagode de ouro ('gold pagode') as it was sometimes called, was current in S India, and was originally equal to about 360 to 400 *reis*, but later on was worth as much as 12 *xerafins* (*q v*) or 1,200 *reis* The quotations above from Bowrey and Hedges will show how the rate of exchange of this coin kept on constantly shifting

Before concluding, it would be useful to review the different etymologies of 'pagoda' that have been offered and to give reasons for their rejection

1. The Chinese words *pao-t ah*, 'precious pile', and *poh-kuh-t'ah*, 'white-bones-pile' This does not find favour at present with scholars of Chinese language and culture Yule very properly says that anything can be made out of Chinese monosyllables in the way of etymology

2 The Portuguese *pagão* ('pagan'), which Yule thinks may have helped to facilitate the Portuguese adoption of *pagoda* But *pagão* into *pagode* would be a very singular mutilation of the Portuguese word in order to describe objects so very different Again, the term *pagão* occurs but rarely among the early Portuguese writers, who use the word *gentio* (*q v*) in this sense

3 The Sinhalese *dágoba*, 'Buddhist sanctuary' It was believed that the transposition of the syllables of this word gives *pagode*, this is not so, it gives *bágoda* But *dágoba* was not in use in Ceylon in the time of Duarte Barbosa (1516), nor had the Portuguese then any intimate contact with that island The Portuguese first came to be acquainted with Buddhist temples and monasteries in Indo-China which they then called *bralas* (from the Malay *barhāla*), which afterwards became corrupted into *varelas*

4 The Persian *but-kadah*, 'idol-temple', proposed by

University	Type	Original Date of Foundation	Faculties *	No of Members of Teaching Staff: In University Departments	No of Members of Teaching Staff: In Affiliated Colleges	No of Students: In University Departments	No of Students: In Affiliated Colleges	No of Students who graduated in Arts and Science	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11 Rangoon	Teaching and Residential	1920	A, Sc, M Eng, F, Ed	134	12	1,833	106	129	There are no Faculties but there are Boards of Studies in various subjects
12 Lucknow	Unitary	1920	A, Sc, M, L, Com	113	10	1,638	54	146	Diplomas in Education and Oriental Languages are also awarded
13. Dacca	Unitary	1921	A, Sc, L	97		1,288		156	Figures for the Teachers' College, Dacca, which is associated with the University, are not given Medical students, who take their Science courses at the University, are also excluded The University also awards degrees in Commerce and Education
14 Delhi	Teaching	1922	A, Sc, L	11	88	105	1,005	202	
15 Nagpur	Teaching and Affiliating	1923	A, Sc, L, Ed, Ag	5	118	216	1,879	200	
16 Andhra	Affiliating	1926	A, Sc, M, Ed O		309		3,537	405	
17 Agra	Affiliating	1927	A, Sc, Com, L, Ag		332		2 558	521	
18 Annamalai	University	1929	A, Sc, O	56		613			No examination was held during the year

* *Abbreviations* — A = *Arts* Ag = *Agriculture* Com = *Commerce*, Ed = *Education (Teaching)* Eng = *Engineering*, F = *Forestry*, F A = *Fine Arts*, L = *Law*, M = *Medicine*, O = *Oriental Learning*, Sc = *Science*, Tech = *Technology*, Th = *Theology*

N B—The term "Affiliated Colleges" in cols 6 and 8 of the table means all colleges affiliated to associated with, or recognised by, a University

A detailed account of the old and new Universities is given in the preceding paragraphs

Indo-Fr *palanquin* —[2] Mal, Jav *pelánki*, *plánki*, vern terms *kremun*, *tandu*, *joli*, *usongon* —Malag *palankina* [1]

The Neo-Aryan word is *pālkī*, from the Sanskrit *paryanka* Yule and Burnell say that the nasal of the second syllable of *palanquim* may be explained by the influence of the Spanish *palanca* But Malayalam has *pallankí*, which Gundert men-

---

[1] "He takes twenty five or thirty women from those who are his greatest favourites and each one of them goes in her own **pallamque** which are like *andas* ('litters')" *Chronica de Bisnaga* (1535), p 61

"The King of Bisnagá also comes to this feast, and comes with the greatest possible pomp, bringing with him as many as ten thousand horse, and two hundred thousand foot soldiers, and hundred, and two hundred women attached to his person, who come in **palanquyns** and litters locked with key, in a way that they might not be seen by any one, but that they might see everything through a fine silver net " Gasper Correia, *Lendas*, IV, p 302 [The page number in the original is 460 which is a slip]

"No person of whatever quality or condition shall go in a **palanquim** without my express permission, except those who are more than seventy years old " *Letter Patent of the Viceroy Mathias de Albuquerque*, dated 22 June, 1591

"The Governor used to go in a **palanquim** " Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, v, 10 "He maintained that no public woman should go in a **palanquim** unless it was uncovered " *Id*, Dec VII, i, 12

["November 27 (1615) —In much weakness beeing Carried in a **Pallankie** November 28 —I hastened away in my **Palenkie** and soe rested in my **Palenkie** " Sir T Roé, *Embassy*, Hak Soc, p 100]

["Portugall Weomen Scantt (in Goa), The generality Mestizaes, apparelled after this country Manner The better sort have store of Jewells and are Carried in covered **Palanqueenes** " Peter Mundy, Hak Soc, Vol III, pt i, p 63 The form of the palanquin in use at Goa can be seen from Linschoten's illustrations in the original edition "Portuguese gentleman in palankin", and "Portuguese lady in open palankin"]

["Att Night, about the 7th or 8th houre, and from that to the 12th, the Bridegroom and bride are carried in a **Palanchino**, through all the principle Streets of the towne attended with many Lamps and Torches, dancinge women, with all Sorts of the Countrey musick " Bowrey, Hak Soc, p 30 Bowrey gives an illustration of a *palanchino* on p 86 which the editor, Sir Richard Temple, believes to be not of the palanquin of to day but of what is known in the Madras Presidency as 'muncheel' (*q v*)]

[There are a large number of variant forms of Palanquin cited in *The Indian Antiquary* Vol XXX, p 398]

Statement of Educational Progress in MADRAS—*contd*

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges	477	465	490	421	490	516
In high schools	12,001	12,556	13,310	14,324	15,121	16,226
Middle Schools { English	6,329	6,337	6,556	6,015	6,564	7,070
Middle Schools { Vernacular						
In primary schools	423,190	462,998	501,206	553,274	590,811	631,470
Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population	2·1	2·27	2·5	2·7	2·9	3·1
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions { Male	1,664,220	1,779,728	1,915,177	2,009,300	2,091,603	2,163,613
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions { Female	446,049	486,662	525,697	577,238	637,634	661,303
Total	2,110,269	2,266,390	2,440,874	2,856,544	2,729,237	2,824,916
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	2,194,181	2,346,552	2,523,188	2,660,672	2,702,756	2,870,787
Percentage of total scholars to population { Males	8·3	8·8	9·5	9·9	10·3	10·6
Percentage of total scholars to population { Females	2·1	2·3	2·5	2·8	3·0	3·1
Total	5·2	5·5	6·0	6·2	6·6	6·8
No. of pupils in Class IV { Male				207,675	219,899	228,602
No. of pupils in Class IV { Female				33,873	36,518	39,235
Total	200,678	215,104	240,362	241,548	256,417	267,837
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
From Government funds	1,71,30	1,87,52	2,02,41	2,23,56	2,74,37	2,66,14
From local funds	31,10	35,50	49,14	48,37	55,35	62,30
From municipal funds	12,21	12,89	17,14	16,61	15,79	24,18
Total expenditure from public funds	2,17,71	2,35,91	2,68,72	2,88,54	3,45,51	3,52,62
From fees	84,13	86,75	88,69	89,88	92,00	90,24
From other sources	88,31	93,54	95,31	1,00,49	1,04,74	95,22
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	3,90,49	4,16,20	4,52,72	4,78,91	5,42,31	5,38,08

vernacularity of the Malay word is open to doubt, nor is there evidence to show that it was current in those parts before the Portuguese arrival, again there are indigenous synonyms for palanquin, viz, *kremun*, *tandu*, *usongon*, *joli* which is Indian

The form usually employed in Malayalam is *pallakku*, as in Tamil, or *pallakki*, as in Kanarese But Gundert registers *pallankī*, which appears to have the savour of Portuguese influence But Tulu has *pallenki*, side by side with *pallaki*, which squares neither with the Malayalan *pallanki*, nor the Port *palanquim*, but with the English 'palanquin' Moreover, the influence of Tulu on Portuguese is nil It is extraordinary that none of the Indian languages should have preserved the original nasal which is found in *palanq*, 'bed', of which *pālkī* or *pallaki* have all the appearances of being diminutives, in the sense of 'a couch or little bed' Normally, the diminutive should have been *palangī* or *pallanlī* And in fact, Hindustani, Marathi and Gujarati have *palangdī*, as a diminutive used depreciatively, in the sense of 'a small and ordinary bed'

But Shakespear does not derive the Hindust *pālkī*, as he does *palang*, immediately from the Sansk *palyanka*, but from the Hindi *pālakī* Now, Hindi has also side by side with it the form *nālakī*, which appears to be due to the transposition of the medial nasal From which it may be conjectured that the denasalization took place in Hindi and from it was transmitted to the other Indian languages

The elimination of the nasal may also be explained by the law of least resistance, in view of the fact that the *a* which follows the *l* is surd in some of the Aryan languages and silent in others The Sansk *maṁsa*, 'flesh', becomes in Konk and colloquial Mar *mās* For the same reason, the Sansk *ānanda* is pronounced in Konk *anad*, 'glory'

Even if it were taken for granted that the *n* of the Portuguese word was not etymological, it is not neces-

Statement of Educational Progress in BOMBAY—*contd*

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges	363	395	382	389	418	559
In high schools	8,982	9,548	10,274	11,288	12,423	14,111
Middle Schools — English	3,158	3,220	3,402	30,58	3,694	3,740
Middle Schools — Vernacular						
In primary schools	170,655	182,397	198,917	211,593	221,049	232,926
Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population	2 02	2 15	2 35	2 51	2 62	2 77
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions — Male	780,027	840 854	900,411	932,644	956,125	977,234
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions — Female	130,058	198,587	215,859	229,934	240,398	253,040
Total	975,085	1,039,441	1,116 270	1,162,578	1,196,823	1,230,274
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	1,021,584	1,077,039	1 151,428	1,191,051	1,230,840	1,265,051
Percentage of total scholars to population — Male	8 11	8 53	9 12	9 43	9 69	9 87
Percentage of total scholars to population — Female	2 14	2 25	2 43	2 58	2 71	2 86
Total	5 28	5 57	5 95	6 18	6 19	6 54
No of pupils in Class IV — Male					103,563	107,268
No of pupils in Class IV — Female					20,890	23,632
Total	106,113	111,899	117,463	123,244	124,453	130,900
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
From Government funds	1,84,47	1,92,80	1,98,58	2,00,20	1,97 68	2,00,00
From local funds	12,48	12,85	19,77	22,52	22,24	18,47
From municipal funds	39,18	65,62	51,58	46,12	49,94	50,73
Total Expenditure from public funds	2,36,13	2,71,27	2,69,93	2,68,93	2 69,26	2,79,19
From fees	60,14	62,38	63,71	68,92	72,00	75,00
From other sources	43,59	43,75	45,99	52,06	55,55	50,02
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	3,39,86	3,77,40	3,82,63	3,89,91	3 97, 1	4,04,21

N B —The figures for *Aden* are under *Bombay* The percentages given above are, however, for the Bombay Presidency only

is the name of 'the coco-nut palm' "With oil from the coco-nut which is the fruit of the *palmeira*" Garcia da Orta, Col LIII [ed Markham, p 423, in which is omitted the clause 'which is the fruit of the palmeira']

[The Portuguese word *palmeira* has always stood for the various species of the palm family in Portugal it stands for the *Phœnix dactilifera*, and in India for the *Cocos nucifera* (Ficalho, *Colloquies*, etc, Vol. I, 232) In fact, the Portuguese chroniclers invariably employ *palmeira* to denote the coco-nut palm and when they wish to refer to the fan-palm or the *Borassus flabelliformis*, from the leaves of which strips for writing on are prepared, speak of it as *palmeira brava* (*q v*).

Yule in *Hobson-Jobson*, (*s v*)

Guj and Mar *tad*, it is not yet called *palmeira* or *palmyra*]

["The Palme tree on whose leaves they here write with Iron bodkins" Peter Mundy, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol I, 78 Mundy refers to the *Borassus flabelliformis*, which, perhaps in his time was not yet called *palmeira*]

["At the foot of this mountaine, for some miles, in Circuit, I have knowne delicate Groves and Gardens, fountains very pleasant to the Eye, the Groves consisting of Mangoe and Palmero, Palmito and Coco nut trees, which are now quite demolished by the forces and Order of the Golcondah Kinge" Bowrey, *The Countries*, etc, Hak Soc, p 46 'Palmero' in the above quotation, is, undoubtedly, the 'fan-palm' 'Palmito' is here the wild date palm, *Phœnix sylvestris* which is very common in Gujarat But the name is given to various varieties of the dwarf fan palm 'Palmito' in Portuguese is also the name by which the 'cabbage' or the edible heart at the end of the stem of a palm, whence the leaves spring is called "It is the eye of the coco nut or its heart and the unexpanded mass of the very fine leaves that is called palmito and it somewhat resembles in taste white and very tender chestnuts But he who eats a *palmito* eats a coco nut tree for it presently dries up, and the older the coco nut tree the better is the *palmito*" Garcia da Orta, Col XVI, ed Markham p 144 Markham has completely misunderstood the original, and his rendering of it, it must regretfully be confessed, makes no sense]

["It has been said with truth that a native of Jaffna, if he be contented with ordinary doors and mud walls, may build an entire house (as he wants neither doors nor iron work), with walls, roof, and covering from the Palmyra palm From this same tree he may draw his wine, make his oil, kindle his fire, carry his water, store his food, cook his repast, and sweeten it, if he pleases, in fact, live from day to day dependant on his palmyra alone" Tennent, *Ceylon*, Vol I, p 111]

Statement of Educational Progress in BENGAL—*contd*

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges	271	303	321	358	438	525
In high schools	7,818	8,218	9,234	10,580	11,212	13,087
Middle Schools { English	4,964	6,253	6,360	6,953	7,081	7,218
Middle Schools { Vernacular	2,715	2,660	2,030	1,857	1,101	1,354
In primary schools	355,294	360,243	396,410	431,110	462,987	470,952
Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population	1 65	1 7	1 8	2 01	2 01	2 23
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions { Male	1,734,116	1,783,548	1,873,461	1,993,218	2,081,100	2,130,502
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions { Female	373,011	388,629	416,415	453,130	486,191	502,580
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions { Total	2,107,127	2,172,177	2,289,876	2,446,078	2,567,157	2,633,082
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	2,150,912	2,222,012	2,343,380	2,501,712	2,625,222	2,687,836
Percentage of total scholars to population { Male	7 33	7 55	7 94	8 44	8 81	9 01
Percentage of total scholars to population { Female	1 68	1 76	1 88	2 04	2 20	2 26
Percentage of total scholars to population { Total	4 60	4 75	5 02	5 33	5 62	5 7
Number of Pupils in Class IV { Male				110,415	118,428	122,842
Number of Pupils in Class IV { Female				7,498	8,667	9,740
Number of Pupils in Class IV { Total	89,858	91,335	96,342	117,913	126,995	132,582
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
From Government funds	1,33,83	1,43,64	1,47,95	1,40,88	1,53,04	1,54,90
From local funds	15,16	15,37	16,11	16,20	17,23	17,78
From municipal funds	3,96	3,93	6,34	8,90	10,03	11,72
Total Expenditure from public funds	1,52,35	1,62,94	1,70,70	1,74,98	1,80,30	1,84,10
From fees	1,16 36	1,55,21	1,62,20	1,70,95	1,78,31	1,88,07
From other resources	57,75	58 79	64,86	68,79	75,37	71,53
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	3,56,46	3,76,94	3,97,76	4,14,72	4,3,803	4,44,00

Cândido de Figueiredo mentions *pâmpano* ('fish') as a term hitherto inedited and gives it as the synonym of *pampo* Vieyra says that "it is a fish shaped like a boar-spear" I do not know whether the word is in vogue in Portugal The Indian fish resembles a vine-leaf, from which it derives its name

The words *pāmplıṭ* and *pāplıśṭ* appear to have as their direct source the Anglo-Ind 'pamplet'

[*Pampano* in Portuguese means primarily 'a vine-leaf' The *O E D* derives 'pomfret' from the Port *pampo* (see above), French *pample*, and surmises that a diminutive *pamplet* may have become *pamphlet*, *pomphlet*, and finally *pomfret*]

Pangaio (a two-masted barge with lateen sails common in East Africa and in India) Konk *pangáy* —Malayal *pangáyai* —Kan , Tul *pangayu* | Mal *pengaiu* |

The word is of African origin Almost all the old Portuguese writers suggest the same source[1] P Vítor Cortois mentions *pangaya* in his *Portuguese-Cafre-Teto Dictionary*

[Yule and Burnell register the word under the forms 'pangara, pangaia', and give citations in support of these and other forms, including the Port *pangaio*]

? **Pantalona** (pantaloons, trousers) Mal , Sund *telana*, *tjalana*, *tjilona* —Jav , Mad *tjelônô* —Bal *chelana* —Bug *chalána*

Dr Heyligeis explains that the first syllable dropped out because it was regarded as an indifferent prefix, as happens with vernacular words Gonçalves Viana has doubts as regards the word *pantalona*

---

fish From *Letter of Allen Catchpole*, in Hedges *Diary*, Hak Soc , Vol II, p cccxxxiv]

1 "Francisco Barreto left for the coast with the largest number of people in his *fusta* (*q v*) and pangaios and came to the city of Quiloa" P Monclaio (1569), in *Jour Geo Soc Lisb* , 4th ser , p 497

"The pangayos of Moçambique should halt at Calimane, as Sena was very unhealthy" M Godinho Cardoso (1585), in *Hist tragico marit* , IV, p 73

"It was a rough sea, and lifted the vessel (which on this coast is called pangaio) Fr João dos Santos (1609), *Ethiop Or* , II, p 191

Statement of Educational Progress in the UNITED PROVINCES—*contd.*

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges	102	118	133	156	187	216
In high schools	3,396	3,454	3 772	4,552	4,771	5,171
Middle Schools { English	4,210	4 222	4,930	4 480	5,073	5,074
Middle Schools { Vernacular	12 358	13,276	16,371	17,094	17,541	21,577
In primary schools	78,636	89,306	93,112	98,627	1,05,417	111,026
Percentage of female scholars in Recognised Institutions to female population	46	51	0 55	58	0 62	67
TOTAL SCHOLARS in Recognised Institutions { Males	1,026,089	1,110,477	1 161,233	1,243,284	12,92 412	1,315,405
TOTAL SCHOLARS in Recognised Institutions { Females	99,094	110 943	119,215	125,523	1,34 260	144,379
TOTAL	1 125 183	1 221,420	1 280,450	1,368,807	1 426 672	1 462,921
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male & female) in all Institutions	1 192,415	1 293,625	1 349,401	1,434,343	1 491 483	1 521,748
Percentage of total scholars to population { Males	4 57	4 94	5 15	5 47	5 7	5 8
Percentage of total scholars to population { Females	43	54	0 57	60	0 65	0 69
TOTAL	2 62	2 85	2·97	3 16	3 28	3 35
Number of Pupils in Class IV { Males				107,864	114,787	119,767
Number of Pupils in Class IV { Females				4 714	5,180	5,967
TOTAL	56,513	91 443	100 869	112,578	119 967	125,734
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	R	Rs	Rs.
From provincial revenues	1,72,29	1,78,62	1 95,88	2,05 20	2,09,46	2,15 92
From local funds	27,16	30,78	32,57	33 10	35,73	34,18
From municipal funds	9 83	11 24	11,92	12,37	13,89	15,01
TOTAL Expenditure from public funds	2,09,81	2,20,64	2,40,37	2,50,67	2,59,08	2,65,11
From fees	42,14	43,23	46,49	52,92	5,646	60,92
From other sources	52,40	49,67	50 08	50 47	60,39	50,79
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	3,03 85	3 13,54	3,37,79	3 54 06	3 75,93	3,76 82

but cast into Lingots in the form of a small Boat, which at Macao are called **Paes** [Port *Pães*] or Loaves of Gold or Silver" This is a meaning of *pão* which I do not find mentioned in the Portuguese dictionaries I have consulted]

[1]**Papa** (in the meaning of 'the Pope') Konk *páp-sāheb Sāheb* is 'Lord' —Mar *páp Pāpāchá adhikár*, papacy — Beng *pāpá* —Sinh *pap-unnánse Unnanse* is a term of respect 'reverend, venerable' —Tam *páppa, páppu*, *páppanavar* (more respectful) —Malayal *páppà* —Tel *pápa* —Kan *pápu* —Kamb *santa pap* —Mal *sánto pápa* —Tet, Gal *pápa* —Malag *papa* —Ar *bābá Bābāví*, papal The other languages of India employ the English form 'pope'

[2]**Papa** (poultice) Konk *páp* —Sinh *páppa* —Jap *pappu*

Papá (papa, daddy) Konk *pāpá* (l us and only among the Christians of Goa) —Mar *pāpá* —Mal *papa* (Schuchardt) —Bug *pápang* —Mol *papá* (Castro) —? Malag *papa* — | Chin *pá-pá* |

Molesworth thinks that the Marathi *pāpá* is a variant of the vernacular *báp* formed by children

Papaia (*bot*, *Carica papaya*, Linn, the papaw tree and its fruit) Konk *papáy* (the tree and fruit) —Mar *popáy, popayá, phopai* —[Gu] *papaiya, bapaiyo*]—Hindi, Hindust, Beng *papayá* —Tam *pappai* —Malayal *pappáyam* —Tul *pappáya, pappayá* —Anglo-Ind *papaya, papaw* —Indo-Fr *papaye* —Mal *papáya, peppáya, pápua* —Nic *popai* — Malag *papai*.

It is an American term,[1] used in Cuba, probably introduced by the Portuguese together with the plant, as the Kanarese name *parangi-hannu* ('Frank or Portuguese fruit') seems to indicate Linschoten (1597) thinks that it came from the Philippines to Malacca and from thence to India In Siamese

[1] "There is another fruit papayas (in San Domingo) which in Brazil we call *mamões*, and they could well be called melons from their appearance" (1596) Gaspar Afonso, in *Hist tragico marit*, VI, p 49

[2] There is another tree called papaeira which produces fruit which goes by the name of *mamões* in America, and of papaias here" Fr Clemente da Ressurreição, II, p 301

Statement of Educational Progress in the PUNJAB—*contd*

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges	115	89	77	102	143	173
In high schools	2,571	3,438	3,543	5,653	8,262	9,292
Middle Schools — English	2,212	2,236	2,296	1,600	1,698	4,177
Middle Schools — Vernacular	10,706	13,067	15,898	13,256	17,557	21,498
In primary schools	52,405	57,825	66,124	72,060	77,583	86,808
Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population	0·72	0·80	0·89	1·06	1·15	1·24
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions — Male	766,285	897,905	996,570	1,048,770	1,007,501	1,064,949
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions — Female	68,982	77,612	89,517	99,798	107,582	124,283
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions — Total	835,267	975,517	1,086,087	1,148,568	1,115,083	1,189,232
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	919,619	1,062,816	1,182,736	1,248,131	1,220,769	1,313,376
Percentage of total scholars to population — Male	7·28	8·44	9·32	9·77	9·41	10·1
Percentage of total scholars to population — Female	1·02	1·15	1·37	1·53	1·67	1·81
Percentage of total scholars to population — Total	4·41	5·13	5·72	6·04	5·90	6·37
Number of Pupils in Class IV — Male				77,617	82,075	88,977
Number of Pupils in Class IV — Female				6,627	8,191	8,977
Number of Pupils in Class IV — Total	67,412	73,720	36,831	84,244	90,266	97,954
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
From Government funds	1,18,54	1,53,05	1,51,17	1,70,07	1,72,23	1,78,42
From local funds	22,56	22,71	30,79	29,48	26,92	27,42
From municipal funds	9,26	10,26	10,53	12,75	12,87	13,06
Total Expenditure from public funds	1,49,86	1,66,02	1,92,49	2,12,28	2,12,02	2,18,90
From fees	52,87	51,99	57,52	56,54	61,69	61,29
From other sources	51,32	38,21	37,65	33,29	34,11	31,54
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	2,54,05	2,56,22	2,87,66	3,02,11	3,07,82	3,14,73

'pawpaw', but how to account for the other forms? Sir T Herbert (1630) speaks of 'pappaes',[1] and Peter Mundy (in 1636) of 'papaes',[2] but Fryer (1673) uses the word 'papaw',[3] which, it might safely be concluded, must have come into vogue after Peter Mundy's time]

In Brazil the plant has another name—*mamoeiro*, from *mama*, 'pap', because of the fruit's resemblance to woman's breasts

Papuses ('a sort of sandals') Sinh *pápus* Also used in the Portuguese dialect of Ceylon, *papús*, boot, shoes —Tel *pāpásum* —Kan *papósu* —Tul *pápasu*, *pāpásu*

[1] ["Pappaes, Cocoes, and Plantains, all sweet and delicious " Ed 1665, p 350, in *Hobson-Jobson*]

[2] ["For to my Knowldg it (Cocotree) affoardes Meat, Drink , and good Cordage Made of the outtward rinde of the Nutte, which in Clusters grow outt att the toppe on a sprigge, as Doe allsoe the Papaes in a Manner, the tree Differing in leaves and height " Hak Soc , Vol III, pt 1, p 58]

[3] ["Here (in Johanna Town) the flourishing Papaw (in Taste like our Melons, and as big, but growing on a Tree leafed like our Fig-tree), Citrons contend to indulge the Taste " Hak Soc , Vol I p 64]

It is derived from the Persian *pā-push*, 'footwear' See Gonçalves Viana, *Apostilas*

[The Arabs who have no *p* converted *pāpush* into *bābūsh*, which went over to France and became *babouches*, 'slippers', to return to Portugal in the new form *babuche*, which is etymologically not as correct as the older *papus*, pl *papuses*]

Par (pair) Konk *par*, vern terms *zôd*, *zodó*, *zodí*, *zunvlí* —Mal *paris* (from the Port plural form *pares*) *Caus-sa paris*, a pair of shoes (Haex), vern terms *jodo*, *klamin*

Para (*prep* , for) Mal *para* (Haex) —Tet *para*, vern term *ató*

Parabêm (congratulation) Konk *parabém* —Tet , Gal *parabem*

Paraiso (Paradise) Jap *paraizo* (*arch*)

[**Parau, paró** (a small vessel used in war or trade, compared by European writers to the galley or foist) Anglo-Ind *prow*, *parao*, *praw*, etc [1]

[1] ["1504 —He was bringing with him many men and lxx or lxxx paraaos each with ii mortars " *Letters* of A de Albuquerque, III, p 250, in *Glossario*]

largely into the early currency of Goa and the name of which afterwards attached to a silver coin of their own coinage) Anglo-Ind *pardao*, *pardaw*, *perdao*, etc [1]

There were two kinds of *pardaus* the *pardau de ouro* ('gold pardao') of the value of 6 *tangas* or 360 *reis*, and the *pardau de prata* ('silver pardao') worth 5 *tangas* or 300 *reis* The former issued by Indian Rajas were already in circulation in Western India in the time of Albuquerque, and were known in the vernaculars as *varāha* or *varā*, the Sansk name for 'the boar', one of the incarnations of Vishnu, whose effigy they carried The Sansk *pratāpa*, 'majesty, splendour,' was the legend on some of these coins, and referred to the sovereign who had ordered the coins to be struck, this *pratāpa* would be corrupted by the people into *partāp*, or *pardāp*, and would become transformed in the mouth of the Portuguese very naturally

---

[1] ["All this merchandize (in the city of Vijayanagar) is bought and sold by pardaos gold coin made in certain towns of this kingdom The coin is round in form and is made with a die Some of them have on one side Indian letters and on the other two figures, of a man and a woman, and others have only letters on one side" Barbosa, Hak Soc, ed Dames, Vol I, p 203 *sqq* See editor's note]

["And if there is any one who does not know what a pardao is, let him know that it is a round gold coin, which is not struck all over India, but only in this kingdom (of Vijayanagar), it has on one side two figures, and on the other the name of the king who had ordered the coins to be struck

it is a coin which circulates all over India, and each pardao, as I have said, is worth 360 reis" *Chronica de Bisnaga*, p 116]

["The principall and commonest money is called Pardaus Xeraphins, and is silver, but very base, and is coyned in Goa . There is also a kinde of reckoning of money which is called Tangas, not that there is any such coined, but are so named onely in telling, five Tangas is ono Pardaw or Xeraphin badde money Linschoten, Vol I, Hak Soc, p 241 In the passage that follows the above citation, Linschoten gives a very complete account of the Goa currency in his time]

["Their (Goa) Coin

1 *Vintin*	15 *Budge roocks*
1 *Tango*	5 *Vintins*
1 *Xerephin* or Pardoa	5 *Tangos*"

A Hamilton, *East Indies* (1727 ed), Vol II, in *Table* at end]

[See quotations bearing on 'Pardao' in *Indian Antiquary*, Vol xxvii, p 251]

Statement of Educational Progress in BIHAR and ORISSA—*contd.*

		1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions							
In arts colleges		10	9	7	7	8	10
In high schools		741	748	801	892	924	1,460
Middle Schools	English	1,696	1,716	1,951	2,080	3,010	3,180
	Vernacular	1,477	1,494	1,528	1,823	1,582	1,714
In primary schools		104,715	111,239	110,550	112,921	110,210	107,152
Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population		0 63	0 67	0 67	69	0 68	0 66
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions	Male	852,836	925,594	949,711	983,949	973,908	944,758
	Female	109,587	116,073	115,785	118,522	116,620	114,314
	Total	962,423	1,041,667	1,065,496	1,102,471	1,089,628	1,059,072
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions		999,787	1,084,379	1,108,494	1,147,061	1,130,785	1,101,289
Percentage of total scholars to population	Male	5 29	5 75	5 9	6 12	6 03	5 86
	Female	0 61	0 69	0 69	0 71	0 69	0 68
	Total	2 93	3 18	3 26	3 37	3 32	3 21
Number of Pupils in Class IV	Male				51,088	53,119	53,262
	Female				1,607	1,809	2,093
	Total	30,243	37,577	45,974	52,695	54,928	55,355
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
From Government funds		(k) 49,02	57,84	72,30	70,32	64,05	64,70
From local funds		(l) 32,53	40,86	46,36	51,43	49,73	48,70
From Municipal funds		(m) 2,35	2,98	3,17	4 63	3,83	4,09
Total Expenditure from public funds		84,80	1,01,68	1,21,83	1,26,38	1,17,61	1,17,49
From fees		20,88	29,51	32,65	36,05	38,59	40,16
From other sources		22,31	22 61	22,94	24,23	24,23	27,51
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE		1 33,99	1,53,82	1,77 42	1,86,69	1,80,43	1,85,16

(k) Includes Rs 7,140 and Rs 4,012 paid by the Govts of Bengal & Assam, respectively, to the Hazaribagh Reformatory School
(l) Includes Rs 90,184 and Rs 5,093 paid by the Govts of Bengal and Assam respectively, for the Hazaribagh Reformatory School
(l) Includes Rs 22,20,000 from Govt Funds
(m) Includes Rs 1,07,000 from Govt Funds

Passador (*naut*, a marlinespike) L-Hindust *pāsādor*

Passaporte (passport) Konk *pāsāport* —? Sinh *pāspórtuva* (perhaps from the English 'passport') —*Ai bāsāburth* — | Turk *pàssàpòrta.* |

Passar (to pass) Konk *pāsái-zāvunk* (*verb intrans*), *pāsár-kārunk* (*verb trans*)—Mar *pasái* (*adj*), passed, elapsed, e g *áṭh pasár*, eight (hours) having elapsed —Guj *pasái thavum* (*verb intrans*) *passar karvuṁ* (*verb trans*), to pass an examination, to advance, to thrust forward, to drive away *Pasárvum*, to pass, to enter, to be admitted, to make one's escape to run away —Mac *pásu* (from the 1st person present, *passo*), to pass in a game of cards

In Gujarati there is another word *pasárvum*, from the Sansk *prasar* In *pás thavuṁ*, 'to pass', *pás* is from the English 'pass'

Passe (pass, permission) Konk *pás* —? Sund *pás* (probably from Dutch).—Tet, Gal *pássi*

Passear (to walk) Mar *pasái* (*subst*), "giving a few turns for exercise, walking up and down, like a sentinel on watch" Molesworth —Mal *pasiyar*, to walk, walking *Pasiyar-an*, place for walking —Batt *pasai*, a wide street —Jav *pesiyar*, *besiyar* *Radiman pasiyaian*, walking alley

In Konkani, the expressions used are *pāsey karunk* or *māiunk*, *pāseyek vachunk* ('to go out for a walk').

Passo (step, pace, passage, a picture or image representing the Passion of Christ) Konk *páz* (through the intervention of *pás*), a highway, quay — Mar *páz*, a narrow passage in a mountain or between two mountains —Guj *páj*, quay, bridge

In Konkani, *pás*, masc, is 'the representation in a church of the passion of Jesus Christ'

Pastel (pie, pastry) Konk *pāstel* —Mal *pastel*, *pastil* — Sund *pastel*

Pataca (a dollar) Konk *pātáḱ* —Malayal *pattāká.*— Anglo-Ind *pataca* —Tet, Gal *pataka* [1]

---

[1] "Throughout India patacas and half patacas are current, and these

Statement of Educational Progress in the CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR—*contd*

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges	9	13	17	25	31	32
In high schools . ..	197	188	190	190	216	255
Middle Schools { English	743	818	909	1,101	1,183	1,302
Middle Schools { Vernacular	5,918	5,260	6,482	6,839	7,186	7,903
In primary schools . .	39,114	31,794	34,153	36,882	10,869	11,847
Percentage of female scholars in *recognised* institutions to female population	53	·55	0·61	0·65	0·72	78
TOTAL SCHOLARS in *recognised* institutions { Males	314,084	330,098	349,260	362,294	372,014	385,611
{ Females	36,727	38,689	42,363	45,644	50,420	54,951
Total .	350,811	368,787	391,623	407,938	422,470	440,505
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	362,153	377,083	399,289	414,871	431,836	451,182
Percentage of total scholars to population { Males .	4·67	4·89	5·11	5·29	5·46	5·66
{ Females	·54	·57	0·92	0·68	0·75	·83
Total	2·60	2·72	2·86	2·98	3·10	3·21
No. of Pupils in Class IV { Males				51,458	54,999	57,281
{ *Females*				3,311	3,704	4,204
{ Total	53,019	48,874	50,854	54,769	58,613	61,485
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
From Government fund	50,96	58,37	71,73	65,89	66,74	57,53
From local funds . .	14,98	16,22	13,54	15,67	15,71	21,12
From municipal funds . .	6,73	7,35	7,38	8,39	8,58	10,16
Total Expenditure from public funds	71,77	81,94	92,65	89,92	91,93	88,81
From fees	11,99	11,46	11,82	13,00	14,35	19,36
From other sources	7,54	9,32	9,17	8,49	9,23	10,04
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	90,40	1,02,72	1,13,64	1,11,39	1,14,91	1,15,21

Patacho (a pinnace, a two masted sailing vessel) Malayal *pattáchu* (Gundert)

Patamar ('a courier', Orta, a letter-carrier, a kind of lateen rigged ship) Anglo-Ind *pattamai*, *patimar* [1]—Indo-Fr *patemar*, *patmar*

According to Yule and Burnell, the word in both acceptations is the Konkani *path-mái*, 'a courier', at present not used in the first sense, and in the second, which is more modern, usually employed in the form of *pātmāri* [The Konk *path-mái* is lit equivalent to 'kill-road or road-killer' In this sense it is not used at present,

---

[1] "The news of which disaster soon became known through **patamares**, who are men that make big journeys by land" João de Barros, Dec I, viii, 9

"He soon despatched **Patamares** (who are couriers) by land to San Thomé" Diogo do Couto, Dec V, v 6

"He wrote that he would get into a small vessel, one of those which are called **patamares**, and cross the bay" Lucena, Bk III, ch 7

["Even if no ship were to go from this coast this year, but only a **Patamar** (i e a small vessel) I would confidently sail in it, placing all my trust in God" St Francis Xavier, in *Missões de Jesuitas no Oriente* by Câmara Manuel, cit in *Glossario*]

["Presentlye after this, there came a **pattamar** with letters from Agra, certifyinge us of the death of Mr Caminge" Nicholas Withington (1612–16), in Foster, *Early Travels in India*, p 202]

["You will tell us there is great Difference between East India and England, which is true, but peradventure upon due Consideration they may find a way to make something of this and carry the Company's Letters cheaper, safer, and speedyer then now they are sent by your **Pattamars**, except the Company pay all the charges of their own and other people's Letters, which is most unconscionable" From *Court's Letter* to Fort St George, 6th march, 1694 5, in Hedges, *Diary*, Vol II, p cxix]

["Running on Foot, which belongs to the **Pattamars**, the only Foot posts of this Country, who run so many Courses (*kos*, a measure of distance) every Morning, or else Dance so many hours to a Tune called the **Patamars** Tune" Fryer, *East India*, Hak Soc, Vol I, p 278 *sqq*]

["Just as the time was approaching for my departure to Cochim (from Goa), a Courier (called **Patamar** in these parts) was received from Bengala" Manrique, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol II, p 6]

["And not being satisfied with our evading his (Sir Gervase Lucas's) discourse about their building fortifications hee sent the **Pattamarr** that brought his letters wth his Broker home to our howse to justifie it" Forrest, *Selections* (Home Series), Vol I, p 216]

Statement of Educational Progress in ASSAM—*contd.*

———	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges			1	3	6	13
In High schools	798	983	1,012	1,147	1,291	1,509
Middle Schools { English	1,727	2,073	2,161	2,111	2,739	3,312
Middle Schools { Vernacular	1,161	1,390	1,378	1,159	1,058	2,151
In primary schools	26,809	28,664	30,025	31,845	38,603	41,949
Percentage of Female Scholars in recognised Institutions to female population	0·85	0·91	0·95	1·0	1·2	1·4
Total Scholars in Recognised Institutions { Male	213,501	227,072	235,712	255,500	272,021	287,197
Total Scholars in Recognised Institutions { Female	30,900	33,184	34,691	40,011	44,819	52,187
TOTAL	244,413	260,256	270,133	295,511	316,841	339,984
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all Institutions	255,018	275,986	288,620	317,081	339,586	363,260
Percentage of Total Scholars to population { Male	5·57	6·1	6·3	6·9	7·3	7·7
Percentage of Total Scholars to population { Female	0·86	0·95	1·0	1·2	1·3	1·5
TOTAL	3·35	3·6	3·7	4·1	4·4	4·7
No. of Pupils in Class IV { Male				23,197	25,672	27,017
No. of Pupils in Class IV { Female				1,782	2,279	2,703
TOTAL	18,702	20,787	22,355	24,979	27,951	30,380
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
From Government funds	22,62	23,50	25,21	27,49	30,25	31,22
From local funds	4,45	4,60	5,04	5,14	5,21	5,08
From Municipal funds	13	15	58	65	67	73
TOTAL Expenditure from Public funds	27,18	28,55	30,83	33,28	36,11	37,03
From fees	6,30	6,70	7,14	7,30	8,41	8,75
From other sources	4,29	5,19	5,57	6,54	7,05	7,20
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	38,16	40,53	43,81	47,12	51,60	53,59

takka gediya —Tam *pattaká, vattakei* —Malayal *vattakka* — Tel *batéka* — | Indo-Fr *pastèque* — | ? Siam *tēng* —Mol. *pateka, bateka* —Tet , Gal *pateka*, vern term *babuai*

The Port word is from the Arabic *baṭṭíkh* or *biṭṭīkh*

Pato (gander, drake) Konk *pát*, drake, vern terms *háms, rāyháms* —Or , Beng *pátihaṁs* —Ass *pāti-hámh*.—Sinh. *pāttayá Pāttí*, goose —Tam *vattu* —Malayal *páttu*, drake —Tel *bátu Pedda bátu* (lit 'big drake'), gander —Kan. *bátu* —Tul *battu* —Siam *pet. Pet pã*, wild duck —Tet , Gal *pátu*

"The melon of India, which we (the Portuguese) here call pateca" Garcia da Orta [Col xxxvi] "Melons of India or patecas which must be what to day we call *melancias* [water melon or *Cucurbita Citrullus*, Linn" Conde de Ficalho, *Coloquios*, Vol II, p 144 [Ficalho, who is surprised that Orta should speak of the *pateca* as though it were unknown in Portugal, identifies it with the *melancia*, which he says was cultivated from immemorial times in the Mediterranean basin, and must, therefore, have been also cultivated in Spain and Portugal To this Dalgado, in his *Gonçalves Viana e a Lexicologia Portuguesa*, says

"Inspite of Ficalho's opinion to the contrary, it can be seen from António Tenreiro, from Garcia da Orta, and others that the water melon was then little cultivated in the Iberic peninsula The name which the Portuguese gave to the fruit in India is *pateca*, from the Ar *baṭṭikh*, which they probably heard used by the Arab traders in Malabar As *pateca*, the fruit is even to day known in the Portuguese speech current in Asia Frei João dos Santos, however, speaks of the *melancia* ('water melon') as a fruit, very common, in his time [1608], and it is, therefore, not improbable that the Portuguese who had sampled the fruit in India, had either introduced it into Portugal or extended its cultivation there, and that the popular form *balancia* was a corruption of the cultivated term *melancia* Notwithstanding the fact that the Spaniards had *sandia*, a term received, according to Dozy, from the Ar *sindīya*, and derived from Sindh in India, it cannot be said that they had given the fruit to the Portuguese, because, had they done so, its name would have accompanied it, and in Portuguese there is no word for it corresponding to *sandia* According to the testimony of Pyrard de Laval, Bernier, and Tavernier, the fruit was also unknown to the French, their word for it *pastèque* being a corruption of *pateca* and imported from India"]

"Melons, pumpkins from Portugal and from Guinea, patecas, *combalengas* and *biringelas*" Gabriel Rebelo, *Informação*, p 172 [*Combalenga* is a species of Indian pumpkin *Biringela* is the same as *beringela*, *q v*]

"They ate nothing but the bran of the millet and the rind of patecas, which are like our water-melons" João dos Santos, *Ethiop, Or* , II, p 182

Pāvlıst (l us at present).—Anglo-Ind *Paulıst* (obs) [1]

Many legends of a mythic character aıe current ın Goa ın respect of the old Paulists [2]

[The Jesuits were so called ın Goa from the famous College of St Paul (consecrated on the 25th January, 1542, the day of the conversion of St Paul) which they had there, and the name spread all over India with the extension of the missionary work of the order

The Church of St Paul, completed ın 1602, was the seat of the Jesuit College at Macao, this church, according to the testimony of Père Alexandre de Rhodes (*Voyages et Missions*, ed 1884, p 56, ın Peter Mundy, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol III, pt I, p 163, n 2), was the most magnificent that he had seen, with the exception of St Peter's at Rome, and from this Church and College the Jesuits ın China derived the appellation 'Paulists', of which they appear to have been quite proud [1]

Yule says that the Jesuits "are still called Paolotti ın Italy, especially by those who don't like them"]

Pavão (peacock) Mal *pavam*

Peão (foot-man, foot-soldier, messenger) Konk *pyámv* (us ın Salsete) —Sınh *pıyon*.—Anglo-Ind *peon* [2]

---

[1] The news I have is that Don Antonio goes to Shagardy with his household and the *RR PP* **Paulistas** will look out for him with all zeal expecting that we will be sure to go with him" (1682) *O Chron de Tissuary*, I, p 318 [*RR* is a plural form, abbreviation of 'Reverend' and *PP* of *Padres* ('Fathers or Priests']

[See also quotations from Tavernier and Pietro della Valle ın *Hobson Jobson*]

[2] "It was ın the possession of the Jesuits (commonly called **Paulistas** with reference to the College of St Paul)" *O Gabinete Litterario das Fontainhas*

[1] ["Jesuitts calling themselves Paulists and wherefore

"As the Church (ın Macao) is Named St Paules, soe Doe they stile themselves **Paulists**, as Paules Disciples ın imitating or Following him ın his Function, For as hee was Cheiffe ın conversion of the gentiles ın those Daies, Soe Doe they attribute thatt office More peculier to themselves ın converting the heathen off these tymes" Mundy, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol III, pt ı, pp 163 and 164]

[2] "The Samorim ordered the pião to carry the letter and strictly forbade him to say anything about having seen it" Gaspar Correia, I, p 421

Statement of Educational Progress in the NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—*contd*

		1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions							
In arts colleges		2	1		123	119	132
In high schools		108	107	240	131	289	720
Middle schools	English	1,832	2,060	1,895	2,588	2,764	2,823
	Vernacular	3,512	4,270	4,637	4,995	5,626	6,145
In primary schools		0·5	0·63	0·7	0·7	8	9
Percentage of female scholars in Recognised institutions to female population		49,108	51,896	56,276	62,709	68,463	70,838
TOTAL SCHOLARS in Recognised institutions	Male	5,460	6,520	6,800	7,872	8,832	9,853
	Female	54,568	58,416	63,076	70,581	77,295	80,891
	Total	61,011	66,519	69,718	76,756	82,152	84,123
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions		4·5	4·9	5·0	5·6	5·9	6·0
Percentage of total scholars to population	Males	6	0·6	0·7	0·8	8	9
	Females	2·7	2·9	3·0	3·4	3·6	3·7
	Total				5,250	5,619	5,871
[illegible] in Class IV	Male				531	578	760
	Female	5,360	5,630	5,715	5,700	6,197	6,631
	Total						
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
From [illegible] funds		10,77	11,57	13,56	15,96	17,34	17,64
From [illegible] funds		86	1,11	1,24	1,12	1,13	1,06
From [illegible] funds		1,19	1,42	1,55	1,67	1,58	1,73
[illegible]		13,02	14,10	16,35	18,74	20,05	20,43
[illegible] from private funds		1,58	1,89	1,98	2,14	2,30	2,34
[illegible]		2,90	2,41	2,44	3,23	3,82	2,42
[illegible] EXPENDITURE		7,50	18,10	20,77	24,11	26,17	25,20

Pyrard uses the French form *perrier*[1] and Manucci the term *petrechos*[2] to denote the identical kind of mortar or swivel-gun The Anglo-Indian forms are not in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D*]

? **Pegar** (to join, to stick, to take hold of) Mal *pĕgan* (also used in the sense of 'knit, tied, stuck to anything'). —Jav *pegen*

According to Dr Schuchardt, it is a vernacular term

mud walls and thatched We saw one small Iron Gun mounted and an Iron Pateraro " Hedges, *Diary*, Hak Soc, Vol I, pp 66 & 67]

["Camels of War with Patereroes, on their Saddles, marched with a Pace laborious to the Guiders " Fryer, *East India*, etc, Hak. Soc, Vol I, p 271]

["Camels that carry Petereros " *Idem*, Vol II, p 112]

[1] ["We gave them a mainsail, of which they stood in need, and in exchange they gave us two perriers, or small iron cannon " Pyrard, *Voyage*, Hak Soc, Vol I, p 23 See Gray's note on 'perrier']

[2] ['Their armament was of small pieces, swivel guns and *petrechos* of bronze, of which the muzzles whence the ball issues were fashioned into shapes of animals—tigers, lions, dogs, elephants, and crocodiles " Manucci, *Storia do Mogor*, ed Irvine, Vol II, p 160 See also note in Vol IV, p 430]

Peito (breast, chest) Konk *pêt*, vern term *hardém*—Mal. *peito* (Haex), vern term *dada*

Pelouro (a ball, a great shot) ? Beng *pilurí* —? Siam *pliuẽk* —Mal *pelúru*, *pélor*, *pilóru*, *pílor* —Ach *pilor*—Batt *pélur*, *pinúru* —Sund, Mad *pélor* —Mac, Bug *pilúru*[1]

Bulloram Paul gives the Bengali *piluri* as equivalent to the English 'pillory'

Pena (in the sense of 'pain, punishment') Konk *pén*, vern terms *duhkh*, *khant*, *dand*.—Mal *pena*, a fine (Haex), vern term *denda*

Pena ('quill, writing-pen'). Konk *pén* —Mar *pên* —Guj *pên Sīsapên* (lit 'lead pen'), pencil —Beng *pená*, the vern Neo-Aryan terms are *kalam*, *lekhné* —Sinh *pena pene*, *talu-pena* (lit 'wing feather') *Penapihiya*, pen-knife —Tam *péna pennei Pene-katti*, pen-knife —Malayal *péna Penak-katti*, pen-knife —Tel *pĕná* —

[1] "From your magazines help me with pelouros and gunpowder, of which I am at present in great need" *Letter from the King of Bata*, in F Pinto, ch xiii

Statement of Educational Progress in AJMER-MERWARA.

		1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Area in square miles		2,711	2,711	2,711	2,711	2,711	2,711
Population	Male	260,566	260,566	260,566	260,566	260,566	260,566
	Female	225,705	225,705	225,705	225,705	225,705	225,705
TOTAL POPULATION		195,271	195,271	195,271	195,271	195,271	195,271
Recognised Institutions for Males							
Number of arts colleges		1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools		9	9	9	9	9	9
Middle Schools	English	6	6	7	7	18	8
	Vernacular	11	11	11	12	13	13
Number of primary schools		143	110	117	150	160	183
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions							
In arts colleges		112	131	125	148	168	195
In high schools		3,321	2,533	2,712	2,812	3,011	3,107
Middle Schools	English	110	520	531	491	660	781
	Vernacular	403	148	472	196	549	582
In primary schools		6,271	6,597	6,013	7,530	8,533	9,555
PERCENTAGE OF MALE SCHOLARS in recognised institutions to male population		3 2	3 85	3 02	4 33	4 80	5 41
Recognised Institutions for Females							
Number of arts colleges		...	1	1	2	2	2
Number of high schools		1	3	4	3	3	3
Middle Schools	English	3	3	5	5	5	5
	Vernacular	2	12	9	21	27	31
Number of primary schools		9					

of the 'guava' in Hindustani, and *amrud* is the name of the 'pear' in Persian In Hindustani and Bengali it is also spoken of as the *saphari am* (lit the 'journey mango' or, rather, 'foreign mango', see *Hobson-Jobson*, *s v* ananas), corrupted into *supārí ám*, 'areca-mango'

In Burma, the guava is called *ma-la-kah-thí*, 'the Malacca-fruit', and the guava-tree *ma-la-kah-bin* Siamese has *lùk fárăng*, 'fruit European', and *tŏn fárăng*, 'tree-foreign' (*fárăng*=Frank)

The plant is indigenous to America and was introduced into India by the Portuguese, who, owing to its similarity, called the fruit *pera*, ('pear'), just in the same way as they called the fruit of the banana-tree *figo* ('fig')

In Africa also the term *pera* is used to denote the 'guava'

In Konkani, *perad* (from *perada* in the Portuguese dialect of Goa) is a conserve prepared from guavas See *goiaba*

[A Siddiqi (in *JRAS*, July, 1927, p 560) says "It is only in Urdú and also in certain other Indian languages that the name *amrut* is applied to *guava* The reason is quite clear *guava* became perfectly naturalised in India, where pear never thrived The resemblance in shape and colour of guava to pear obviously led to the adoption of *amruth* for "guava"—most probably by the Persians or Moghuls naturalised in Northern India In the South-Indian Urdú a "guava" is جام probably on account of its resemblance to a pear-shaped bowl".

Marathi and Gujarati use *jamb* and *jam* for the 'guava', perhaps because the shape of the latter is similar to that of the *Eugenia jambos* (Hindi *gulab-jāman*, 'rose-jāman'), which in its turn is in form like an apple or a pear]

Percha (*naut*, rails of the head, the outward planks between the beak-head and the keel of a ship) L -Hindust *perchá*

Perdão (pardon) Konk *perdámv* (l us), vern terms *bogsaném*, *māphí* —Tet *perdã*

Perdição (perdition) Konk. *pirdisámv*, vern terms *naś*,

Statement of Educational Progress in BALUCHISTAN.

		1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Area in square miles		54,228	54,288	54,288	54,288	54,228	54,288
Population	Male	255,014	255,014	255,014	255,014	255,014	255,014
	Female	165,234	165,634	165,634	165,634	165,634	165,634
TOTAL POPULATION		420,648	420,648	420,648	420,648	420,648	420,648
Recognised Institutions for Males							
Number of arts colleges							
Number of high schools		4	4	4	5	5	5
Middle Schools	English	5	7	8	7	7	6
	Vernacular	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools		67	68	71	76	77	85
Male scholars in Recognised Institutions							
In arts colleges							
In high schools ..		1,628	1,545	1,508	1,662	1,818	1,878
Middle Schools	English	907	1,037	1,199	1,327	1,485	1,513
	Vernacular	56	43	59	68	85	96
In primary schools		1,773	1,929	1,819	1,783	1,875	2,080
PERCENTAGE OF MALE SCHOLARS in Recognised Institutions to male population		1 71	1 78	1 8	1 9	2 06	2 19
Recognised Institutions for Females							
Number of arts colleges							
Number of high schools							
Middle Schools	English	3	5	4	5	5	5
	Vernacular	2	1	2	1	1	1
Number of primary schools		4	3	3	3	3	3

the bird is not a native of India, and its name *peru* is an exotic The word does not exist in Marathi and Gujarati. Hindustani has, side by side with *peru*, *śutra-murgh* (lit 'camel-cock, ostrich') and *fil-murgh* (lit 'elephant-cock') from Persian The Dravidian languages describe the bird by means of various compounds, some of which assign to it a foreign origin

[The view generally accepted that the domestic fowl all over the world had been derived from a bird met with it in its wild state in India had very likely a great deal to do with assigning the turkey also to India That the turkey was an exotic and introduced into India by the Portuguese is borne out by the description of the bird from the pen of the Emperor Jahāngīr given below [1] The turkey, domesticated by the people of Mexico and Peru, was introduced into Europe by the Spaniards, soon after the discovery of Mexico]

Pés (feet) Mol *pees* (=*pés*), camphor of an inferior quality See *barriga* and *cabeça*

Peste (plague) Konk. *pest*, vern terms *mārí*, *marí*, *marík*, *pidá* —Tet , Gal *pésti*

[1] ["On the 16th Farwardin [3 April, 1612 A D] Muqarrab Khân brought from Goa certain "rarities he met with in that port Among these were some animals that were very strange and wonderful, such as I had never seen, and up to this time no one had known their names One of these animals in body is larger than a peahen and smaller than a peacock When it is in heat and displays itself, it spreads out its feathers like a peacock and dances about Its beak and legs are like those of a cock Its head and neck and the part under the throat are every minute of a different colour When it is in heat it is quite red and after a while it becomes white in the same places and looks like cotton Two pieces of flesh it has on its head like the comb of a cock. A strange thing is this, that when it is in heat the aforesaid piece of flesh hangs down to the length of a span from the top of its head like an elephant's trunk, and again when he raises it up, it appears on its head like the horn of a rhinoceros, to the extent of two finger breadths Round its eyes it is always of a turquoise colour and does not change Its feathers appear to be of various colours, differing from the colours of the peacock's feathers" *Tūzuk-i Jahāngīrī*, Tr Rogers and Beveridge, I, 215 6 'Aligarh Text, 104, last line, in Hodivala, *Notes on Hobson-Jobson*, in *Ind Antiq*, Vol LVIII]

Statement of Educational Progress in BANGALORE

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
[illegible]	13½	13·54	13·54	13·54	13·54	13·54
[illegible] Male	61,576	61,576	61,576	61,576	61,576	61,576
[illegible] Female	57,364	57,364	57,364	57,364	57,364	57,364
Total Population	118,940	118,940	118,940	118,940	118,940	118,940
[illegible] Institutions for Males						
[illegible]	1	1	1	1	1	1
[illegible]	5	5	5	5	5	5
[illegible] English	1	5	5	6	6	5
[illegible] Vernacular				3	3	4
[illegible]	49	49	48	47	51	53
[illegible] Institutions						
[illegible]	114	115	170	215	223	245
[illegible]	1,[illegible]7	2,112	2,170	2,228	2,237	2,405
[illegible] English	1,041	1,094	1,100	1,120	1,130	1,137
[illegible] Vernacular	50	8	31	541	700	866
[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,11[illegible]	1,[illegible]95	1,129	1,198	1,738
[illegible]	12·6	12·79	11·5	11·2	11·1	15·0
[illegible]						
[illegible]	1	1	1	1	1	1
[illegible]	1	1	1	1	1	1
[illegible]		1	1	2	2	1
[illegible]	1	1	1	5	5	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	24	24	25	24	27

Mad *pélar*.—Jav *pilar* *Milar*, "to crack along the whole length" (Heyligers)

The change of *p* into *m* is normal in the formation of Javanese words

Piloto (pilot) Konk *pilôt*, vern term *sukānemkár* —Tet *pilôtu*

Pimentos (*Capsicum grossum*, Roxb) Camb *metis*

With regard to the dropping of the first syllable, cf *Sês*= *Francês* ('Frenchman')

[? **Pinaca** (the residue that remains after oil has been expressed from seeds or coconuts, the word is current in Asio-Portuguese) Anglo-Ind *poonac* [1]

The Port form shows the influence of Konk *pināk* (Sansk *pinyāka*) the Anglo-Indian form appears to be directly taken from the Tamil *punnakku* (Whitworth gives it as *pinnakku*) or the Sinh *punakku* and not influenced by Portuguese dialects, though *pinaca* occurs much earlier than *poonac* in the writings of European travellers The word is not mentioned in *Hobson-Jobson*, but is found in the *O E D*]

Pinchar (to push, to thrust) Mal *pícha*, to fling or throw down

Used in the same sense in the Portuguese dialects in Asia

[**Pinda** (*Arachis hypogaea*, ground-nut) Anglo-Ind *pindar* [1] Not in *Hobson-Jobson*

The Portuguese word is an adaptation of *mpinda* used in Congo The *O E D* says that

---

[1] [1786 —"What is left after the oil is expressed from coco nut is **Pinàca**, which is useful for fattening pigs, ducks, and hens" Fra Paolino, *Viaggio*, p 116, in *Glossario*]

["The following are only a few of the countless uses of this invaluable tree (the palm) The *oil*, for rheumatism, for anointing the hair, for soap, for candles, for light, and the poonak, or refuse of the nut after expressing the oil, for cattle and poultry" Tennent, *Ceylon* (1859), Vol I, p 109, n]

[1] ["Sometimes they (the common people of Surat) Feast with a little Fish, and that with a few **Pindars** is esteemed a splendid Banquet. These **Pindars** are sown under ground and grow there without sprouting above the surface, the Cod in which they are Inclosed is an Inch long, like that of our Pease and Beans Some of these I brought for *England*, which were sown in the Bishop of *London's* Garden, but whether they will thrive in this Climate is yet uncertain" Ovington, *Voyage to Surat*, O U P , p 50]

BOY SCOUTS.

The Boy Scouts movement, initiated in England by Lord Baden Powell (the Chief Scout), has spread widely in India both among Europeans and Indians The Viceroy is Chief Scout of India and the heads of Provinces are Chief Scouts in their own areas The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self reliance—inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others—and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves

It is confidently anticipated that in the Boy Scout Movement will be found a natural means of bridging the gulf between the different races existing in India The movement is non-official, non-military, non political and non sectarian Its attitude towards religion is to encourage every boy to follow the faith he professes Every boy admitted as a Scout makes a threefold promise to do his best (1) to be loyal to God, King and country, (2) to help others at all times and (3) to obey the Scout law The law referred to lays down—

1. That a Scout's honour is to be trusted,

2 That he is loyal to God, King and country, his parents, teachers, employers, his comrades, his country and those under him,

3 That he is to be useful and to help others

4 That he is a friend to all and a brother to every other scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs,

5 That he is courteous,

6 That he is a friend to animals,

7 That he obeys orders,

8 That he smiles and whistles under all difficulties,

9 That he is thrifty,

10 That he is clean in thought, word, and deed

INDIAN HEAD QUARTERS

Patron—H R H The Prince of Wales, K G

Chief Scout for India—His Excellency The Right Hon ble The Earl of Willingdon, G M S I, G M I E, G C M G, G B E

Chief Commissioner—(Vacant)

General Secretary—L C Mieville, Esq, C M G

General Council for India—

Ex officio—The Chief Commissioner for India
The Provincial Commissioners
The Presidents of Provincial Councils

Elected—(Not completed)

Nominated—(Not completed)

Provincial Commissioner for Bombay Presidency—Sir Chunilal Mehta, M A, LL.B, K C S I

Provincial Secretary for Bombay—M V Venkateswaran, Esq, M A, J P

Scout Strength

PROVINCE	SCOUTS	CUBS	TOTAL
Assam	2,450	1,308	3,758
Baluchistan	305	213	518
Bangalore	601	177	778
Bengal	6,125	1,150	7,275
Bihar and Orissa	9,466	2,476	11,942
Bombay	28,182	6,757	34,939
Central India	266	88	354
Central Provinces	9,492	3,527	13,019
Delhi	223	29	252
Madras	10,459	2,023	12,482
Punjab	31,407	3,498	34,905
Rajputana	448	81	529
United Provinces	5,772	448	6,220
Burma	3,077	346	3,423
Cochin	966	25	991
Marwar	296	62	358

The ground-nut is another of the long list of plants introduced into India in recent times In India it is known by different names in different localities, some of these are perhaps evidence of successive and independent efforts to introduce it into India "It may have come from China to Bengal (hence the name *Chinibadam*), from Manila to South India (*Manila-kotai*), and from Africa and very possibly direct from Brazil as well, to Western India" Watt, *The Comm Prod of Ind*, (1908), p 74 In Konkani it is known as *Mosmichim biknam* ('Mozambique nuts') which attests to its introduction into Goa from Africa]

[? **Pingue** (*adj*, fat) Anglo-Ind *penguin*, the general name of birds of the family *Sphenniscidae*

Yule says that 'penguin' may be from the Port *pingue*, 'fat', but this conjecture is not accepted by the *O E D* which also rejects, after due analysis and examination, all other derivations till now put forward and maintains that the origin of the word is obscure The *Novo Diccionário* derives Port *penguim* from Fr *pingouin* Pyrard mentions "numbers of birds called **pinguy**, which lay there (in the Maldive Islands) their eggs and young, and in quantities so prodigious that one could not . plant one's foot without touching their eggs or young" But the editor (Hak Soc, Vol I, p 97) says that there are no penguins at the Maldives and that the author is describing probably *manchots*]

Pinho (pine-wood) Konk *pính* —Malayal *piñña* (=*pinha*) *Piññapeṭṭi*, pine-wood box

Pintada (*Melagris numida*, Linn, Guinea-fowl, "the fowl of India or Angola") Konk *pintālgém* —Anglo-Ind *pintado* —Indo-Fr *pintade* [1]

[The *Novo Diccionário* says that *pintada* in the above meaning is fem of *pintado*, 'speckled']

---

[1] "Everywhere on this island (of Saint Helena) there are many wild goats, many wild **pintadas**, very beautiful and big" João dos Santos, *Ethiop Or*, II, p 379

"The interior of the island [of Fogo in Cape Verde Islands] abounds with

pípaya —Kan *pípe, pipái, pīpáyi* —Tul *pipa, pīpáya, pipáyi* —Gar , Khas , Mal , Ach , Mac , Nic , Malag *pípa* —Siam *píb*, vern term *thǎng* — | Chin *pí-pá-tung* | [1]

There is another word *pipa* in Malay, Madurese and Galoli (*pipó* in Javanese), which comes from the English 'pipe' and signifies a 'tobacco pipe'

Pires (saucer) Konk *pín* —Hindust *pirich*, vern terms *taštarí, thālí* (as in Hindi) — Beng *piriŋ* —Ass *pirís* —Sinh *pírissya* —Tam *pírís* —Khas *phiris* —[2] Mal , Ach , Sund , Jav , Bal , Day , Mac , Bug *piring* —Tet , Gal *píris*

The Portuguese dialect of Malacca has *pirin*, and Cape Dutch *pierentje* [2]

Kacha-piring, picha piring (lit 'broken-plate'), in Sundanese, is the name of *Gardenia florida*

Rigg says '*Piring*, plate, big plate such as is used by Europeans The small Chinese plates which are used by the natives are called *pinggan*" But Swettenham on the contrary in his English-Malay dictionary gives Saucer, *piring*, Plate, *pinggan* Favre gives to both words the meaning of "*soucoupe* ('saucer'), *assiette* ('plate')" Bikkers mentions *piring*, 'plate', and *piring teh* (lit 'plate for tea'), 'saucer' | Wilkinson gives it the meanings of 'plate, saucer' |

The word *pires* appears to be originally a Malay word, adopted by the Portuguese and taken to India together with the word *chá* But the termination *es* or *is* offers some difficulty, because *piring* ought normally to give *pirim* Per-

[1] "For a Portuguese not to wish to pay for the transport of a pipa of wine!" Damião de Góis, *Chron de D Manuel*, IV, ch 18

"He handed over the cooper's workshop to Francisco de Mello Pereira, so that he might get him to turn out barrels, large wooden bowls, pipas" Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, viii, 5

[2] "A dozen pyres from India, of ordinary quality, each valued at 80 reis" (1613) A Tomás Pires, *Materiaes*, in *Jour Geo Soc Lisb*, 16th ser, p 745

'A pires of silver, gilded over" *Ibid*, p 754

"He (the King of Annam) sent three big trays, japanned and gilt, round, two spans high, full of many dishes, each of these trays contained many pires, forming a sort of a mound, in which there were all sorts of eatables A F Cardim (1649), *Batalhas*, p 80

'Porgo' in this sense is not found in the *O E D* Yule says that 'porgo' most probably represents Port *peragua* Port dictionaries mention no such word, but it is evident that Yule is referring to Port *piroga* (Span *piraqua*, Fr *pirogue*) Skeat lists it among Carib-bean words (*Notes* on *Eng Etym* (1901), p 349), but Marcel Devic (Supplement to Littré) connects the Fr *pirogue* with Malay *pāhū* which, according to Yule, is responsible for Anglo-Ind *prow*, *parao*, etc, (See *parao*) Sir Richard Temple (*Ind Antiq*, Vol XXX, p 161) is of the opinion that 'purgoo or porgo' is probably an obsolete Anglo-Indian corruption of an Indian corruption of the Portuguese term *barco*, *barca*, terms which were used for any kind of sailing boat by the early Portuguese visitors to the East [1]

"The purgoo then was a barge (barca) confused with the bark (barco), just as the sail-less barge and the sailing bark have been confused in the West" (*op cit*, p 162)

There is a description of a 'purgoo' in Bowrey (p 228)

A Purgoo These Use for the most part between Hugly and Pyplo and Ballasore With these boats they carry goods into the Roads On board English and Dutch &c, Ships" Bowrey, Hak Soc, p 228 See also editor's note for other references in which the word is spelt 'Porgo', 'Porgoo', 'Porkoe', and 'Porka']

["*January* 30 (1683) —The *Thomas* arrived with ye 28 Bales of Silk taken out of the Purga, and was dispatched for Hugly ye same night" Hedges, *Diary*, Vol I, p 65]

["Will send aboard with all expedition both goods and provisions—'some by the pynnace, others by porks'" Foster, *The English Factories 1634–1636*, p 51]

[1 ["Into the Island of Çuaquem they imported many spices from India, and there they embarked in *geluas* (which are a kind of barques (*barcos*), like *caravelas*, which ply in the Straits), and were carried to Coçaer and there (Canà) they took passage in barges (*barcas*), and in a few days' time reached Cairo" *Comm of A Albuquerque*, Hak Soc, Vol II, p 230]

[1504 —"All the *paraaos* and *catures* left and many other small barks (*barcos*) which are called *tones*" *Letters of A Albuquerque*, Lisbon, III, p 261]

[1560 —"All the people went in small boats (*bateis*), and the King in his barks (*barcos*) which are of fine workmanship and which are called *tones*" Gaspar Correia, *Lendas*, I, p 378, in *Glossario*]

poltrone, in the sense of 'a lazy fellow' *Poltrona* in It is also 'a large chair, with arms, and almost always cushioned'—the very seat for an idler Cf the English 'easy-chair']

Polvorinho (powder-flask) Konk *polvorính*, vern term *tośdán* —Tet *polvorínhu*

Pomba (dove) Mal. *pomba*, *pombaq*, *pamba*, *pambaq*, vernacular term *parapāti* — Tet, Gal *pomba*

? **Pompa** (pomp) Mal, Sund *pompa* —Jav, | Mad | *pómpó*

Dr Heyligers, who mentions the word and assigns to it a Portuguese origin, gives it the French meaning *pompe*, which may stand as much for 'pomp' as for 'pump' In the former meaning, it may be derived from Portuguese, but in the second, undoubtably, from the Dutch *pomp* or the English 'pump' Malay has *bomba* and *pomba* in this sense | Wilkinson derives the word from Dutch and gives it the meaning of 'pump' | See *bomba*

Ponta (peak, tip) Konk. *pont* —? Mar *pot*, vern terms *tad*, *tembí*, *agr*, *damas*, *śing*, *sunk*, *ponkh*, *pālamr*, *padar* (according to different senses) — L -Hindust *pont*, *pontá*, *puntá*, promontory, *pontá*, the end of a rope *Ponte ká phutín*, or *putín*, thick knot of the ropes of the sails *Puntá chhor denā*, to double a cape at sea —Ach *ponton*

Molesworth derives *pot* from the Persian *póta* or *móta*

Ponto (point, stitch, dot) Konk *pónt* —Bug *póntu* (in a game of cards) —Tet, Gal *póntu*.

Por (*prep*, for) Mal *por*, *for*.

Porcelana (porcelain, chinaware) Konk *phuslán* a porringer, vern term *kāṁsó* — Sinh *pusalana*, *kuslána*, cup, beaker

Persulana has the same meaning as *tigella*, 'a porringer', in the Portuguese of Goa Gonçalves Viana says (*Palestras Filológicas*) that "the old Portuguese chroniclers regarded the term porcelana as synonymous with *chávena* ('tea-cup')" [1]

---

[1] Fernão Pinto invariably uses *porçolana* for *porcelana*

"They were ready to give me in Balagate a porcelana for 200 *pardaos*" Garcia da Orta Col xliv

efficient system of supervision audit and control, arranged for the training of the federation staff, attempted to secure uniformity of practice among co-operative institutions and to promote their interests and foster the spread of co-operation by active propaganda A Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Local Government in 1922 proposed that this body should be dissolved, and replaced by separate educational institutes for the Central Provinces and Berar Though the Federation has not been dissolved institutes for education and propaganda have already been started in Berar and the Chhatesgarh Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions A Provincial Union is also in existence in Madras, whose objects are mainly educational and propagandist Its activities comprise the issuing of co-operative journals the organization of training classes and the holding of conferences Its constitution and its line of work have now been revised so as to make it the central self-governing organization in the movement but its working has been considerably hampered by lack of funds and want of financial support from societies and from Government A Central Institute to focus the efforts of co operative workers and to carry on propagandist work was established in Bombay in 1918 The objects of this institution are to develop the co operative movement in the Presidency by promoting the study of co-operation and by co-ordinating the activities of several existing propagandist and organization agencies The Institute has no powers of control, though it is expected to ascertain and represent the views of co-operators on questions affecting the movement The activities of the Institute in the mofussil are carried on through its divisional branches formed on a linguistic basis and local branches in all the revenue districts of the Presidency

In Bengal, a similar propagandist organization has been started with identical aims The Society has taken over some of the educational and propagandist work hitherto performed by the Co operative Department, and has assisted in the organization of various non credit activities, among which prominent mention may be made of the starting of co-operative societies for the sale of jute and paddy and the supply of agricultural requisites It has also devised arrangements for the training of members of village societies and their secretaries as also for the grant of certificates for work in non-credit organizations A federation with a constitution more or less similar to that of the Central Provinces Federation but having divisional boards to decentralize control is also in existence in Bihar and Orissa, and has appointed a special officer for propaganda and development In the Punjab, a provincial union, with the Registrar as President, has been organized to condnct the audit and inspection of primary societies and to undertake general propagandist and educational work The United Provinces have a standing committee serving as an advisory Board for the Registrar's Department and this committee has recently been converted into a statutorily recognized union In Burma, the audit of primary societies is conducted by a Provincial Co-operative Council consisting of representatives of co-operative institutions This also assists in the organization of the provincial conference and acts as an advisory body to the Registrar Organization, supervision and propaganda are furthered by district federations of unions of primary societies Educational and propagandist bodies like the Institute in Bombay have been started in the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Travancore These are all recent developments and it is still too early to forecast on what lines the transfer of work to representative co-operative agencies will be carried out The Central Banking Inquiry hold that the present arrangements in respect of audit supervision and inspection are unsystematic and co ordinated and they recommend that all the three duties should be performed by one agency They propose the creation of district audit unions of conducting the threefold work Such unions should be composed of societies as members and their management should be autonomous though the auditing staff should have licenses issued to them by the Provincial Registrars of Co-operative Societies Arrangements are suggested for federating district audit unions in the separate apex provincial unions as their affiliation to the existing provincial institutes This is suggested with a view to securing co-ordination and the audit of the higher types of co-operative institutions The All-India Co-operative Institutes Association has endorsed these recommendations, but it is only in the Punjab and Bihar Orissa that all the audit staff works at present under provincial federations elsewhere, and it is largely conducted and controlled by the Co operative Department

All-India Associations—In the beginning of the year 1926, an informal Conference of all these institutes and federations was held in Bombay at which it was decided to convene an All-India Conference periodically and to establish closer contact among these bodies by the starting, if necessary, of an All-India Confederation of these bodies At another conference held in September 1928, this idea was given a more definite shape and a scheme was drawn up thereafter for a central association which has secured the support of almost all the provincial organisations The scheme was formally accepted by various provincial institute unions or federations and and the All India Institutes Association was established in 1929 The first task the Association has undertaken is publication of an Indian Co-operative Year Book The Association also contemplated opening a co-operative college for the superior staff of co-operative institutions and this project has received the support of the India Central Banking Inquiry Committee which also recommends the establishment of co-operative educational institutes in each province all the local institutions to be run by the provincial co-operative organizations though they might be assisted by Government by means of grants

The Provincial Co-operative Institutes as well as similar organizations in other parts of India join in the celebration of the International Co-operators Day on the first Saturday in July As the month of July is suitable for agricultural [illegible] in India [illegible]

in the Middle Ages in lining ornamental pottery and especially cups From this the word came to signify in Portugal the cup itself, and finally to denote the material out of which cups are made, and this is the meaning which it generally has today]

Porco (pig) Malayal, *pórkku* (l us), vern terms *panni*, *súkaram*

The motive for the introduction of this word into Malayalam is not known, perhaps it was the same as brought about the adoption of *bunno* ('ass') in Sinhalese

Por força (by force) Mal *pai forsa*, *pei forsa* (Haex)

| **Portugal** (Portugal) Pers. *purtughál*, orange, vern terms *naráng*, *nárang* —Turk *pòrtugál*

Italians also call the orange *portogallo*, but it is not known whether they transmitted the name to the Turks and the Persians, or whether the latter received it from some other source See *Hobson-Jobson*, *s v* orange |

[Yule thinks that, though it is scarcely right to suppose that the Portuguese first brought the sweet orange into Europe from China, credit must be given to them for the cultivation and propagation of the fruit in Portugal, especially, in Cintra, for thus only can one account for the persistence with which the name of *Portugals* has adhered to the fruit in question "The familiar name of the large sweet orange in Sicily and Italy is *portogallo*, and nothing else, in Greece *portogalea*, in Albanian *protokale*, among the Kurds *portōghāl*, whilst even colloquial Arabic has *burtūkān* "]

Português (a Portuguese) Konk *Portuguêz*, vern term *phirangí* (from the Persian) — Tet *Portuqêz*

[Whitworth says that Portuguese is a term "applied in India not only to immigrants from Portugal, but also to the community of mixed Portuguese and Indian descent permanently settled in India The latter are in western India called also Goanese" It is true that the 'Goanese' not only in western but also other parts of India are spoken of as 'Portuguese', but the implication that they are of mixed Portu-

[illegible] housing societies [illegible] The [illegible] has [illegible] The [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] of Mysore [illegible] The Indian [illegible] has approved [illegible] co-operative [illegible]

The province of Burma was a pioneer in the matter of cattle insurance, and to support the village insurance societies which have been started in the province, there was organized a central reinsurance society, which received some financial backing from Government. In the other provinces where it has been introduced co-operative insurance for cattle has made only slight progress, and in these as also in Burma there has been a serious setback recently.

Agricultural Co-operation.—Co-operative societies have, until recently, been organized only to supply cheap credit to their members, but there are various other fields of work to which they may extend their activities. The total number of agricultural non-credit societies at the end of the year 1929-30 was 3662 of which 416 were societies for purchase and sale, 1140, for production, 1,271 for produce sale and 835 for other forms of co-operation. Grain banks have, in some provinces been started with advantage, receiving deposits in kind and allowing these to accumulate to be sold at profitable rates or distributed to the members in times of scarcity. Such banks have been started in Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Mysore and Coorg. Societies on a similar basis for the storage of fodder have been started in Baroda. A direction in which the co-operative principle is being applied is the starting of societies for the purchase and distribution among members of pure and selected seed. A number of small societies for supply of seed and seed fertilizers were organized in the Bombay Presidency and in the Central Provinces and Berar. Societies for the co-operative purchase and sale of manure will also prove a great boon, and a few such stores have been established in Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Bombay. In the Punjab and in Madras, the supply of agricultural requisites has been undertaken either by the credit societies on the commission agent's system or special supply unions are organized for bulking orders, making contracts, distributing goods, and collecting payments.

Joint sale of produce gets popular as co-operative credit thrives and agriculturists become less dependent on local traders. While Burma led the way by starting societies for the joint sale of paddy, the most interesting developments in the direction have taken place in Bombay and Bengal. Societies for the sale of agricultural commodities, chiefly cotton and jaggery, have been started in several districts all over the Bombay Presidency. Co-operative marketing of cotton has recently made much progress in the Dharwar, Broach and Surat districts where these have led to the starting of a few co-operative ginning factories controlled by cotton growers. This aspect of co-operation has lately attracted considerable attention and attempts similar to those made in Bombay have been made in Madras and with Central Provinces and Berar in the Punjab in the last named province with considerable success at Lyallpur and Montgomery. In Bengal, there was a move three years ago to organize the sale of jute and paddy on co-operative lines. A rigorous propaganda was undertaken for the purpose and a central depot was opened for the sale of jute principally in Calcutta. The Central Wholesale Society co-ordinates the work of the local Society, supplies a trained staff, gives necessary directions about working arrangements for finance and kept the cultivation in touch with the Central market. Unfortunately owing to the heavy slump in the jute market the attempt received such a severe set back that the scheme had to be abandoned and the societies are now being wound up. Several of the Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee visualized a bright future for the organization of marketing of agricultural produce on co-operative lines, and the Central Committee appear to share this belief. They recommend the establishment of co-operative sale societies wherever there are reasonable chances of their successful working and suggest the grant of long term loan at concessional rates of interest to these constitutions

to these emigrants from Goa one of which was called the '*Gremio Português*' and the other '*União Goana*', whereas in Calcutta they have a review called 'The Indo-Portuguese Review' and in Karachi their principal centre of social life is known as 'The Goa-Portuguese Association'

In their early connection with Goa the Portuguese referred to its inhabitants as *Canarins*, but as this term, like 'Goanese' in British India, came to be regarded as conveying an offensive connotation, they at the present time speak of the people of Goa as *Goeses* and not *Goanos*

The Portuguese policy of intermarriages had been fruitful in a fairly large Luso-Indian population which was to be found in the principal centres of Portuguese trade in India Calcutta, Madras, Cochin etc These mixed descendants were at one time proud of their Portuguese extraction and names spoke a dialect of Portuguese, and described themselves as Portuguese', but during the closing decades of the last century with the recognition of the Eurasian or Anglo-Indian community as deserving of especial consideration at the hands of the British Indian Government, the Luso-Indians were not slow to identify themselves with the Anglo-Indians with the hope of bettering their prospects They gave up Portuguese speech, altered their Portuguese surnames intermarried with Anglo-Indians, and, in fact, did everything that they thought necessary to draw a veil over their past history When English factors or travellers speak of the 'Black Portuguese'[1] or *Kala Firingis*, they are probably referring to these Portuguese half-breeds who were found in most of the important cities in the East and, perhaps in some cases, to Indian converts to Christianity who

[1] ["The inhabitants (of the Island Junkzelone) are Siams, about 2 000 soules, and about 200 or 300 black Christians, who call themselves Porteguese

The black Portegues would be sure to joyn with any European that settles there *Ind Antiq*, Vol LX, July 1931, p 103]

["I would send the Cala Frangus by which term they indicate the coloured Christians who accompany and serve the Portuguese Manrique *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol II, p 228]

propagandist work, hold demonstrations, and assist in the work of general economic improvement of the agriculturists The subject of agricultural co-operation and of agricultural credit came under enquiry by the Royal Commission of Agriculture in India whose Report was published in 1928 The Commission describe the co-operative movement as the greatest hope for the salvation of the rural masses from their crushing burden of debt and look upon it as the natural basis for social, educational and economic development in India where the predominant industry is agriculture They admit that there are defects in the present organization for rural credit, but are confident that under the influence of patient, persistent and systematic education of the members in the principles and meaning of co operation these defects are bound to disappear in course of time The provision of this education in co-operation should, the Commission hold, be the principal care of provincial Co-operative Departments, and though the strengthening of the official staff is suggested the Commission also recommend the organization of supervising unions, federations and institutes and the grant to these bodies of financial support. Recommendations are also made for developing the joint marketing of agricultural produce on co-operative lines and for utilizing the agency of co operative organizations in the work of agricultural demonstration and propaganda, the supply of approved varieties of seeds, implements and manures, the consolidation of holdings and for social and educational betterment

Committee on Co operation in India — In July 1914, the Government of India issued a lengthy Resolution on Co-operation in India, surveying its progress in the country during the previous ten years In October of the same year, Government appointed a Committee under Sir Edward Maclagan to examine whether the movement, especially in its higher stages, and in its financial aspect was progressing on sound lines and to suggest any measures of improvement which seemed to be required The enquiry was to be directed primarily to an examination of such matters as the constitution and working of central and provincial banks, the financial connection between the various parts of the co operative organization, the audit, inspection, and management of all classes of societies, and the utilization of the reserve funds In its Report, which was issued in September 1915, the Committee stated that it had not confined its enquiries to the subjects referred to it, for it had to recognise that the financial welfare of the higher stages of the co-operative system was largely based on the soundness of the foundation The Government of India passed orders in 1918 on the recommendations in the light of the opinions of the Local Governments It is more or less in accordance with the principles enunciated by this Committee that the movements being carried on in most of the Provinces of India

Provincial Legislation — Under the Reforms, co operation has been made a provincial subject and also a transferred subject The control of Co-operative Departments has been entrusted to Ministers and in some provinces Bills were at sometime or other drawn up for enactment by the local Legislative Councils to take the place of the Co operative Societies Act The Bombay Co operative Societies Bill was introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council in July 1924, and was finally passed into law in 1925 It reproduces, in the main, the framework of the Act of 1912 but introduces the following important modifications —

(i) The adoption of a scientific system of classifying societies
(ii) The improvement of the procedure for liquidation of cancelled societies
(iii) The extension of summary powers of recovery to the awards of arbitrators
(iv) The provision of penalties against specified offences

No other provincial Council except Burma where a Provincial Act was placed on the statute book in 1927 has yet enacted legislation on similar lines A Bill for the enactment of a provincial law to replace the Indian Co-operative Societies Act of 1912, was introduced in the Madras Legislative Council during the year 1931 and is still under consideration Its special feature with proposal to vest much wider powers in the Registration are employed by him at present

Provincial Inquiries — In the Central Provinces, owing to the drying up of recoveries and the issue of large advances to agriculturists to tide over the bad season of 1920-21 the fluid resources of the movement were seriously depleted and the Apex Bank was able to meet its liabilities only with the financial assistance of Government The fluid resources of the Provincial Bank were replenished and the Local Government, with the concurrence of the Government of India, placed credits at the disposal of the Provincial Bank and made advances direct to primary societies in the form of Tagavi loans A Committee of Inquiry was appointed which made sweeping recommendations, the most important of which was a proposal to liquidate the Provincial Bank and to place central banks in direct touch with commercial banks This recommendation was, however, subsequently turned down by the Local Government, although some other recommendations such as the division of agricultural finance into short-term crop loans and long-term non-crop loans met with a considerable measure of public support In Bengal and the Punjab, the return of favourable seasons about fifteen years ago averted any breakdown of the system, which threatened to overtake the local co operative organizations when agricultural scarcity on a wide scale caused serious difficulties some years ago The same may now be asserted of the United Provinces, where there appeared to be some danger of the strain not being quite successfully withstood A Committee was appointed in that province in 1925 to hold a comprehensive inquiry and to suggest the lines of future development The Report of the Committee contains numerous recommendations on matters of detailed administration and proposals for strengthening the official staff of the Co operative Department The Committee recommended that central banks should be relieved of the work of supervision and

'Povo' in its Anglo-Ind usage is not mentioned in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D*]

Praga (plague). Malayal *prakuka*, *prākuka*, to curse — Tet *praga*

Pranch ('scaffolding for masons') Konk, Guj *paránch* —Mar *parānchí*, vern terms *mālá*, *pahád* —L-Hindust *parānchá*, raft, platform —Sinh *palanchiya*, vern term *messa* —Tet *paranja*, *paranju* —Tul *parenji*, *pareji* — | Mal *paránja* |

Prata (silver) Mal *práda*, *paráda*, a thin plate of metal, silver-plating, gilding, silvered, gilt *Ber-práda*, silvered, gilt *Mam-rada*, to gild, to silver —Sund, Day *práda*, *paráda*, thin metal sheet, gold foil —Bal *práda*, gilding, gold foil, painting —Mac, Bug *paráda*, to gild, gilding, to paint, painter —Nic *paráta*, pewter, zinc

Paráda-Makáo (Bug), silver from Macau, tinsel *Bátu-paráda*, marble *Búnga-paráda*, *Bixa orellana*, Linn

Prato (plate, dish) Konk *parát*, dish of food, viand.—Mar *parát* —Hindi, Hindust *parát*, *parātí*, big dish, a tray —Kan, Tul *paráta*

Prazer (*verb*, to please) Mal *paresser* (Haex)

Preço (price). Konk *prês*, vern terms *mol*, *kimat*, *dar*, *dhārian* —Tet *présu*, vern term *fólin* —Gal *prêsu*, vern term *hélin*

Pregão (ban, proclamation) Konk *pergámv*, vern terms *dāngoró*, *dāndoró* —Guj *pegám*, message —Sinh *peragama*, bans of marriage [1]

Prego (hairpin, nail) Konk *preg*, a gold ornament

Povo of the Island of Bombaim" (c 1663) Khan, *Bombay (1660–1677)*, O U P p 453]

["It (the Island of Elephanta) may be Ten Miles round, inhabited by the Povo, or Poor" Fryer, *East India*, Vol I, p 195]

[(In Goa) "the *Segnioros* minding nothing less than Merchandizing, and the Povo imploying their Fish hooks and knitting needles to get a Livelihood" *Id*, Vol II, p 21]

[1] "He ordered the Magistrate to go to all the ships with **pregões**" Gaspar Correia, I, p 556

"The Governor ordered **pregões** to be made throughout Gogolá" Diogo do Couto, Dec IV, v, 5

["The persons who conduct the auction sales are called **Pregonneurs** (*Pregoeiros*) or criers" Pyrard, *Voyage*, Hak Soc, Vol II, p 65]

such loans as may be necessary to meet the requirements of central banks and primary societies

Effect of Crises on Co operation —It is hardly possible without any close and scientific inquiry, such as has not yet been carried out, to appreciate accurately the effects of the co-operative movement in enabling agriculturists to resist the rigours of a famine as also to judge the reaction of the latter of the co operative organisation as there is an interplay of various economic forces affecting the life and industry of agriculturists the proportionate value of which cannot be estimated easily The agricultural crisis of last year caused by an unprecedented drop in the prices of agricultural produce, however, put the co operative organisation in most provinces to a very severe strain and reports indicate that in most parts of the country repayments by members of societies were affected very seriously It will take some time for agriculturists to adjust their economic life to the new level of prices and in the meantime the affairs of co-operative institutions will require cautious and sympathetic handling Proposals were made for assistance in organizing arrangements for the orderly marketing of agricultural produce on co operative lines but no special action was taken in this direction in any province

Social Reform —Co operation has in some places stimulated the desire for education and members of rural societies have been known, even at advanced ages, to receive the elements of education to enable them to put their signature on their societies' papers, and to take a lively interest in the internal work of their institutions In Bombay, night schools for adults were started with the aid of a splendid donation made by the late Sir Vithaldas D Thackersey, while in the Punjab, Bihar, Bengal and elsewhere such expenditure on education is incurred by co-operative institutions themselves In the Punjab separate rural societies have been registered to conduct night schools and also to insist on compulsory education for the children of members The Punjab also possess a number of societies for the promotion of better living the members of which societies lay down a social code for themselves, breach of this code involves punishment by fines Similar societies are being started in the United Provinces, and some other parts of the country The Madras Presidency has taken the lead in undertaking the work of rural reconstruction on a comprehensive basis in several districts, through the agency of local co operative organizations, financing the programme with the help of the central and provincial banks and co-ordinating it under the ægis of the provincial co operative union In Bengal, attempts have been made to fight the scourge of malaria and to promote village sanitation by starting anti malaria co operative societies The societies are federated into a central union in Calcutta which supplements the local funds, co ordinates the working of the societies, issues literature on hygiene and sanitation, and arranges with local doctors for the provision of free medical relief to members There are not a few cases where a society has set its face against drunkenness, expelled members notorious for their intemperate habits and has insisted on good moral conduct and attempted to improve the standard of life Societies have occasionally condemned excessive expenditure on marriages, and have thus indirectly trained members to habits of thrift The liquidation of old debts again has been rendered possible to a great extent and many an agriculturist who was formerly in a state of chronic indebtedness has been relieved of all his debts and as a result of the practice of thrift freed from the necessity of incurring new ones Credit has been much cheapened and it is now possible for the agriculturist to borrow at 9 to 18 per cent what he could not borrow at less than 20 to 75 per cent formerly It has been calculated that in interest alone the agriculturists of India, by taking loans from co-operative credit societies instead of from the village money-lenders, are even now saving themselves from an unnecessary burden of over three crores of rupees The village rates of interest have naturally gone down considerably And the Sowkar is, in most places, not the terror and the force that he was Business habits have been inculcated with the beneficial result that the agriculturist has learnt to conduct his own work more efficiently Thrift has been encouraged and the value of savings better appreciated Special societies are started in the Punjab to promote thrift, while in Bombay, Bengal and Bihar & Orissa, the savings of members are attracted to the village credit societies and either special facilities are provided or special propaganda is conducted to induce members to save and deposit voluntarily Association in a public institution for common good has brought home to the people the blessings of unity and litigation has often decreased in villages with co operative societies In the Punjab, a number of societies have been started in rural areas whose members agree to refer all disputes to arbitration by their elected committees and to abide by the awards of arbitrators Participation in the management of societies has instilled among members the important lessons of self-help and self-reliance , but the most important achievement of co operation has been the development of a sense of communal life—a feeling of ' all for each and each for all "—among members of village societies and the gradual revival of the corporate instincts which made Indian rural organization famous in the world s history

[The Anglo-Indian word is found neither in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D.*]

Profeta (prophet) Konk *prophet* —Sinh *prophétaya*

Promessa (promise) Konk *promés* (l us), the vern terms *bhāsāvní*, *bolí*, *āngvan* —Tet *promesa*

Pronto (ready) Konk *promt*, vern terms *tayár*, *ruzú* —Tet *próntu* vern terms *tók*

[**Propagandista** (a missionary or convert of the Roman Catholic congregation of the Propagation of the Faith) — Anglo-Ind *propagandist* [1]

In India this term was generally used in opposition to 'padroadist' (*q v*)]

Proposta (proposal) Konk *propost* (l us), vern terms *bolnéṁ*, *vachan* —Tet *proposta*, vern term *lia*

Próprio (one's own proper) Konk *propr*, vern terms *āpnāchó*, *khāsgí*, *āpanach* —Tet *própi*, vern term *lólun*, *rásik*

Protesto (protest) Konk *portést*, vern term *nākár* — Tet *protéstu*

Prova (proof) Konk *prov* (us only among the educated classes), *purav* —Mar *purav*, *purāvá* —Guj *purāvó* The Neo-Aryan terms are *dākhló*, *pramān* —Tel *puroya*

Molesworth gives as the original of the Marathi word the Sanskrit *pur*, confounding the meanings of the various derivatives

Provar (to prove) Konk *provár-karunk* —Guj *purvár* (*adj*), proved *Purvar karvuṁ*, to prove *Purvārí* (*subst*), proof

Proveito (profit, advantage) Mal *proveito* (Haex)

Provisor (provisor, holder of a provision, a Bishop's Vicar-general) Konk *provisor* Beng *provijor*

Prumo (lead, plumb) Konk *purím*, vern terms *alambó*, *lamb*, *budíd*, *tháv*

---

my Procuradors power" Sir T Roe, *Embassy*, Hak Soc, p 446]

["To receive justice from our Procurador *Generall*" *Id*, p 509]

[1] ["Let the Propagandists bring forth statistics and show the conversions they have effected in India" *Plain Facts Plainly Told* (Bombay, 1885) by R M P, p 59]

['The Padroado party aimed a blow at the Propagandists" E R Hull, *Bombay Mission History* (Bombay, 1927), p 290]

Number of Societies by Provinces for 1929-30 only

Province	Population in millions	Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions)	Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (including Re insurance Societies)	Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	Non-Agricultural	Total number of Societies	Number of Societies per 100,000 inhabitants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	42 3	32	450	13,106	1,649	15,237	36 0
Bombay	19 3	20	101	4,782	831	5,734	29 7
Bengal	46 7	117	3	20,436	1,013	22,469	48 1
Bihar and Orissa	34 0	68	196	8,715	338	9,317	27 4
United Provinces	45 4	69	3	5,184	283	5,539	12 2
Punjab	20 7	119		17,222	2,052	20,293	48 0
Burma	11 7	13	454	2,567	188	3,222	27 5
Central Provinces and Berar	13 9	35	20	3,987	95	4,137	29 8
Assam	7·6	16		1,295	79	1,390	18 3
North-West Frontier Province	2 3	1		152	13	166	7 2
Coorg	0 2	1	13	229	21	264	132 0
Ajmer-Merwara	0 5	7	2	531	97	637	127 4
Hyderabad Administered Area	0 1				17	17	17 0
Delhi	0 5	1		220	50	271	54 2
Total (British India)	245 2	499	1,242	78,426	8,526	88,693	36 2
Mysore	6 0	16		1,686	400	2,102	35 0
Baroda	2 1	6	2	874	163	1,045	49 8
Hyderabad	12 5	31		1,750	355	2,136	17 1
Bhopal	0 7	25	10	1,114	26	1,175	167 9
Gwalior	3 2			3,820	44	3,864	120 8
Indore	1 1	5		387	40	432	39 3
Kashmir	3 3	14		2,438	294	2,746	83·2
Travancore	4 0	1	28	1,428	327	1,784	44 6
Cochin	1 0	1		128	81	210	21 0
Total (Indian States)	33 9	99	40	13,625	1,730	15,494	45 7
Grand Total	279 1	598	1,282	92,051	10,256	104,187	37 3

—Sinh *kéju* —Mal *kéju*, *kíju* —Sund *kíju* —Jav , Mad , Mac , Bug *kéju* —Tet , Gal *keiju*

Querubim (a cherub) Konk *kerubím* —Hindust , Beng *kārūbím* —Malayal *kheruba* —Tul *kerubi* —Bug *karūbiyúna* —Jap *kerubin*, *kerubu* —Pers *karūbí* —Ar *kirub*

The word is of Hebraic origin In some of the above languages it must have found its way without the intervention of Portuguese

[**Queve** (a Portuguese form of the Cantonese *kan-pan*, 'an attendant, an interpreter', used in the sense of 'a broker or go-between') —Anglo-Ind , *keby* [1]

The citation below from Mundy is the only passage in which we have come across this word The Portuguese form is not mentioned in the *Glossario*, neither is 'keby' found in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D*]

Quintal (garden adjoining a house) Beng *kintál* —Batav *kintal*, "the interior of a house" Favre —Tet *kintal*, a garden [1]

Quita-sol (not now in use, literally it means 'bar-sun', it was used in the sense of 'a sun-shade') Anglo-Ind *kittysol*, *kitsol* [2] (obs) *Kittysol-boy*, the carrier of the sun-shade See *bói*

---

[1] ["The Portuguese, at the instance of the **Queves** or merchants of the province of Canton then moved to the island of Macan" (Macao) Manrique, *Travels*, Hak Soc , Vol II, p 69]

["18*th August*, 1637 On the morrow, havenge procured a petition to be formally drawne by the meanes of the said Noretty (who after shalbe styled our **Keby** or Broker), they were called ashore ' Mundy, *Travels*, Hak. Soc , Vol III, pt 1, p 209]

["Silver we desire shall bo delivered in presence of the **Queves** " *Idem*, p 211]

[1] "They soon went to the **quintal** of their houses" Diogo do Couto, Dec VII, vii, 3

[2] ["Of **kittasoles** of state, for to shaddow him (the Moghul Emperor), there bee twentie " Williams Hawkins, (1608–13), in Foster, *Early Travels in India*, p 103]

["Costly Palanquines and ritche **quitasoles**" (in "Eecarce" (Ikkeri)) Mundy, *Travels*, Hak Soc , Vol III, pt 1, p 86]

[There is an illustration of "A **quitasoll** held over him ('a Mandareene'), if hee bee in the sonne Scarce any withoutt them as they passe to and Fro" in Mundy, Vol III, pt I, pl xiii]

["Sumbareros or **Catysols** are here (in 'Choromandel') very Usefull and necessarie beinge rather more Convenient then the other but not soe fashionable or Honourable by reason any man whatever that will goe to the

Number of Members by Provinces for 1929-30 only

Province	Population in millions	Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions)	Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (including Re Insurance Societies)	Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	Non-Agricultural	Total number of Members of primary Societies	Number of Members of primary Societies per 1,000 inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	42 3	16,649	12,282	713,615	259,693	973,308	23 0
Bombay	19 3	12,9 6	2,156	343,970	219,116	563,086	29 2
Bengal	46 7	23,891	280	512,425	195,324	707,749	15 2
Bihar and Orissa	34 0	11,927	10,957	236,398	24,835	261,228	7 7
United Provinces	45 4	10,666	101	121,871	26,730	148,601	3 3
Punjab	20 7	48,416		510,338	104,603	614,941	31 2
Burma	11 7	2,064	2,869	58,826	29,211	88,037	7 5
Central Provinces and Berar	13 9	55,342	4,874	61,525	18,387	66,167	5 7
Assam	7 6	1,046		52,896	13,270	5,675	8 7
North-West Frontier Province	2 3	150		4,122	1,553	13,750	2 5
Coorg	0 2	304	179	11,558	2,192	18,602	68 8
Ajmer Merwara	0 5	1,580	140	11,491	7,111	5,403	37 2
Hyderabad Administered Area	0 1				5,403	7,247	54 0
Delhi	0 5	402		5,383	1 864		14 5
Total (British India)	245 2	186,103	34,138	2,674,413	909,293	3,583,706	14 6
Mysore	6 0	3,275		65,015	57,341	123,256	20 5
Baroda	2 1	1,285	41	27,489	10,395	37,884	18 8
Hyderabad	12 5	4,348		37,497	15,061	52,558	4 2
Bhopal	0 7	2,464	256	19,837	467	20,304	27 0
Gwalior	3 2	7,087		67,889	835	68,724	21·5
Indore	1 1	1,705		7,487	3,637	11,124	10 1
Kashmir	3 3	3,246		45,602	5,828	51,430	15 6
Travancore	4 0	1,962	1,539	163,353	48,367	211, 20	52 6
Cochin	1 0	115		11,761	9,437	21,198	21 2
Total (Indian States)	33 9	25,447	1,836	446,830	151,368	598,198	17 6
Grand Total	279 1	211,550	35,974	3,121,243	1,060,661	4,181,904	15 0

afterwards a sort of four-cornered tent was erected, called by these people **ramade**"

Irvine is evidently on the wrong track when he tries to explain the word thus "The word used might be *aiamanai*, 'royal palace', or *aiaimanai*, 'single-room house' Or can it have any connexion with *Rāmkelā*, a name for the plantain-tree? (see 'Madras Manual of Administration,' iii 687) Plantain trees are used in erecting the *pandal*"]

Ramo (branch, bough) Sinh *iámuva*, moulding, picture — Mal *iamo* (Haex)

In the Portuguese dialect of Ceylon, *iamo* also signifies 'a framed picture'

It may be that in this sense *ramo* is a corruption of *lâmina*, used in Konkani as *lámn* In Konkani *iam* is the name of 'the palm-leaf blessed on Palm-Sunday' Cândido de Figueiredo says that *lâmina*, in the sense of 'frame, picture', is used in Miranda, Trás-os-Montes [1] Dutch has *raam* in the sense of 'a frame'

[1] "A lamina of the birth of Our Lord" Cardim, p 44

Rancho (a group of men assembled for a journey or for marching, also the food that is served out to a company of soldiers or sailors) Konk *iánch* —Sinh *iánchuva*, class of people (Eng 'rank'), vern terms *pela*, *peliya*

? **Raso** (even, level) Mal *rata* —Jav *iôtô*

Dr Heyligers attributes the change of *s* into *t* to the law of repulsion, that is, to the pre-existing vocable *iasa* or *iôsô* from the Sansk *iasa*, 'taste, sentiment'

From *iôtô* is formed in High Javanese *iadin*, whence *iadiman*, 'level plain, a street' See *passeai*

Raxa (arch, 'a species of thick cloth') Jap *iasha* [1]

Razão (reason) Konk *iazámv* But *seiezámv*=*semiazão*, without reason, vern terms *kāián*, *piastáv*, *piamán* —Tet, Gal *iezã*

Recado (message, compliments) Konk *iekád* —[Anglo-Ind *iecado*, *iecaideis* (obs)] —

[1] "A cloak of **raixa** and a sheep skin coat valued at two thousand *reis*" (1548) A Thomás Pires, *Materiaes*, etc, in *Jour Geo Soc Lisb*, 16th ser, p 706

(more in use is the vern *jāli*) — Mal *iede* (Haex), vern term *jála* (Sansk) —Tet *rédi*, vern terms *kháhoti*, *láhoti*

Reformado (*subst*, a person superannuated or pensioned off) Konk *iephoimád* —Tet *iefoimádu*

Regalo (rejoicing, entertainment) Mal *iegalas*, "a sumptuous banquet" (Haex)

Registo (a register) Konk *iejíst* (also us of a small religious picture), the vern terms are *paṭṭí*, *śivdí* —Tet *iejístu*

Regra (rule, example) Konk *iegi*, vern terms *ol*, *iegh*, *nem* —Tet, Gal *iegia*

Rei (king) Konk *iey* (king in cards) Mac, Bug, *iéi* (king in cards) —Nic *dem Dem-en-kána* (lit 'wife of the king'), queen

Man derives *deṁ* (=*dẽ*) from the Port *iei* and, I believe, with reason, notwithstanding the phonetic divergency *R* initial and medial can be changed into *d*, cf *dai*=*rai*, 'leaf', *kadú* =*karú*, 'wide, large,' *laiá* < Malay *láda*, 'pepper' The Nicobarese have not got the diphthong *ei*, and the nasalisation is explained by the tendency of their language

[**Reinol** (one born in the kingdom (*reino*), i e, Portugal, a term used by the Portuguese in India to distinguish the European Portuguese from the country-born (see *castiço*) Konk *reināl* —Anglo-Ind *reinol*, *reynolds*, *reynol* (obs) [1]

The Anglo-Indian forms are not mentioned in the *O E D*

Yule says that at a later date the word appears to have been applied to Portuguese deserters

---

[1] ["When they are newly arrived in the Indies, they are called **Raignolles**, that is to say, "men of the Kingdom", and the older hands mock them until they have made one or two voyages with them, and have learned the manners and customs of the Indies" Pyrard, *Voyages*, Hak Soc, Vol II, p 123 *Reinol* in the above sense has the same meaning as the Anglo-Indian 'griffin,' or 'Johnny Newcome']

["He (the *Topass* chaplain) is only there for the better catching of the poor '**renols**', who departing this life, leave the chaplain as their testamentary executor" Manucci, ed Irvine, Vol III, p 283]

[There are many *Gentous* dwell in the City (of Goa) , they are tolerated because they are generally more industrious than the *Christians* , but the mercantil Part of them are very subject to the Insults of the **Reynolds** or *European Fidalgoes*, who will often buy their Goods, and never pay for them" A Hamilton, *East Indies* (1727) Vol I, p 248]

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY —Founded 1804, to investigate and encourage Oriental Arts, Sciences and Literature Annual subscription Rs 60 *Secretary* J S Tiller, Town Hall, Bombay

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION —Founded 1883 to promote friendly intercourse and exchange of views and experiences between its members and to maintain the interest and status of the medical profession in Bombay and the Presidency The entrance fee for Resident members Rs 5 monthly subscription Rs 2 Absent members Re 1, and non resident members yearly subscription Rs [illegible] *Hon President* Dr V G Rele *Hon Vice Presidents* Dr S A Dinker and Dr K K Dadachanji *Hon Librarians* Dr G Coelho and Dr G B Vachha *Hon Treasurer* Dr R D P Mody, *Hon Secretaries* Dr Sorab Pojat and Dr J J Spencer Edwardsky Lodge Building French Bridge Chowpatty, Bombay

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (Registered under Act XXI of 1860)—Founded 1883 to promote the study of Natural History in all its branches The Society has a membership of about 1,400 all over the world and a museum with a representative collection of the different vertebrates and invertebrates found in the Indian Empire and Ceylon In 1921 the Society was entrusted with the management of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum and a great part of the Society's collections have been transferred to that Museum A Journal is published at varying times during the year which contains articles on natural history and sport as well as descriptions of new species and local lists of different orders The Society's library is open to members and books may be borrowed under special arrangement by members residing in the mofussil The Society's Taxidermist Department undertakes the curing and mounting of trophies for members Annual subscription Rs 25 Entrance fee Rs 20 *Patrons* H E The Viceroy of India, H R. H the Prince of Wales *Vice-Patrons* H H The Maharao of Cutch, G C S I, G C I E, H H the Maharaja of Jodhpur, K C S I, K C V O, H H the Maharaja of Rewa, K C S I, H H the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and Mr F V Evans, H H the Maharani of Dhar, H H the Maharaja of Liverpool, Sir David Ezra, Kt, A S Vernay, Esq, London *President* H E The Rt Hon Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, G C I E, G B E, K C B *Vice-Presidents* The Hon Sir Ernest Hotson, K C S I, I C S, H H The Maharao of Cutch, G C S I, G C I E, Rev E Blatter, S J, Ph D, F L S *Honorary Secretaries* Sir Reginald Spence, Kt, F Z S, M L C and Mr P M D Sanderson, F Z S *Curator* S H Prater, C M Z S M L C *Asstt Curators* C McCann, V S La Personne *Head Clerk* Mr A F Fernandes *Offices* 6, Apollo Street, Bombay

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION —Founded to create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, (*b*) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally, and of the prevention of the spread of disease amongst all classes of people by means of lectures, leaflets and practical demonstrations and, if possible, by holding classes and examinations, (*c*) to promote sanitary science by giving prizes, rewards or medals to those who may by diligent application add to our knowledge in sanitary science by original research or otherwise, (*d*) to arrange for homely talk or simple practical lectures for mothers and girls in the various localities and different chawls, provided the people in such localities or chawls give facilities The Sanitary Institute Building in Princess Street, which has lately been built by the Association, at a cost of nearly Rs 1,00,000 the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Willingdon in March 1914, and opened in March, 1915, is a large and handsome structure with a large Lecture Hall, Library, Museum, etc, and also provides accommodation for King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League Dispensary transferred to the Municipality in 1924 and Museum and the office of the Assistant Health Officer, C and D Wards and the Vaccination Station *Hon Secretary*, Dr J S Nerurker, B SC, L M & S, D P H (Cantab), Executive Health Officer, Bombay

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY — Since 1811 the British and Foreign Bible Society has been at work in this country It has 6 Auxiliaries in India and an Agency in Burma The first Auxiliary was established in Calcutta, in 1811, then followed the Bombay Auxiliary in 1813, the Madras Auxiliary in 1820, the North India Auxiliary in 1845, the Punjab Auxiliary in 1863, the Bangalore Auxiliary in 1875, while the Burma Agency was founded in 1899 The Bible or some portion of it is now to be had in nearly 100 different Indian languages and dialects and the circulation throughout India and Burma reached nearly 1,133,287 issues in 1930 The Bibles, Testaments, and Portions in the various vernaculars are sold at rates which the very poorest can pay, and at considerable loss to the Society Grants of English Scriptures are made to Students who pass University examinations, as under —

The New Testament and Psalms to Matriculates and the Bible to Graduates

Portions of Scriptures in the important vernaculars have been prepared in raised type for the use of the Blind and large grants of money are annually given to the different Missions, to enable them to carry on Colportage and Bible Women's work Besides the British and Foreign Bible Society, there is Bible work carried on in India, and Burma in a much smaller way by the Bible Translation Society—which is connected with the Baptist Missionary Society—the National Bible Society of Scotland, the American Bible Society and the Tranquebar Tamil Bible Society

farmer of rent, tenant, farmer of toll *Atu-rēndakāraya*, a sub-lessee a partner in the farming of the revenue of the state

[There are references to '**Rende Verde**' in the Surat Letters This was evidently the name of a tax levied by the Portuguese and derived by the Company in and around Bombay In a letter of Aungier and others dated 7th April, 1676, it is described as follows "The new Rent called "**Rende verde**" consists of Oyle, Opium Bange, and Mowra Noe person except ye farmer being permitted to retaile under a maund it will in time wee hope prove a good addition to ye Revenue, ye Merchants and all other being well satisfyed therewith' (Forrest, *Selections* (Home Series), Vol I, p 92) The name shows that the tax or rent was to be levied on vegetable produce *Verde* in Port means 'green']

Renda ('lace) Konk *rend*, vern terms *zālī*, *dál* (l us) — Sinh *rénda*, *réndapaṭiya* — Tam *renda* —Ann *ren* —Mal, Sund Day, Mac, Bug *rénda* —Jav *rêndô* (also 'gold or silver lace') *Ngrendô*, to furnish with gold lace *Rinendô* decked with gold lace or finery

[**Rendeiro** (in the sense of 'tax-gatherer or revenue-farmer) Konk *rendêr* (see above under *renda*) —Anglo-Ind *rendero*, *rendere* (obs)[1]

The primary meaning of the Port word is 'one who holds land by paying rent, a tenant or renter' The Anglo-Indian forms are mentioned neither in

[1] ["Nor durst they (the merchants of Goa) sell anything ere the police have first fixed the price Nor durst they sell aught wholesale or retail, whether food-stuffs or other thing, that have not paid tribute to the king So it is that with merchandise of every craft, trade or kind, however small, the power of dealing in it, making or selling it, is farmed out to the highest and last bidder They call these farmers **Renderes**, sellers and dealers must have notes in writing from these **Renderes**" Pyrard, *Voyage* Hak Soc, Vol II, p 178]

["The next Morning, with only sending my Servant ashore to acquaint the **Rendero**, I quitted the Pass" Fryer, *East India*, Hak Soc, Vol I, p 307]

["However this has made Volup Venny the **Rendere** of ye Customs very uneasy, finding that no vessells can pass unplundered by one sort of nation or other" Forrest, *Selections*, Home Series, Vol I, p 154]

['Your Excy &ca are noe strangers to ye **Rendeiroes** of ye last years Tobacco stand" *Idem*, p 155]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[Yule says that accounts were kept at Bombay in rupees, quarters, and *reas*, down at least to November, 1834]

? **Rinoceronte** (rhinoceros) Siam *rēt* *No rēt*, the horn of the rhinoceros

It appears that the word is of foreign origin and that *ret* stands for (*rinoce*)-*ront*(*e*)

Ripa (the thin laths laid across the rafters of a roof to bear tiles) Mar *rip* —Guj *rip*, *rip* —Sinh *rippaya* *Rippatattuva*, lath-work —Kan , Tul *ripu* — | Anglo-Ind *reaper* [1] |

[Yule admits the Anglo-Indian form in *Hobson-Jobson* but is at a loss to explain its origin He fails to trace it to Hindi but mentions that *rip* is met with in Marathi]

Rizes (*naut* , reef, braids) Mal *ris* (Marre)

Roda (wheel) Konk *ród* (especially a cart-wheel) , vern term *chák* —L -Hindust *rodá* —Sinh *ródaya*, *róda*, *róde*, vern terms *chakraya*, *saka* *Jala-ródaya*, a water-wheel, vern term *jalachakraya* *Róda ęti*, provided with a wheel *Róda karattaya*, a wheel-cart —Mal , Sund , Mac *róda* *Anak róda* (lit 'the son of the wheel'), the spoke of a wheel —Ach *rúda* —Jav , Mad *ródô* —Tet , Gal *roda*

Rôdo (corn-rake) Mal *ródoq*

Rolão (used in Portugal for 'brown flour', but in India for 'fine flour or semolina') Konk *rulánv* —Sinh *rulan* — Tam *rolam* —Anglo-Ind *rolong*

Rôlo (a roll, a scroll, swell, surge) Konk *rôl* —L -Hindust *rol* —? Tet *lúlum*

Ronda ('a patrol') Konk *rond* —Guj *ron* —Beng *rond pheran* —Malayal *rónda* —Tul *rondu* —Mal , Sund , Mac , Bug *ronda* —Jav *róndô* *Parondan*, *prondan*, a squad of police — Bal *ronda*

[Yule connects the Hindi *raund* with English (see *Hobson-Jobson*, *s v* round)]

Rosa (rose) Konk *róz* (neut , the flower), *róz* (fem , the plant) —Sinh *rósa*, *rósamala* (lit 'rose-flower'), vern terms *sevvandi-mala* , *sevvandi-*

II, A Table of Weights, etc , pp 6 and 7]

[1] ["Paid the Bankshall Merchants for the house poles, country **reapers**, &c , necessary for housebuilding" In Wheeler III 148 See *Hobson Jobson*, *s v* bankshall]

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION (Established in 1915) *Head Office*—139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay Objects (*a*) To inquire into and ascertain grievances with respect to passengers in India generally (*b*) To petition Government, Local bodies Railway, Steamers and other companies carrying passengers and traffic, to take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress with regard to the said grievances (*c*) To hold periodical meetings and discuss questions relating to grievances (*d*) To start branch offices throughout India, and to affiliate societies and bodies having objects similar to this Association (*e*) To start a fund to meet expenses for carrying out the objects of the Association *President*—Meyer Nissim, Esquire M A, *Vice Presidents*—L R Tairsee, Esquire B A, Lachmandas Daga, Esquire *Hon Secretaries*—Jivraj G Nensey, Esquire, Khan Bahadur P L Ghamat *Assistant Secretary*—Pestonji Jamsetji, Esquire

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA —Formed March 1897, Annual subscription Rs 15 *Secretary*, Jno Godinho, 15, Burrow's Street, Bombay

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA (Calcutta) —Annual subscription Rs 30 (Town Members) and Rs 15 (Mofussil members) Entrance fee Rs 20 and Rs 10 The Society is affiliated to the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, London, and holds annual exhibitions, distributes a monthly journal to members, and undertakes developing, printing and enlarging work from its members only There are excellent work-rooms apparatus and reading room at the Society's Headquarters at 229, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta *Hon Secretary* A Hearn, 229, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY —This Institution was started in 1909 by the late Mrs Ramabai Ranade, Mr G K Devadhar and a few other ladies and gentlemen in Poona and registered in 1917 It is now working independently though for a few years in the beginning it was conducted as a branch of the Bombay Seva Sadan Its main object is to make women self-reliant and to train them for missionary work undertaking educational and medical activities for their sisters and brethren, especially the former in backward areas and working on a non sectarian basis Nominal fees are now being charged for instruction, except for the Music Classes, for Special Classes in English, and for High School classes, etc There are eight different departments sub divided into 60 classes Arrangements are made for training Nurses and Midwives and women Sub-Assistant Surgeons at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona and a hostel is maintained for the former and two for those attending the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's Classes There is a Public Health School affiliated to the Lady Chelmsford League for Maternity and Child Welfare, Delhi The number in the three hostels is now about 85 Behind the hostels is a full-fledged Training College named after Lady Vithaldas Wadia with about 46 students executing the c in the V. I Class for being trained as Mistresses for Vernacular schools The College is probably the only [illegible] maintained by a non official non Christian missionary body teaching the full course The results of the Certificate Examinations held in the year 1927-28 under the authority of the local Government Training College for Women were as follows: I year senior 12 The total number of certificates granted so far is 347 now The Practising School for little girls attached to the Training College has now eleven classes with 265 students reading up to the Marathi VI Standard, English being taught in the V standard class Primary Classes for grown up women teaching up to the Marathi V Standard are attended by about 105 women It is here that poor women are recruited for training as a teacher, nurse, midwife, or doctor Special classes for teaching English, First Aid, Home Nursing were attended by about 93 students, the Music Classes by 112 students, and the Work room Classes for teaching Sewing, Embroidery, Hosiery and Weaving by 158 women Thus, the total number of pupils is 984 to-day There are two branches of the Society started at Satara and Baramati which are named after Lady Vithaldas Thakersey, the wife of the greatest helper of the Society so far the late Sir Vithaldas D Thakersey Besides there are branches started at Bombay (Dadar and Girgaum), Sholapur Ahmednagar Alibag, Nasik Nagpur, Gwalior and Madras for either educational or medical work or for both Thus the total number of women and girls including about 150 duplications on the rolls at these various Centres of the Society is over 1,500 There are in Poona six hostels, three of which are located at the headquarters and the other three in the Raste's Peth and the Somwar Peth for Nurses, etc., under training at the Sassoon Hospital The number of resident students is above 200 in these six hostels One of the three hostels at the headquarters is intended for women of depressed classes The number of these women at present is 7 In connection with the medical branch a Committee has been formed in England, which will enable the Society to send fully qualified Nurses there to undergo further training Two fully qualified Nurses have so far been sent by the Society for their post graduate course in Public Health Nursing at Bedford College for women London with the partial help of a scholarship of the League of Red Cross Society, [illegible] There is an active Infant Welfare [illegible] ante natal clinics with the average daily attendance of 70 expectant [illegible] The Society has extended its medical [illegible] in Bombay by undertaking [illegible] of two charitable [illegible] work of the Home of Mercy [illegible] Welfare Child Welfare [illegible] for the women and children [illegible] Community [illegible] Devadhar [illegible] scheme [illegible] Home, and these Infant [illegible] Besides [illegible] Nursing Homes at [illegible] [illegible] Non Hindu [illegible] Cases of Leprosy [illegible] Lady [illegible]

S

Sábado (Saturday) Mal Ach , Jav *sábtu, sáptu* —Sund *sáptu* —Mad *sáptô* —Day *sábtu* —Mac , Bug *sáttu* —Tet , Gal *sábadu*

Dr Schuchardt and Dr Matthes attribute to *sábtu* or *sáptu* an Arabic origin , but Dr Heyligers is inclined to favour the Portuguese derivation of the word and supports his view by citing *mingo* from the Port *domingo*, 'Lord's day or Sunday'

Sabão (soap) Konk *sābámv* , *sābú* (m us) —Mar *sábú*, *sābún* —Guj *sabu*, *sābú* — Hindi, Nep *sābún* —Hindust *sābún*, *sábun*, *saban* —Or *sábun*, *śābiní* —Beng *sāban* *Sābānbat*, soapy —Ass *saban*, *chaban* —Sindh *sābuni* —Punj *sābún*, *sabún* *Sābūní*, *sabūní* (*adj*), from soap *Sābūní*, *sabūní*, *sābūnīá*, *sabūnīá*, soap-kettle, soap-boiler —Kash *sában*, *sábun* —Sinh *sabañ*, *saban* —Tel *sabbu* —Malayal *saban*, *sabún* —Kan *sabbu*, *sābúnu* —Tul *sábu*, *sábunu*, *sabúnu* —Gar , Khas *saban* —Burm *ksappyah* —Kamb *sabu*, *sabeang* [1] *Dŏ sabu*, to wash with soap — Siam *sa-bŭ*, *sabŭ* —Ann *śabong* —Mal *sabon* (Haex), *sábun*, *sabún* —Ach , Batt , Sund , Jav , Bal *sábun* —Mad , Day *sabon* —Mac , Bug *sábung* — Nic *śaváng* —Tet , Gal *sabã* —Jap *sabon*, *shabon* —Pers *sābún* —Ar *sabón*, *sabún* — | Turk *sábun* [1] |

Dr Heyligers observes that the Arabs rarely make use of soap, and, on this account, it is not likely that they could have introduced the term into Malasia [2]

[From the way the Portuguese word for soap has been introduced into almost every language or dialect of the East one might reasonably infer that soap was unknown in India before the arrival of the Portuguese, but Watt says "The art of soap-making has been known and practised (in India)

[1] The foreign *a* is sometimes represented in Kambojan by *ea*, as for instance, *réacsa* ('to guard) from Sansk *raksha*, *roteă* ('chariot) from Sansk *ratha*

[1] "Saffron from Portugal, **sabão**, porcelain, and some silk cloth' Bocarro, Dec XIII, p 588

[2] "The Arabic name is derived from the Latin *sapo*, which is itself derived, according to Pliny, from a Gallic word" Dr Pierre Guiges, *Journal Asiatique*, Juillet—Août 1905

been the general secretary of the National Liberal Federation of India and Messrs Joshi S P Andrews Dube and K P Kanjan secretaries of the Liberal Branch and have all been the most active and Kunzru were members of the Liberal Party a deputation to England during the Reforms period of 1919 Mr Sastri again led a deputation to England in 1921 on behalf of the Government of India to secure legitimate rights for Indians in South Africa representative the Indian Delegation at the League of Nations and the Imperial Conference and the Washington Naval Disarmament Conference Mr Sastri was a leader of the Kenya Deputation of the Indian Legislature sent to England in 1923 as a Agent General went in 1927 to South Africa under the now famous Cape Town Agreement for eighteen months and Mr Sastri went to Kenya in 1929 on behalf of Government to place the Kenya Indians case before Sir Samuel Wilson His Indians case in South Africa and a marvel to the world and Mr Kunzru went in 1927 to Kenya to decide over the East African communities together the spokesman Congress and to England as the spokesman of the Kenya Indians to put their case before the British Government Mr P Kodand Rao was in South Africa with Mr Sastri and in Kenya with Mr Kunzru and has material the question of Indians there Mr Joshi was a member of the Nehru Committee which is the author of the now famous Nehru Report on Constitutional Reforms

In the field of social economic and educational work the Society's activities are equally varied Some of its members are practically the founders of such institutions as the Poona Seva Sadan Bombay and Madras Social Service Leagues the U P Seva Samiti the Hill Seva Mandal catering for the needs and uplift of the aboriginal tribes in Gujarat The Seva Sadan has been a model institution for the education of women which gives training to over 1,500 girls and women in all useful directions It has many branches in different parts of India carrying on social and educational work The Social Service League has done good co-operative, educational and welfare work for the mill workers in Bombay by starting Co-operative Societies adult night and technical schools and conducting welfare centres The Seva Samiti is an unique organization in Upper India doing service to the pilgrims going to religious places such as Hardwar and Benares, and working in times of epidemics Its Boy Scouts organization is a well knit body recognised both by the public and Government Mr Chitalia conducts the Bhagini Samaj for social educational work among the Gujarati ladies The Society has been conducting a model Depressed Class Mission in Mangalore and the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust activities at Calicut In the Co-operative movement the Society has done the pioneering work in the Bombay and Madras presidencies During natural calamities such as floods, famines and epidemics, the Society has done relief work in every part of India By its work in the Moplah rebellion, the Society has become a household name in Malabar Mr Sastri was for many years a member of the Madras University Senate Mr Kunzru is a member of the Allahabad and Benares Universities Senates and Syndicates and Mr Dube a member of the Lucknow University Court and of the Lucknow District Local Board

The Society has taken equally prominent part in various labour activities Messrs Joshi and Rabhale have been General and Assistant Secretaries of the All India Trade Union Congress since 1925 and are greatly responsible for the shape given to the labour movement and for the organisational work particularly in Bombay They have been President and General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union since 1926 and have conducted many Textile strikes Mr Joshi attended five times the International Labour Conference at Washington and Geneva as Indian Workers Delegate and the British Commonwealth Labour Conference in 1925 Mr Rabhale went to Europe in 1928 to attend on behalf of Indian Labour the Geneva International Labour Conference, the British Commonwealth Labour Conference, the International Textile Workers Congress the Labour and Socialist International Congress and the British Trade Union Congress He studied the Trade Union movement in Great Britain Germany and Russia Mr Parulekar and a few other members of the Society in doing similar labour work Messrs Sastri and Joshi are members of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour

The Society conducts three papers —The *Servants of India*, an English weekly of which Mr S G Vaze is Editor, the *Dnyan Prakash*, the oldest Marathi daily of which Mr Limaye is the Editor and the *Udayaad* a bi weekly Mr Parulekar conducts the *All India Trade Union Bulletin* in Madras and Mr A V Viswanathan the *Co-operative Bulletin* in Madras and Mr A V Patwardhan the *Sarathan Sevaya* a Marathi weekly for the benefit of the subjects of Indian States The Society has also published several pamphlets on public questions of the day

The question of the subjects of the Indian States has also engaged the attention of the Society and some of its members particularly Messrs A V Patwardhan and A V Thakkar are devoting a part of their energies for that work

The Right Hon V S Srinivasa Sastri P C is the President and Mr G K Devadhar C I E is the Vice President and Mr P V Kodandaraya Rao the Secretary Messrs Sastri, Devadhar, Kunzru and Dravid are senior members of the four branches Mr Joshi is the Secretary of the Bombay Branch

The Society is a non communal non sectarian body which does not recognise any caste distinctions

SEVA SADAN —The Seva Sadan Society was started on the 11th of July 1908, by the late Mr B M Malabari It is the pioneer Indian ladies' society for training Indian sisters ministrant and serving (through them) the poor, the sick and the distressed To spread its Gospel far and wide, the first branch was opened at Poona as early as 1909 The Society has its headquarters in Gamdevi, Bombay The Society maintains the following departments of work (1) Home for the Homeless (2) Ashrams (Training Homes), (3) Marathi Normal Classes, (4) Home Education Classes, (5) Industrial Department including a workroom, Sewing, Cutting, Hosiery, Cookery, and Fancy Embroidery are among the chief

? **Sagu** ('farinaceous pith taken out of the stem of certain palms') Konk *sāgú, sābú* — Mar, Guj, Hindi, Hindust, Or, Beng, Punj *sāgú* —Sinh * *sāgú, savgal* —Tam *savvu* — Malayal *sagu, sāgó* —Tel *saggu* —Kan *sāgo, seigo* —Tul *seigo* (through the influence of English) —Anglo-Ind *sago* — Indo-Fr *sagou* —Gar *sagu* — Khas *sako* —Kamb *saku* (Kambojan has no *g*) —Siam *sákhu* —Mal, Batt, Sund, Jav, Mac, Bug *ságū* —Ach *ságu, ságe* —Bal *ságu, ságo* — Day *sago* —Tet, Gal *sáku* — | Chin *shá-ku-mí* | —Jap *sagobei* —Pers *sābú* [1]

Cândido de Figueiredo derives the Portuguese word from the language of New Guinea Clough traces the Sinh *sāgú* to Portuguese, but such a word is not met with in modern Sinhalese dictionaries Rigg derives the Sund *ságū* from Sinh. *saguna* (Sansk *saguna*), in the sense of 'a valuable substance', but this appears to be an arbitrary derivation According to Yule and Burnell, the original word is the Malay *ságū*, the plant is indigenous to the Indian Archipelago, and probably its original home was the region from the Moluccas to New Guinea

It is not known for certain whether sagu was known in India before the sixteenth century, it may, therefore, be presumed that the Portuguese helped to spread the use of the word.

Saguate ('a present, an offering') Konk *sāguvát* —[Anglo-Ind *seguaty* (obs)] —Tet. *saukáti, sauáti* —Gal *saguáti, sauáti*

The word is current in the Indo-Portuguese dialects and on the eastern coast of Africa, and was much employed by old Portuguese writers The original word is the Hindustani-Persian *saughát*, 'rarity, curiosity, present', and not the Sanskrit *svāgata*, as I at first thought it to be [1]

[1] "All the people of the Isles of Maluco eat a certain food which they call **Sagum**, which is the pith of a tree resembling a palm tree' João de Barros, Dec III, x, 5

"There arrived a junk laden with **Çagu**, and on it he returned to the fortress' Gaspar Correia, III, p 740

"Five hundred bags of **Sagu**, which is a meal made from some tree and which is there eaten Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, ix, 12

[1] "In return for which present, the Father Provincial went to visit him

work along these lines has been done by the Association as this is the only woman suffrage organization in India The Association publishes a monthly magazine, *Stri-Dharma* edited by Shrimati Malati Patwardhan, B A, in English with Hindi, Tamil and Telugu articles (Rs 4 to non-members, Rs 2 to members) It is an all-India Association Its largest branch is in Bombay, its greatest number of branches in South India, but yearly additional branches are being started in other provinces, and there are flourishing branches as far north as Kashmir and Lashkar The prospects of rapid growth for the Association are very bright as it has been found that women everywhere welcome the self development which the establishment of these branches brings The Association is affiliated with the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom

Objects —

To present to women their responsibility as daughters of India,

To band women into groups for the purpose of self-development, education, and the definite service of others

To gain compulsory primary education for every boy and girl in India

To secure the abolition of child-marriage and child-parenthood

To help women to realise that the future of India lies largely in their hands, for as wives and mothers, they have the task of training and guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India,

To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils as it is or may be granted to men,

To secure for women the right to be elected as members on all Municipal and Legislative Councils

Headquarters Adyar, Madras *President*—Dr Annie Besant *Vice Presidents*—Dr Muthulakshmi, M L C Mrs Jinarajadasa *Hon General Secretary*—Mrs M E Cousins *Hon Treasurer*—Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION — This Association, which was founded by the late Sir George Williams in 1844, is now a world-wide movement, well established in almost every country in both the hemispheres The aim of the Association is, through its religious, social, educational, and physical work to answer the fourfold—spiritual, social, mental and physical—needs of young men and boys

The Young Men's Christian Association, though relatively new to India, is spreading rapidly The local Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors These Associations in Convention elect a National Council which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Association work in India, Burma and Ceylon

There are now over 60 Associations affiliated to the National Union and many other village Associations with many thousands of members of all races and creeds The following Associations own one or more buildings which serve as the local headquarters —Allahabad, Alleppey, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Calicut, Coimbatore, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hyderabad, Jubbulpore, Kandy, Karachi, Kunnamkulam, Kottayam Lahore, Madras, Madura, Murree, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Ootacamund, Poona, Rangoon, Risalpur, Secunderabad, Simla, Trivandrum, Wellington The others use rented or rent-free buildings

The work of the National Council and of the local Association is carried on by numerous voluntary workers and Committees, assisted by 95 specially trained full-time Secretaries A feature of the Y M C A in India is the international character of its Secretariat It is made up of 12 Americans, 2 Canadians 13 Englishmen, 2 Scotchmen, 1 Irish, 1 Swiss, 1 Swedish, 3 Anglo-Indians, 1 Dane, 4 Australians and 55 Indians and Ceylonese

The classes of people reached by the Indian Y M C A and the lines of service it attempts to do for them may be stated as follows —

Generally —1 Literature —Publication of original works and reprints Four series 'Heritage of India,' 'Religions Quest of India,' "Religions Life of India" 'Makers of Modern India" "Education of India"

2 Lecture Bureau —Many thousands of slides on a wide variety of educational and recreational topics serving a clientele in over 700 centres in India

3 Physical—Training Physical Directors for schools and colleges, fostering playground movement, Olympics

Boys —Scouting, Boys' Clubs, Camps, etc

Students —Hostels and Institutes in most University Centres

Indian Students in Britain —Specially in London, Edinburgh and Glasgow

"Citizens" —(i e, English-educated Indians' Ceylonese and Burmese) Reading Rooms, Libraries, Lectures, Group Conferences, Study-Circles, handling many subjects of vital interest—social, intellectual and religious

Soldiers —Institutes and Holiday Homes for British Soldiers in a number of centres including the N W Frontier

Anglo-Indians —Hostels, Institutes, Employment Bureaux

Europeans —Hostels, Institutes, Employment Bureaux

Labourers in Mills —"Welfare" Work

Rural Communities —'Rural Reconstruction" work embracing Co-operative Banking, Distribution, Cattle Insurance and Arbitration, Cottage Industries, and Adult Education in four Selected Centres

A monthly magazine, the YOUNG MEN OF INDIA, is issued at Rs 3 per annum, including postage

The work of the National Council (excluding that of the 50 local Y M C As) called for a Budget of Rs 1,79,048 2 0 in 1929 Of this sum Rs 57,095 had to be raised from the public in India

which have also no salt "Pieces of the tunny fish which they dry in the sun, because in the (Maldive) Islands they have no salt" Gaspar Correia, 1, p 341 [Pyrard says the same "They (the fish called by the Maldivians *Cobolly masse* or 'black fish') are cooked in sea-water, and then dried in the sun upon trays, and so when dry they keep a long while" (Hak Soc, Vol I, p 191) "The fish of which I speak is cooked in sea-water and dried, for other mode of salting they have none No salt is made at the Maldives what they use comes from the coast of Malabar" *Idem*, p 194]

Sala (hall, sitting-room) Konk *sal*, vern term *vasió* —? Sinh *śala*, *sále*, *sálaya* (also 'a verandah'), *sāláva Nadu-sála* court of justice —Tet, Gal *sala* [1]

It seems that in the Sinhalese word there is the influence of, if it is not directly derived from, the Sanskrit *çālā*, to which is related the German *saal*, the sources word of the Portuguese *sala*

Salada (salad) Konk *sālád*, vern term *kariam* (I us in this sense) —Hindust *saláta*, *salútih*, *salítih* —Beng *saláta* —Sinh *saláda* (also 'lettuce, endive') —Tam *salládu* —Tel *salladam* —Kan *saládu*, lettuce —Mal *saláda*, *seláda* —Ach *selada* —Sund *saláda* *Saláda-chai*, water-cress —Jav *selódô* —Mac, Bug, Tet, Gal *saláda* —Ai *salátha* —Turk *salata*

[**Salpicado** (speckled, spotted) Anglo-Ind *salpicado*, spotted cloth [1]

The term is neither in *Hobson Jobson* not in the *O E D*]

Salva (salute, volley) Konk *sálv* —Tet, Gal *salva*

Salvação (salvation) Konk *sālvāsámv*, vern terms *mukti*, *tāran* —Tet, Gal *salvasã*

Samatra (sudden squalls) Anglo-Ind *sumatra*, sudden squalls which are common in the

---

[1] "And he received him in the **salla** with many honours" Gaspar Correia, IV, p 443

"He received him in the **sala** with great pomp" Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, x, 4

[1] ["Wee would have you provide some **salpicadoes** flowr'd and plaine, and send us hither as soon as possible" In a Letter from Fort St George in *Ind Antiq*, Vol L, Sc 11]

United Kingdom, or hold Oxford or Cambridge Honours Certificates, but Associate Membership is open to women who have studied at a British University for two years and each Branch may admit as Honorary Members women who have advanced the higher education and interests of women

The Association of British University Women has four branches The addresses of the Honorary Secretaries are as follows —

Hon General Secretary —Mrs E F Hingeley, c/o P O B 535, Bombay

Hony Local Secretaries

Bombay	Mrs. Blair, Arthur House, Cooperage, Bombay
Calcutta	Hon Secretary c/o Miss Cornelia Sorabji, 28, Chowringhee Calcutta
Delhi	Mrs Bloomfield, Aurinzet Rd, Raisina, Delhi
Punjab	Mrs Irving, 16, Davis Road, Lahore

The Delhi and Punjab Branches came into existence in 1918 The Calcutta and Bombay Branches are influential and have repeatedly intervened with good effect to educate public opinion with regard to subjects affecting women All Branches have, for instance, made investigations on behalf of the Education Department, Government of India, the Calcutta University Commission, etc, and have supplied, through the International Federation of University Women, information on Secondary Education in India to the League of Nations They have been the means of introducing women on to University Senates and Municipalities The Calcutta Branch carried through an important exhibition of Food Products

The Bombay Branch has done good work in connection with the formation of the Social Purity Committee and has, through a special sub-committee, organized public meeting for women on subjects affecting their interests about which legislation was being or had been recently enacted

A valuable part of the work of the Association was the establishment of **Women's Employment Bureau** in Calcutta and Bombay. They were remarkably successful The Bombay Bureau was eventually merged into the employment Bureau established by the Women's Council, the Calcutta Bureau has ceased to exist

As a means of promoting friendships between women from various parts of the United Kingdom, with widely differing tastes and interests and spheres of life in India, and as an instrument for affording opportunities for usefulness to educated women, the Association of University Women has a useful function to perform

Federation of University Women in India

This is an organization conceived to unite for service and fellowship all University Women of whatever race or University who may be resident in India Units representing British Universities, Indian Universities and American Universities severally have existed since 1913 (Britain) and 1920 (India and America) respectively

These Units are now fused together into one body and are as such affiliated to the International Federation of University Women which embraces 31 countries of the world and has its headquarters at Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, London

This International Federation is then a kind of League of Nations in which the University is the Unit and the opportunities it affords for better understanding for world-friendship, and world service, will easily be imagined

As forming one Family, its Members help the common cause of women they help one another by inspiration and interchange of service they help the country for which as individual Units they stand, inasmuch as that country is swept forthwith by reason of its place within the International Federation alone into world statistics and the dignity of recognition by the League of Nations at Geneva

The benefit to Members individually also is great The Club Houses of the Federation all over the world are open to them Equally so are all Scholarships and Fellowships offered by the Federation

During 1929 these last have included Scholarships from Great Britain and America which gave free tuition, board and residence at certain Colleges to students for a degree residential scholarships at Crosby Hall, valuable Fellowships and Prizes offered chiefly for Medical or Scientific research by Australia and America

A special scholarship was offered in 1929 by Barnard College, Columbia University to under graduates from India

Membership is open to Women Graduates of any University through the Unit representing that University Colonial Graduates are at present attached to the British Unit

Subscriptions —British Unit	Rs 3 a year	
Indian Unit	Rs 3 a year	
American Unit	Rs 2 a year	

The Federation has Branches in Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Madras, Kodaikanal Each Branch has its local Committee But as a whole the Federation is under a Central Committee with Headquarters at Calcutta for the years 1928 and 1929 Headquarters are at Bombay for 1930-31

OFFICE BEARERS, CENTRAL COMMITTEE

President—Miss McDougall

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES

Bombay	Miss Pipper
	Miss Kanga
Calcutta	Miss Cornelia Sorabji
Punjab	Mrs Skemp
	Miss Zutsi
Madras	Miss P Seetha

Honorary General Secretary, Mrs Doctor, Hirji Mansions, Bombay

Applications for membership should be made to the Honorary General Secretary who will forward the same to the Local Secretary to whose Unit it may appertain

saints —Kamb *santa* (prefixed to *Papa* ('Pope')) —Mal *santo* ('Pope') —Tet *sántu* —? Jap *seito*, this is probably from the English 'saint'

San-Tomé (Saint Thomas, this being the name given to a coin struck in Goa) Konk *satmém*, a gold coin with the effigy of St Thomas A difference is made between *navém satmém* ('new St Thomas coins') and *pai ném satmém* ('old St Thomas coins') [Anglo-Ind *St Thomas, St Thomae*] [1]—Jap *santome, santomejina*, species of striped cloth which came from San-Tomé of Mylapore near Madras Hepburn gives as a meaning of the word the term *taffecillas*, I do not know to what language this word belongs but it occurs frequently in old writers.[1] [*Taffecilla*, or *tafe-*

1 "Gold coins which are made into **sant'-tomés** for parties who wish to have them so converted" Simão Botelho, p 55

"These coins were the very *pardaos* struck like *cruzados* of the value of one thousand *réis*, having the (Portuguese) coat-of arms on one side and on the other the figure of St Thomas with the legend along the circumference, which read—*India tibi cessit*" Gaspar Correia, IV, p 434

["Feeling the want of money in the city the Governor commanded the issue of a gold coin of the fineness of the round pagodas which are brought from the mainland, of 43 points, equal to 20¼ carats He directed this coin to be struck with the figure of the blessed Apostle St Thomas, the Patron Saint of India, on one side, and the royal coat of arms of Portugal on the other] These coins came to be called **São Thomés**, and are even now to be found in India where they are current throughout" Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, vii, 1

["A **St Thomea de figura**, 16½ tangas, a **St Thomea de Cruz**, 15 tangas" Mundy, **Travels**, Hak Soc, Vol III, pt i, p 65]

['Their (of the people of Malabar) Coins are of Gold, a **St. Thomas** 10 *s* a *Fanam*, 7 and ½ of which go to a *Dollar*, or *Petacha*" Fryer, *East India*, Hak Soc, Vol I, p 139]

["1 Gold **St Thomae**—5 *Xerep hins*" Hamilton, *East-Indies* (1727), Vol II, Table of weights, etc, p 7]

1 "**Taficiras** of silk, and *beatilhas* (*q v*) and other sorts of cloth" Gaspar Correia, II, p 344 "They presented one sword, and six pieces of linen, and two **taficiras**" *Id*, 714 "Two small bales of **tafeciras** from Cambaya and other fine cloth" *Id*, III, 23 "Two small bales of **tafeciras** and painted cloth ('chintz') from Cambaya" *Id*, p 51

"From our master and also others (from Meliapor) we learnt that at some time in the past they were all very rich because of the great gains they derived from the trade in cloth which was manufactured in that city and which was regarded as the best in the whole of the

Name of Club	Established	Club house	Subscription			Secretary
			Entrance	Annual	Monthly	
			Rs	Rs	Rs	
JHANSI ..	1887	Next to Public Gardens, Jhansi	75		17	Capt J M S Gardner I A S C
MADRAS	1831	Mount Road, Madras	250	20	12	J A Thomson
MADRAS COSMOPOLITAN	1877	Mount Road	150	24	5	Rao Bahadur Dr A Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar
MALABAR	1864	Beach Road, Calicut	100		12	P G L Cole
MATHEO	1901		100	12	20	J R Gould
MOOLTAN	1892	Mooltan	50		11	Capt R Tovey Tuffin
NAINITAL .	1864	.. .	150	12	10	Col J de Grey, O B E, F R G S
OOTACAMUND	1840	Ootacamund, Nilgiri Hills	150	18	12	Capt A Catling
ORIENT .		Chowpatty, Bombay	300	72	6	A G Gray and R M Chinoy
PEGU .	1871	Prome Road, Rangoon	300	20	12	R O B Perrot
PESHAWAR .	1863	Peshawar	50		12	E E Hills
PUNJAB	1879	Upper Mall, Lahore	150	15	12	R G Saulez
QUETTA .	1879	Quetta	120		20	T M Walker, O B E
RANGOON GYMKHANA	1874	Halpin Rd, Rangoon	75	6	10	C L Foreman
RANGOON BOAT CLUB		Royal Lakes, Rangoon	48	2	5	Edward Thomson
RAJPUTANA	1880	Mount Abu	50		8	R E Coupland
ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB	1880	Apollo Bunder	450	18	12	Lt-Col C Cobb, C B E
ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB	1861	11, Russell Street .	500	25		Capt A Howard, M C
ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB		Naik	75	15	12	A C Owen
SATURDAY ..	..	7, Wood Street, Calcutta	175	12	12	F A Yearsley
SECUNDERABAD .	1883	Secunderabad (Deccan)	100		12	Capt H S Morris, M C
SHILLONG	1878	Northbrook Road, Shillong	100	12	20	J. C Ritter
SIALKOT		Sialkot, Punjab	32		19	Capt F M Moore
SIND .	1871	Karachi .	300	12	12	Major J C Crocker
TRICHINOPOLY	1869	Cantonment	90	12	12	Major R H Wigfall
TUTICORIN .	1885	Tuticorin	50	6	11	R S Kemp Scriven
UNITED SERVICE CLUB	1866	Simla . .	200	12		Major L B Grant, T D
UNITED SERVICE CLUB, LUCKNOW	1861	Chutter Manzil Palace	100		12	E J Hawkins
UPPER BURMA	1889	Fort Dufferin, Mandalay	50	12	20	Capt J Hassell, D S C, M O
WESTERN INDIA TURF		Bombay and Poona	50	15	..	C C Gulliland
WILLINGDON SPORTS	1917	Clerk Road, Bombay.	500	120		W Botterill
WHELER .. .	1863	The Mall, Meerut ..	50		17	Major R E Webb, O B E

—Pers *sabát* —Ar *sabbat, sebbath, sabat* [1]

Saraça (a kind of printed cotton fabric) Konk *sarás* — Jap *sarasa* [2]

The word is of Malay origin, *sarásah* See Gonçalves Viana, *Apostilas*, I, p 347

[In the *Glossario* and also in *Gonçalves Viana e a Lex Port*, etc, Dalgado makes the suggestion that the Malay *sarásah* may itself have come from the Sansk *sārasa*, the zone or girdle of a woman *Saraça* in the sense in which it is used by old Portuguese writers with reference to India or the Far East is identical with the article called in Anglo-Ind *sarong*, in Port *sarão*, from Malay *sárang* which is the Sansk *sāranga* meaning 'variegated' and also 'a garment See Linschoten's interesting description of 'clothes of Sarasso' (Hak Soc Vol I, p 91) Burnell's attempt to explain 'sarasso' as the Hind *sarasā* = 'superior is very unsatisfactory]

Sargento (sergeant) Konk *sārjent* —Tet *sarjéntu* —Gal *sarjéntu, sarséntu*

Sarja (serge) Konk *sárj* — Mal *serja*

The Portuguese Dictionary, *Contemporaneo*, derives *sarja* from the Latin *sericus*, and that of Cândido de Figueiredo from the Arabic *sardje*

Satán, satanás (Satan) Konk *satānáz* —Sindh Dav *setan* —Sinh *sátan* —Gar *satan* —Gal *satanaz* —Jap *satan*

Satán, used in some of the Indian languages, is from the

---

[1] "White çapatos, birretas of purple silk in hand" Gasper Correia, I, p 533

"Sometimes patients are discharged after their recovery, but some of them for want of shirts, drawers, and sapatos will not go away from the hospital (1597) ' *Archivo Port Or*, Fasc 5th, p 1056

[2] "With a *corja* (*q v*) of çaraças, and Malay body cloth for his wife and daughter which is the common article of dress of that land ' Fernão Pinto, ch xxi

"And he gave him two sarasas, cloth worn by women in India, which is pretty to look at" Francisco Vaz da Almada, in *Hist tragico marit*, IX, p 71

"Saràssas and shirts, and all other articles of clothing they had with them they handed over Bocarro, Dec XIII, p 170

"In the Azores Islands there is in use even to day a woman s under petticoat called çaraça, says Senhor Brito da Fonseca But I am inclined to think that this word saraça came from the East Dr Alberto de Castro, *Flores d Coral*, p 172

The Church.

The Church of England in India became on March 1, 1930, a self governing branch of the Anglican Communion Until that date it had been an integral part of the Church of England and its bishops were considered to be suffragans of the Archdiocese of Canterbury This legal bond was severed by the passing of the Indian Church Act and Measure in 1927, and from the date of severance appointed under the Act, the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon has been free to manage its own affairs, although, as it states in the Preamble to its Constitution, it has no intention or desire "to renounce its obligations to the rest of the Holy Catholic Church and its fundamental principles, but on the contrary acknowledges that if it should abandon those fundamental principles it would break spiritual continuity with its past and destroy its spiritual identity"

Like all the other branches of the Anglican communion the Church of India Burma and Ceylon is Episcopal It is composed of fourteen sees, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Colombo, Lahore, Rangoon Travancore and Cochin, Chota Nagpur, Lucknow, Tinnevelley and Madura, Nagpur, Dornakal, Assam and Nasik Of these the first to be erected was Calcutta in 1814 and the last was Nasik in 1930 Vacancies on the Episcopal Bench are filled by election each diocese electing its own bishop The Bishops rule the Church and to them is reserved the final word in all matters of faith and order, but they rule in conjunction with a system of Councils which has been framed so as to give the greatest possible amount of representation to the whole body of the faithful The foundation of the system is the **Parochial Council** of which the Parish Priest is the convenor and chairman Every baptised, and confirmed member of the Church residing in the parochial area who contributes, in some recognised way, to the financial support of the Church, is a member of the Parochial Council of the ecclesiastical area in which he resides and is called a Qualified Elector

Above the Parochial Councils come the **Diocesan Councils** All Priests holding the Bishop s license are members of the Diocesan Council and to it are sent Lay Representatives elected by the Qualified Electors of every Parochial Council The Diocesan Councils manage all purely domestic matters and have the right of petitioning the General Council about any subject of wider importance which may interest them They elect a given number of priests and laymen to be their representatives on the General Council General Councils are held not less than every three years and usually at Calcutta They consist of three 'Houses,' Bishops, Priests and Laymen Every Diocesan Bishop has a place in the House of Bishops The other two Houses are formed by the elected representatives of the Diocesan Councils The three Houses usually sit and vote together, but any House has the right to meet alone if it desires to do so in order to formulate its policy or classify its opinions A "Canon" of the Church is a Resolution passed with additional precautions ensuring due consideration by all three Houses In all questions touching faith or Order the position of the episcopate as the divinely authorised teacher of the Church is most carefully safeguarded and the Bishops alone, without the concurrence of the other Houses, can issue Determinations about both subjects But no Determination of the Bishops can be the subject of disciplinary action until it has become a Canon

Every priest before being licensed to work in the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon takes an oath of obedience to the Canons

The Ecclesiastical Establishment—At the time of the passing of the Indian Church Act and Measure the Government of India acknowledged that it was responsible for providing for the spiritual needs of the Soldiers and Civilians whom it brought out to India These responsibilities it discharges by maintaining an establishment of chaplains and churches for the four principal denominations of Christians—Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and the Free Churches The Chaplains of the two first named groups are appointed by the Secretary of State for India, the Anglicans on the recommendation of a Selection Committee of which the Archbishop of Canterbury is the Chairman They are paid by Government and pensioned after a covenanted period of service Although they form a definite Department of Government they are not subject to the orders of anyone save their own ecclesiastical superiors The Presbyterian Chaplains are sometimes appointed to stations and sometimes to regiments The Anglican chaplains are always chaplains of stations and have the pastoral care of all the inhabitants of the station who do not deliberately withdraw themselves from their ministrations, but when troops are included in the number of their parishioners Government orders that they shall have the first claim on their services The chaplains and their congregations are members of the Church of India Burma and Ceylon during their residence in India and have full rights of representation in the Councils of the Church Their right to the use in worship of the Prayer Book of the Church of England is not only acknowledged in the Constitution of the Church but is also safeguarded by clauses in the Indian Church Act

Government gives to the Metropolitan an annual block grant which is divided between the seven bishops whom Government recognises as having jurisdiction over the Establishment Chaplains and their congregations These are the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay Lahore, Lucknow, Rangoon and Nagpur

Secretário (secretary) Konk *sekretái* —Tet, Gal *sekretáriu*

Sêda (silk) Konk *séd*, vern terms *reśim*, *reśim lugaṭ* *Sedí* (*adj*), from silk, silky —Sinh *séda*, vern terms *pāṭa-redi*, *paṭapitiya* *Séda paṭiya*, a silk-ribbon —[2] Mal, Sund *sutra* —Jav *sutrô* —Mad *sotra* —Tet, Gal *seda* [1]

Dr Heyligers justifies the identity of *sutra* and *seda* by means of the change of *u* for *e* and of *t* for *d* and by the intercalation of *r*, either as the result of carelessness or for the sake of euphony In Sanskrit, *sūtra* means 'thread'

Seguro (safe) Konk *sugúr* *Sugúr-karunk*, to save *Sugúr-zāvunk*, to be safe —[Anglo-Ind *seguro*, *secure* (obs), *subst*, in the sense of 'passport, assurance which the substantival form has in Portuguese] [2]— Mal *seguro* (*subst*), safety (Haex)

Sela (saddle) Konk *sél* (more us is *selim*), vern terms *jín*, *khogír* —Mal, Tet, Gal *séla* —Sund *sella* —Jav *sélô*

Sêlo (revenue stamp) Konk *sêl* —Tet, Gal *sêlu*

Sem (without) Mal *sin* (Haex)

Semana (week) Konk *sumān*, vern terms *sātvadó*, *sátolém*, *āṭhvadó*, *hāptó* (us in Kanara) *Sumānkár*, a servant of the church who has to be on duty every alternate week, servant for the week [1]—Sinh *sumánaya* *Sumána-pata*, weekly *Sumánayak adangu*, weekly, vern term *satiya* —Mal *semana* (Haex) Also *sátu mingo*, lit 'one *domingo*', i e Sunday, *sátu ja' mat*, lit 'one Friday' —Tet, Gal *semana*

The change of *e* into *u* in the first syllable of *sumān* is due to the *s* initial and to the *m* following Cf *seguro* The form *so-*

---

1 "Here (in China) very good **seda** is produced" Duarte Barbosa, p 382 [ed Dames, Vol II, p 214]

2 ["I was forced to currie favor with the Jesuites to get mee a safe conduct or **seguro** from the Vice Roy to goo for Goa, and so to Portugall, and from thence to England, thinking that, the Vice Roy giving his **secure** royall, there would be no danger for me" William Hawkins, in Foster, *Early Travels in India* (1921), p 92

1 Derivatives of this kind are very common Cf *chepekár*, a man wearing a hat, from *chapeu* ('a hat'), *mortikár*, a murderer, from *morte* ('a murder'), *phontyo*, one having a seton, from *fonte* ('a seton')

statesman and the publicist are chiefly interested in the excellent moral effect produced by these institutions amongst the educated classes, and the higher educational ideals maintained by their staffs The principal **University colleges** under Protestant auspices are the Madras Christian College, the Duff College, Calcutta, the Wilson College, Bombay, the Forman College, Lahore, and three women's colleges—the Women's Christian College at Madras, the Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow, and the Women's Christian Medical College at Ludhiana The Roman Catholics have a large number of educational institutions, ranging from small village schools to great colleges preparing students for University degrees But the proportion of Christian students in their institutions is very much larger than in those of the Protestant bodies The proportion of literates amongst native Roman Catholics is probably lower than amongst the Protestant converts, but compared with Hindus and Mahomedans it is conspicuously higher The Roman Catholics have some 3,000 elementary schools in which 98,000 boys and 41,000 girls are receiving instruction In middle and high schools they have 143,000 boys and 73,000 girls and in University colleges about 5,000 students of both sexes These figures, however, include a large proportion of Europeans and Eurasians, who are an almost negligible quantity in Protestant mission schools and colleges

More recent, but producing even more wider spread results, is the **philanthropic work** of Christian missions Before the great famine of 1878, missionaries confined themselves almost exclusively to evangelistic and educational activity The famine threw crowds of destitute people and orphan children upon their hands Orphanages and industrial schools became an urgent necessity But the philanthropic spirit is never satisfied with one kind of organisation or method. A great stimulus was also given to medical missions **Hospitals and dispensaries** have sprung up in all parts of the mission field, and leper asylums are almost a monopoly of Christian missionary effort In 1911 the total number of medical missionaries working under Protestant societies in India was 118 men and 217 women, the majority of the former being also ordained ministers of religion There are 184 industrial institutions in which 59 different arts and crafts are taught, ranging from agriculture to type-writing In this department the **Salvation Army** hold a prominent place, and the confidence of Government in their methods has been shown by their being officially entrusted with the difficult work of winning over certain criminal tribes to a life of industry The indirect effect of all this philanthropic activity under missionary auspices has been most marked It has awakened the social conscience of the non Christian public, and such movements as *The Servants of India*" and the mission to the Depressed Classes are merely the outward and visible sign of a great stirring of the philanthropic spirit far beyond the sphere of Christian missionary operations

Reunion—For [illegible] years Indian Christians have shown that they feel much more acutely than Europeans the scandal and disadvantage of the divisions of Christendom These divisions are due to a very much greater extent than is always recognized to political causes, and in the political conflicts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when they became crystallised, India had no part Even those differences amongst Christians which have a purely religious origin and foundation seem to be of very little account to Indian converts For them the great dividing line is that between Christ and Mahommed or Shiva and Vishnu Standing before a background of paganism they are conscious of a real fundamental unity in Christ Compared with the greatness of the gulf which separates Christian from non Christian, the differences of "confession" and "order" which separate Christian from Christian seem to be wholly artificial and negligible In consequence the reunion movement, which is noticeable all over the world, is nowhere so strong as in India In South India it has already resulted in the formation of the South India United Church, which is a group union of five of the principal Protestant communions, and as these bodies are in communion individually with all, or almost all, the other Protestant bodies at work in India the Union may be regarded as a Pan-Protestant Union The S I U C is at present negotiating with the Anglican Church If as seems probable the negotiations are successful the result will amount to a union of all the Christian bodies in South India, except the Roman Catholics, on the basis of the last Lambeth encyclical This will mean that a real National Indian Church will come into being Although it will be tolerant of almost every expression of Evangelical opinion and will retain the freedom of development characteristic of Protestantism, by its acceptance of the Catholic creeds and the Historic Episcopate, it will be linked up with the Catholic tradition of the Anglican Church

Anglican Missionary Societies

The Church Missionary Society carries on work in India in seven different missions—the United Provinces, South India, Travancore and Cochin Bengal, Western India, Punjab and Sind and the Central Provinces and Rajputana The names are in order of seniority Work was begun in what are now called the United Provinces in 1813, in Bombay in 1820, in the Punjab in 1851, and in the Central Provinces in [illegible] The Society has always kept Evangelism well to the fore, but it also has important medical missions, especially on the N-W Frontier, and many schools of the Primary [illegible] and high standards The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society is [illegible] C M S controlling the work of 162 [illegible] ladies The number of ordained European missionaries of the C M S in India [illegible] is 169 European laymen and [illegible] women 278 The [illegible] community of [illegible] adult communicants

Society for the propagation of the Gospel—Statistics of the [illegible]

to separate, to divide into two parts *Parion, palikan*, in two parts, halves See Heyligers

? **Serão** (evening time) Mal, Sund, Low-Jav *soie* Properly speaking it means the part of the day from four in the afternoon to sunset

Gonçalves Viana thinks that the resemblance of the two words is casual

Seringa (syringe) Konk *sirīng*, vern terms *nal, pichkārī* —Mal *siring*, filtered, *Siring-an*, a filter —Sund *saring*

Sério (serious, earnest) Konk *seri*, vern terms *bhārī, nirālō* —Tet *séri*, vern term *matének* —Gal *séri*

Sermão (sermon) Kon *sermánv* —Tet, Gal *sermã*

[**Serra** (an East Indian scombroid fish, *Cybium guttatum*) Anglo-Ind *seer-, sen-fish* [1]

Serra, in Port, means 'saw,' and the name "would appear to belong properly to the well-known saw-fish (*Pristis*) but probably it may have been applied to the fish now in question, because of the serrated appearance of the row of finlets, behind the second dorsal and anal fins, which are characteristic of the genus" Yule in *Hobson-Jobson* In the Bombay market it is called *Sui Mahi*]

Serviço (service) Konk *sirvís*, vern terms *chākrī, sevá*.— Mal *servício* (Haex) —Tet *servísu*

---

[1] ["There is a fish called **Piexe Serra**, which is cut in round peeces as we cut salmon, and salt it It is very good, and wil indure long to carie over sea for victuals" Linschoten, *Voyage*, Hak. Soc, Vol II, p 11 'Piexe' is for Port *peixe*, 'fish']

["The Seas (on the 'Coast of Chormondel') produce many Sorts of excellent Fishes, and the Rivers the best Mullets ever I saw In *November* and *December* they have great Plenty of **Seer-fish**, which is as savoury as any Salmon or Trout in *Europe*" Hamilton, *East Indies* (1827), Vol I, p 379]

["Fish pickled in a preparation of tamarinds is known in Indian trade by this name (Tamarind-Fish) The species most frequently treated in this way are *Cybium guttatum*, the **seer** or **seir fish**, " Watt, *The Comm Prod of India* (1908), p 547]

["Of those in ordinary use (in Ceylon) for the table the finest by far is the **Seir fish**, a species of scomber, which is called *Tora malu* by the natives" Tennent, *Ceylon*, Vol I, p 205]

["*Saw Fish* —The huge saw fish, the *Pristis antiquorum*, infests the eastern coast of the island, where it attains a length of from twelve to fifteen feet, including the powerful weapon from which its name is derived" *Id*, p 207 This is the fish which in Portugal is called '*serra*]

Bombay Ecclesiastical Department.

[illegible]	Lord Bishop of Bombay
[illegible]	Archdeacon
[illegible]	Secretary of the Diocese
[illegible]	DDK

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

[illegible]	Chaplain of St Mary's, Poona
[illegible]	(On leave)
[illegible]	(On leave)
[illegible]	Delhi
[illegible]	Garrison Chaplain, Bombay
[illegible]	Colaba
[illegible]	Kirkee
[illegible]	Belgaum
[illegible]	Bombay

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

CHAPLAINS

[illegible]	Senior Chaplain, St Andrew's Church, Bombay
[illegible]	Chaplain of Karachi
[illegible] (Dollie)	(On leave)

CHAPLAIN OF THE CHURCH OF ROME

[illegible]	Bombay

Assam Ecclesiastical Department.

CHAPLAINS

[illegible]	Shillong
[illegible]	Dibrugarh
[illegible]	Lakhimpur
[illegible]	Silchar
[illegible]	Sibsagar

Bihar and Orissa Ecclesiastical Department

CHAPLAINS

Dyer, Rev B S	Chaplain of Dinapore
Frofman, Rev L W	Senior Chaplain, Bankipore

ADDITIONAL CLERGY

Grundy, Rev R	Bhagalpur
Sage, Rev W H	Monghyr and Jamalpur
Ethelred Judah, Rev L A	Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga
Dannen, The Rev K I D	Ranchi

Burma Ecclesiastical Department

The Right Reverend Norman Henry Tubbs, M A, D D, Lord Bishop of Rangoon (On leave)

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Cowper Johnson, The Venerable Wilfrid Harry, M A	(On leave)
Anderson, Rev Nicol Keith, M A	(On leave)
Park, Rev William Robert, C I E, O B E, M A	Chaplain, Maymyo
Thursfield, Rev Gerald Arthur Richard, M A	Chaplain, Mandalay
Delahay, Rev William	Chaplain Rangoon and Mingaladon Cantonments

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Lee, Rev Arthur Oldfield Norris, M A	Chaplain, Rangoon Cathedral
Anderson, The Venerable Nicol Keith, M A	(On leave)

Soldado (soldier) Konk *soldád*, vern terms *śipáy, laśkari, páyk, sainik* —Sinh *soldáduva*, vern terms *sévayā, hévayā* —[Anglo-Ind *soldado*[1] (obs) not in *Hobson-Jobson*]—Mal *soldādu, seredādu, serdādu* —Ach *seridádu*, *seledád*, sailor, seaman —Sund *soldádo, soldádu* —Jav *sôrôdádu* —Mad *sordádu* —Bal *suredádu, siedádu* —Mac , Bug *sorodádu* —Tet Gal *soldádu*, vern terms *ema fónun* —Malag *sorıdany*

The Portuguese chroniclers spoke of the indigenous soldiers as *piães* and *lascarins*

Sombreiro (sun-shade) Anglo-Ind *sombrero*, [*sumbarero*], *summerhead* —Tet *sombréiru*, vern term *siáti* —Gal *sombrélu*

In Indo-Portuguese, *sombreiro* is used both of 'a sun-shade' and 'a water-proof'[2]

[*Sombreiro* among the Portuguese meant 'a hat' but in the

---

[1] "This Governor used to favour **soldados** who possessed good arms" Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, v, 3 "With a hundred **soldados** and a few *Lascarins* (*q v*)" *Id*, Dec VIII, i, 3

["A cross-grain'd *Brachmin*, supported by an outlaw'd *Portugal*, contradicted in despight of both, seizing it by Force with Three Files of **Soldadoes**" Fryer, *East India*, Hak Soc Vol I, p 349]

[2] "Near him (the King of Calicut) they carry a **sombreiro** ('umbrella') on a high support which keeps off the sun" Duarte Barbosa, p 320 [ed Dames, Vol II, p 26]

["As well as the page armed with a sword, they take also another who holds a **sombreiro** to shade them off and to keep off the rain, and of these some are made of finely worked silk with many golden tassels, and many precious stones and seed-pearls They are so made as to open and shut and many cost three or four hundred *cruzados*" *Idem*, Vol I, p 206 The editor is of the opinion that this is the second earliest mention of umbrellas made to open and shut, the only other earlier one is that of Marignolli who died in 1355]

"It is not permitted to any one to use torches, *andor*, **sombreiro**, without our permission or that of the Governor" *Foral* (the Revenue Settlement) of John III, in *Archivo Port Or* Fasc 5th, p 132

"With **sombreiros** of green and crimson satin" Fernão Pinto ch lxviii

(The Archbishop of Goa) "when he goes abroad a large **sombrero** or parasol is borne over his head, and be it noted that his, and that of the viceroy and the other great lords, are very magnificent, and covered with velvet or other silk stuff, and in winter with some fine wax cloth, the stick prettily worked and painted with gold and blue" Pyrard, *Viagem*, II, p 80 [Hak Soc , Vol II, p 92]

["They (the people in Pegu) rowe too and fro, and have all their marchandizes in their boates with a great

Punjab Ecclesiastical Department.

Durrant, The Right Reverend H B, M A D D	Lord Bishop of Lahore
Carden, The Ven'ble Henry Craven, M A	Archdeacon of Lahore Bishop's Commissary and Chaplain
Barne Rev Canon George Dunsford, M A (Oxon)	On Foreign Service Serving under the G of I Army Department, as Principal, the Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar
England, Rev Canon Herbert George, M A (Durham)	Simla
Kerr, Rev George Henry Bruce, M A (Dur) .	Murree
McKelvie, Rev Robert Fritz Stanley, M A B D (Oxon)	Murree N G
Lister, Rev J G, M A	Rawalpindi
Tambling, Rev F G H	Karachi
Marshall, Rev Norman Edwyn, M A	Abbottabad
Storrs-Fox, Rev T A	New Delhi
Gorr'e Rev L M	Bishop s Chaplain, Lahore
Johnston, Rev G F, B A	(On leave)
Devenish, Rev R C S, B A	Quetta
Rennison, Rev Cric David Robert B.A	Karachi
Jones, Rev G W, B A	Simla (Assistant)
Nicholl, Rev E M, M A	Ambala
Mackenzie, Rev D S, M.A	Serving under Government of India as Metropolitan Chaplain

United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

Saunders, The Right Rev Charles John Godfrey	Bishop of Lucknow Headquarters, Allahabad
Bill, The Ven'ble S A, M A	Archdeacon of Lucknow, Headquarters, Naini Tal
Westmacott, R	Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow Headquarters, Calcutta

Senior Chaplains

Bill, The Ven'ble Sidney Alfred, M A	Naini Tal
Cohu, Rev Clifford John, M A	Lucknow (Civil)
Talbot, Rev Alfred Dixon	(On leave)
Dunlop, Rev Douglas Lyall Chandlee, M A	Jhansi
Maynard, Rev Bertin	Muttra
Broughton, Rev Arthur Hardwicke, M A	Dehra Dun
Hare, Rev Arthur Neville, B A .	Meerut

Additional Clergy

Church of Scotland

Senior Chaplain

McLean, Rev Lauchlan, M A B D .	Meerut (Army) In visiting charge of Delhi and Agra

Junior Chaplain

Reid, Rev James Potter, M.A .	(On leave)
Cameron, Rev Samuel William, M A, B.D	Jhansi (Army)
Rutledge, Rev J W R, M A .	Cawnpore

Probationary Chaplain

Paul Stirling, Rev J C . . .	Fyzabad (Army)

redo) Konk *suyis Suyisā-chēm kapel*, chapel of the 'Swiss guards'—Mal *suissa*, "a selected body of armed troops" (Haex)

In the town of Mapuca (Goa), there is a chapel dedicated to the Holy Cross which is, by the common people, spoken of as 'the chapel of the Swiss', i e, the musketeers On the feast day, after the church-services are over, a mock-fight is staged in a field near by between the Portuguese and the Marathas The 'Swiss guard' was regarded as invincible [1]

Sul (south) Konk *súl*, vern term *dakhin Sulkár*, a man from the south of Goa, i e, an inhabitant of Kanara or of Malabar —L -Hindust *sūlí* [1]

Sumaca ('a smack, vessel with two masts') Mal *sumáka* (Marre)

[The *O E D* says that Eng 'sumack' is an adaptation of Port *sumaca* I have not come across 'sumack' in Anglo-Indian writings]

[**Sumbaia, zumbaia** (a profound reference, a low bow) Anglo-Ind *sumba*, *sumbia* [2]

---

1 "The captains of the **soyça** (Swiss) arrived at last in the ship *Conceiçam* and with them also some men of good repute who are corporals" A de Albuquerque, *Cartas*, I, p 83

"He gave orders for a register to be prepared of all the lowest class of people, with their names and the reasons which made them enlist in Portugal, and he bade them join the militia as **çoiços** And because the **çoyça** and the militia was then something of a novelty, he had great difficulty in enlisting men, because it was considered dishonourable for a man to join the **çoyços**" Gaspar Correia, II, p 44

1 "The largest income which I derive from customs dues in these parts is in respect of commodities that come from China or from **Sul**" Letter from His Majesty (1591), in *Archivo Port Or*, Fasc 3rd, p 312

"And as the Island and City of Goa, the capital and metropolis of the Portuguese dominions, is situated on the same coast, it is with reference to this City and Island that we reckon the situation of all the other lands, and fortresses of the State Those which lie towards the left, are spoken of as the **Sul**" Fr Luis de Sousa *Historia de S Domingos*, III, p 360 [Similarly the Portuguese dominions to the north of Goa such as Salsete, Bassein, were spoken of as '*terras do norte*' and their inhabitants as *Norteiros* ('Northeners')]

2 [1540 —"There was security for all, with liberty and freedom during the whole month of September, according to the statute of the King of Siam for this was the month of **Çumbayas** of

country, numbering about 2,200 and probably about 2,000 nuns The first work of the clergy is parochial ministration to existing Christians, including railway people and British troops Second comes education, which is not confined to their own people, their schools being frequented by large numbers of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, etc Among the most important institutions are St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, St Peter's College, Agra, St Xavier's College, Bombay, St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, St Aloysius College, Mangalore, Loyola College, Madras, teaching university courses; besides a large number of high schools and elementary schools The education of girls is supplied for by numerous convent schools worked by religious congregations of nuns to say nothing of orphanages and other charitable institutions The total number under education amounted in 1904 to 143,051 boys and 73,164 girls, later figures being unavailable As to missionary work proper, the country is covered with numerous modern mission centres, among which those in the Punjab, Chota Nagpur, Krishnagar, Gujerat, the Ahmednagar district and the Telugu coasts may be mentioned (Full particulars on all points will be found in the Catholic Directory already quoted) The mission work is limited solely by shortage of men and money, which if forthcoming would give the means to an indefinite extension The resources of the clergy after the ordinary church collections and pay of a few military and railway chaplaincies are derived mainly from Europe, that is, from the collections of *the Society for the Propagation of the Faith* and of *the Holy Childhood*, helped out by private or other donations secured from home by the different local missionaries In mission work the fathers count as enrolled only those who are baptised and persevering as Christians, and no baptism, except for infants or at point of death, is administered except after careful instruction and probation This, while keeping down the record, has the advantage of guaranteeing solid results

The Holy See is represented by a Delegate Apostolic of the East Indies who resides at Bangalore At present this post is occupied by the Most Rev Archbishop Kierkels, D D , appointed in 1931

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Church of Scotland and the United Free Church have become one The Union, effected in October 1929, has already exerted a profound influence upon the life of the Church of Scotland in India The Chaplaincy work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1814, when the Rev Dr Bryce landed in Calcutta, and organised a congregation of his Scottish fellow countrymen The centenary of the churches in the three Presidency towns was celebrated Calcutta 1914 Bombay, 1919, Madras, 1921 Since 1903 there have been eighteen chaplains on the staff, of whom nine belong to the Bengal Presidency, five to Bombay, and four to Madras These minister both to the Scottish troops and to the civil population of the towns where they are stationed, but when there is a Scottish regiment the chaplain is attached to the regiment, instead of being posted to the station where the regiment happens to be placed and as a rule moves with the regiment There are three Presidency senior Chaplains in charge of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras respectively Tbere are churches in the chief towns of the Presidencies, and churches have also been built, in all considerable military stations, e g , Chakrata, Lucknow, Peshawar, Ranikhet, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Umballa and Jubbulpore In addition to the regular establishment there are a number of acting Chaplains sent out by the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, and these are serving in such stations as Rawalpindi, Lahore, Cawnpore, Meerut, Mhow and Quetta. The Additional Clergy Societies in India contribute towards the cost of this additional establishment In other places such as Sialkot, Murree, Dalhousie and Darjeeling, regular services are provided by Scottish Missionaries Simla has a minister of its own sent out from Scotland

The Mission work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1829, when Alexander Duff, one of the greatest of modern missionaries, was sent to Calcutta He was the first to open schools where English was made the medium for instruction, and where religious teaching was given daily Similar educational missions were soon afterwards started in Bombay and Madras. Educational work is still an important branch of the mission work of the Church, but the Bombay College was closed in 1819 and in 1907 the College in Calcutta was united with the College of the United Free Church of Scotland, to form the Scottish Churches College In the Punjab Evangelistic work is being carried on from eight centres under seventeen missionaries The baptised Christian community now numbers over 14,000 Work commenced in Darjeeling in 1870 is now carried on throughout the whole Eastern Himalayan district, and there is a Christian community there of over 8,000 In the five mission districts of Calcutta, the Eastern Himalayas, Madras, Poona, and the Punjab there were at the end of 1919 over 24,787 baptised Indian Christians In connection with these missions the Women's Association of Foreign Missions does invaluable service in school, medical and zenana work, having in India 41 European missionaries, 163 teachers, over 50 schools and six dispensaries

The Church of Scotland has also done much to provide education for European children in India Its two Churches in Bombay have six representatives on the governing body of the Anglo-Scottish Education Society, and the two churches exercise pastoral supervision over the Bombay Scottish Orphanage In Bangalore there is the St

is, therefore, not surprising that foreigner's should represent it by *o* surd or by *u* The change of *s* into *z* was perhaps influenced by the Portuguese verb *zumbai* which also means 'to bow in sign of courtesy'

With regard to the meanings of the word, Dalgado says that, though it is true, that *sĕmbahyang* signifies literally 'divine worship', it is not to be wondered at that it should also be used to denote 'reverential homage in general', in view of the fact that in Sanskrit and the Prakrits *pūjā* and *namaskār* are also used in a similar twofold meaning Even assuming that the Malays had reserved the term *sĕmbahyang* to connote 'reverence to a divine being', it is not unnatural to expect that the Portuguese should have confounded it with *sĕmbah*, seeing that the manner in which the homage or greeting implied by the latter term was offered appeared to them little short of adoration

Gubernatis derives *sumbaia* from the Sansk *sandhyā*, in doing so he follows his usual bent of referring every conceivable Indian or Malay word to Sanskrit *Sandhyā* could never become *sumbaia* or *sambaia*, but it would become *sanj* or *sanz*, and these forms are met with in some of the Prakrits

Judging from the citations in the *Glossario*, the earliest of which goes back to 1540, it is evident the term *sumbaia* had acquired a great vogue among the Portuguese chroniclers, and there can be no doubt that such of the English writers as use the word either as substantive or verb adopted it from the Portuguese

Sumbaia in its meaning of 'obeisance' was very similar to the Chinese *k'o-t'ou*, lit 'knock-head', which gave 'kow-tow' to Anglo-India and English

Sumbaia is not in *Hobson-Jobson* which, however, gives "**Somba, Sombay**, s A present Malay *sambah-an*" May not this Malay word be the same as *sĕmbah*, and might it not be that the 'presents' which the word implies are just those that are generally offered to a person in the East when he is treated with reverence and homage ?]

Superior (superior) Konk

THE CANADIAN BAPTIST MISSION —Was commenced in 1873, and is located in the Telugu Country to the north of Madras, in the Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts There are 22 stations and 420 out-stations with a staff of 108 missionaries including 8 qualified physicians, and 1,278 Indian workers, with Gospel preaching in 1,438 villages Organised Churches number 109, communicants 23,188 and adherents 22,000 for the past year Twenty-two Churches are entirely self-supporting In the Educational department are 579 village day schools, with 18,271 children, 13 boarding schools, 2 High schools, a Normal Training school, a Bible Training School for Women, a Theological Seminary providing in all for 1,000 pupils, and an Industrial school There are 6 Hospitals, two leper asylums and an Orphanage The Mission publishes a Telugu newspaper Village Evangelisation is the central feature of the Mission, and stress is laid upon the work amongst women and children. During the last decade membership has increased by 55 per cent, the Christian community by 40 per cent, and scholars by 75 per cent Indian Secretary is the Rev A Arthur Scott, Tuni, East Godawari

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY, organized in 1814, has Missions in Burma begun 1813, Assam 1836, Bengal and Orissa 1836, South India 1840 It owes its rise to the celebrated Adoniram Judson. Until 1910 the Society was known as the American Baptist Missionary Union There are 33 main stations in Burma, 13 in Assam, 10 in Bengal Orissa, 29 in South India, besides many outstations All forms of missionary enterprise come within the scope of the Society

The great work of the Mission continues to be evangelistic and the training of the native preachers and Bible-Women, and extends to many races and languages, the most important of which, in Burma, has been the practical transformation of the Karens, whose language has been reduced to writing by the Mission The work in Assam embraces 9 different languages and large efforts are made amongst the employees of the tea plantations The Mission Press at Rangoon is the largest and finest in Burma

Last year the field staff numbered 314 missionaries, 7,064 Native workers There were 1,892 Churches of which 1,272 were self supporting Church members number 1,27,828 In the 2,107 Sunday Schools were enrolled 9,60,000 pupils The Mission conducted 2,741 schools of all grades with 91,091 students enrolled 14 Hospitals and 34 Dispensaries treated 6,364 in-patients and 1,05,879 out-patients Indian Christians contributed over Rs 6,74,000 for this religious and benevolent work during the year

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ASSAM MISSION was opened in 1836 and has 13 main stations staffed by about 50 missionaries There are 785 native workers, 414 organized churches, 45,526 baptised members, 377 schools of all grades including 1 High, 2 Normal, 8 Bible and 13 station schools 3 Hospitals and 7 Dispensaries treated 1,338 in-patients and 25,191 out-patients during the year Mission work is carried in 10 different languages

Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary—Miss Marion G Burnham, Gauhati, Assam

AMERICAN BAPTIST, BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION commenced in 1836 Area of operation Midnapore district of Lower Bengal, Balasore district of Orissa and Jamshedpur Mission staff 39, Indian workers 329 Two English Churches and 31 Vernacular Churches, Christian Community 5,000 Two dispensaries Educational One Theological and two Boys' High Schools and two Girls' High Schools and 118 Elementary Schools, pupils 3,600 One Industrial School for carpentering, iron work and motor mechanics The Vernacular Press of this mission printed the first literature in the Santali language.

Secretary—Mr W S Dunn, Bhudrak, Orissa

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST TELUGU MISSION —Was commenced in the year 1836, and covers large parts of Nellore, Guntur, Kistna, and Kurnool Districts, parts of the Deccan and an important work in Madras and the surrounding vicinity Its main work is evangelism, but there are also Educational and Medical Institutions of importance Industrial Settlement work for the Erukalas is carried on at Kavali and vicinity Industrial departments are maintained also in connection with the Mission High Schools at Nellore, Ongole and Kurnool Organized Telugu Churches number 289, with 100,521 baptized communicants There are 102 missionaries, and 2,720 Indian workers The mission maintains a Theological Seminary at Ramapatnam for the training of Indian preachers A Bible Training School for the training of Telugu women is located in Nellore A total of 33,923 receive instruction in 1,270 primary schools, 16 secondary schools and 4 high schools In Medical work 8 Hospitals and 12 Dispensaries report 4,303 in-patients, 95,108 out-patients, and 115 073 treatments during the year

Secretary—Rev F Kurtz, D D,, 39, Oxford Street, Secunderabad, Deccan

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST MISSION — *Missionary-in-charge* Rev T C Kelly, (on leave)

Rev A J Grace (Acting) Mission House, Serajgunge

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION —(Incorporated) Embracing the societies representing the Baptist Churches of the States of the Australian Commonwealth The field of operations is in East Bengal The staff numbers 42 Australian workers There are 2,763 communicants and a Christian community of 4,986

Secretary, Field Council Rev A J Grace, Pabna, E B

THE STRICT BAPTIST MISSION —Has 18 European Missionaries, and 219 Indian workers in Madras, Chingleput Salem, Ramnad and Tinnevelly Districts Communicants number 1,427, organised churches 43, elementary schools 75, with 3,334 pupils

Treasurer and Secretary Rev L Walts, Kilpauk, Madras

to Girolamo Benzoni (1550) The use of tobacco spread in India during the reign of the Emperor Akbar (16th-17th cent) It was introduced into India, in all probability, by the Portuguese But the following is taken from *Tit-Bits* of the 22nd July, 1911 "The idea that tobacco was known in Europe only after the discovery of America is erroneous A philologist has suggested that the Greeks and the Romans used to smoke tobacco, at least in their colonies It is said that in the Malay Archipelago the use of cheerots and cigars dates from a period before the discovery of America "[1]

It is curious that Konkani, like the Dravidian languages, has not adopted the foreign word, in this language tobacco is referred to generically as *pán*, 'leaf', or *odhchém pán*, 'the leaf for smoking', and is thus distinguished from the betel-leaf, which is also called *pan* or, more specifically, *khāvunchém pán*, 'the leaf for eating'[1] From *pán* is derived *pānkár*, 'tobacconist'

[There can be no doubt about the home of *Nicotiana Tabacum* being America (De Candolle, *Origine*, III) The Spaniards were the first to become acquainted with this plant when, at the close of the 5th century, they visited the Antilles, and Oviedo (*Hystoria de las Indias*, 1535) was the first to give a clear account of it According to him *tabaco* was the name in the Carib of Hayti of the **Y** shaped tube or pipe through which the Indians inhaled the smoke But according

1 "Among them there is one which they call the smoker's weed, and which I would call '*erva sancta*' (tobacco), which they say they call (in Brazil) Betum This plant was first brought to Portugal by Luiz de Goes " Damião de Gois, *Chron de D Manuel*, I, ch 57

[Prof Alfred Haddon, F R S , in his *Head Hunters* says "Although smoking was practised in these Islands (Papua and New Guinea) before the Whitemen came, and they grew their own tobacco, they never smoked much at a time The native pipe is made of a piece of bamboo from about a foot to between two and three feet in length They enjoy it greatly and value tobacco very highly, they usually sell almost anything they possess for the same " In *Ind Antiq* Vol XL, p 40]

1 "In Arabic *cadegi indi* which means leaf of India " Garcia da Orta, Col xxiii [ed Markham, p 203]

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES

[illegible]

THE MADURA MISSION — In the south of the [illegible] in 1[illegible], has a staff of 68 [illegible] 114 Indian workers, operates [illegible] Pastoral Districts and has a [illegible] staff of 11,450 and a total [illegible] of 2,498 and [illegible] of which are [illegible] Church [illegible] of which are [illegible] supporting and [illegible] governing. The Churches are an integral part of the South India United Church. School number 313 with 16,581 pupils. In Madura there are a First Grade [illegible] High and Training Schools for girls [illegible] women. Madura [illegible] Madura High School [illegible] Seminary [illegible] Elementary [illegible] in [illegible] training of catechists [illegible] is [illegible] a part of the [illegible] Board, also the lower grade [illegible] by John J. Banninga, [illegible]

THE ARCOT MISSION commenced under the American Board was transferred to the Reformed Church of America in 1851.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA — Embraces two Branches, one in Bengal and the other in Khandesh. The [illegible] staff in Khandesh is represented by sixteen [illegible] and forty Indian workers. There are 170 communicants and 7[illegible] non communicants and 1494 under Christian Instruction. 14 Elementary Schools provide for 306 pupils.

Secretaries — Rev. Paul Khandahl, Pimpalner, West Khandesh.

THE SWEDISH ALLIANCE MISSION — Working among Hill Hindus and Muhammedans in West Khandesh has 28 missionaries and 68 Indian workers. There are 8 congregations with a total membership of 812 of whom 435 are communicants. There are 9 Elementary Schools, 2 Training Schools and 5 School Homes. The pupils in all schools are 380.

Secretary — Miss Ellen V. Anderson, Shirpur, West Khandesh.

FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION — Total Mission Staff is represented by 6 Missionaries, 1 native Pastor, two Catechists, 7 Teachers. There are about 120 communicants and total community 100. There are five day schools, one evening school, one hospital, four dispensaries and Weaving and Hand Carder Industries.

and in Lu-Chicongo *tabaco* and *fumu*, the last named being the Port *fumo*, 'smoke'

There are no references to the tobacco plant in Baber's *Memoirs* (1519–1525) nor in Garcia da Orta's *Colloquies* (1563), nor in Christoval Acosta (1578), not even in Linschoten (1589) "The first direct reference to it, in connection with India, centres around certain Portuguese missionaries at the court of the Great Mughal Doubtless to the Portuguese is due the credit of having conveyed both the plant and the knowledge of its properties to India and China It is said in the *Dara-shikohi* that they had conveyed it to the Deccan as early as 1508 Asad Beg, of date 1605 (Elliot, *Hist Ind*, 1875, VI, 165-7), says of Bijapur that he found some tobacco and, "never having seen the like in India I brought some with me and prepared a handsome pipe of jewel work" These he presented to the Emperor Akbar, who attempted to smoke, until he was forbidden by his physician It would thus seem to have been known in the Deccan for nearly a century before it was carried to the rest of India By 1617 smoking had, in fact, become so general in India that the Emperor Jehangir forbade the practice, as also had Shah Abbas of Persia (Elliot, *l c* v, 851)" (Watt, *The Comm Prod of Ind*, p 796)

The cultivation of the plant must have been taken up vigorously and spread with surprising rapidity, for there are references in letters and invoices received by the East India Company from its servants in the East of as early a date as 1619 to shipments of tobacco from India These references also enable us to know the prevailing price of tobacco in India in these early years of its cultivation [1]

---

[1] ["Goods sent to the Red Sea in the *Lion* *Mahm Pice* Tobacco, 155 maunds at 4 m 18 p 707 [6] Foster, *The English Factories (1618—1621)*, p 64

"Tobako at rials 4 per maund of 32 sears" (in Mocha) *Op cit*, p 109

"Of the goods carried thither (Gombroon, on December 4, 1638) by the *Francis*, the tobacco was sold for 9 lārīs per maund" *Op cit*, (*1637-1641*), p 126

Mahmūdi, a silver coin current in

THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE MISSION — Has 6 [illegible] for India at Buldana, [illegible] Boarding School [illegible] School In Chilhill 14 [illegible] Boarding School [illegible] nine ordained missionaries in India [illegible] of 1 Indian Preachers, teachers and 1 Bible woman

[illegible] [illegible] J S Tracy, Buldana [illegible]

THE DEUTSCHE EVANGELISCHE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION — Has [illegible] missionaries in India [illegible] Mr D W Zeal Adra [illegible] and [illegible] Mr W [illegible] Palamathipur, Madura Dt

THE TIBETAN MISSION—Has 4 Missionaries with headquarters at Darjeeling, and Tibet as its objective *Secretary* Miss J Ferguson Darjeeling

THE INDIA MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF TINNEVELLY (DORNAKAL MISSION)—Opened in 1903 operates in the Warangal District of the Nizam's Dominions [illegible] among the hill tribes called Malai in the British and Travancore Hills It is the missionary effort of the Tamil Christians of Tinnevelly There are now nearly 6 172 Indian Christians in 125 villages and 160 Palaiar Christians in the hills *Secretary* Rev S S Moses Palai cottah

THE MISSION TO LEPERS—Founded in 1874, is an interdenominational and international society for the establishment and maintenance of Homes and Institutions for Lepers and of their untainted children working in 15 countries but large in India China, Korea and Japan Its work in India is carried on through co operation with 20 Missionary Societies In India alone the Mission now has 27 Asylums of its own with upwards of 5,800 inmates and is aiding or has some connection with work for lepers at 23 other places in India Altogether in India over 7,000 lepers are being helped

The Mission also provides for the segregation of the healthy children of lepers from their diseased parents More than 750 children are thus being saved from becoming lepers

An important feature of the work of the Mission is the measure of successful medical treatment whereby early cases both adults and children are now benefiting

Most of the Mission's income is received from voluntary contributions Some funds are raised in India, but the bulk of the money expended by the Mission in India is received from Britain, although the provincial Government give regular maintenance grants

There is an Indian Auxiliary of the Mission to Lepers, of which H L Lady Sykes, who represents the Bombay Presidency, is a Vice-President

Hon Treasurer Henry I Lewis, Esq, 12, Dalhousie Sq, Calcutta

Hon Treasurer, Bombay R C Lowndes, Esq, C/o Messrs Killick, Nixon & Co, Bombay

The General Secretary of the Mission is Mr W H P Anderson, 33 Henrietta St, Covent Garden, London, W C The Secretary for India is Mr A Donald Miller, Purulia, Bihar

THE REGIONS BEYOND MISSIONARY UNION —An interdenominational Society commenced work at Mothihari Bihar, in 1900 and now occupies 6 stations and 9 out stations in the Champaran and Saran Districts, with a staff of 17 European and 2 Indian Missionaries and 40 other Indian workers The Mission maintains 1 Hospital, 1 Girls Orphanage, 1 Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School with Carpentry Industrial department, 1 M E School with 200 pupils Communicants number 80 *Secretary* Rev P O Wand, Tankariya Hospital, Bagaha P O, Champaran District

The Raxaul Medical Mission, affiliated with the Regions Beyond Missionary Union has 1 Hospital at Raxaul, Champaran District with 1 European Doctor, 1 European Lady Missionary and 1 Indian Worker

Secretary Dr H C Duncan

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF INDIA—Established 1905, started, financed and managed by Indian Christians, has a staff of 27 Missionaries and 88 helpers and Voluntary workers operates in Montgomery District (the Punjab) Sirathu and Kaga, (U P), Haluaghat, Mymensingh District (Bengal), Jharsuguda (B & O), Murwahi (C P) Nautanwa (near Nepal), North Kanara, Mirajgaon and Karmala Talukas (Bombay), Parkal Taluk (Nizam's Dominions) and Tirupattur Taluk (N Arcot) Thirty four Elementary Schools and 1 High School with hostel, one printing press, three Dispensaries and two Hospitals Annual expenditure Rs 80,000 *The National Missionary Intelligencer* (a monthly journal in English sold at Re 1 per year post free), *Qasid* (a monthly journal in Persian-Urdu) at Rs 2 8 0, *Deepkar* (a monthly journal in Tamil and Kanarese) at 8 Annas per year ,post free

Address N M S Office, Vepery, Madras

President The Rt Rev Abraham Mar Thoma

General Secretary Rai Bahadur A C Mukerji, B A *Associate Secretary* Thos David, B A, B D

THE SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST MISSION—The Seventh-day Adventists commenced mission work in India in 1893, and now employ a staff of six hundred workers, European and Indian including one hundred ordained and licensed ministers Evangelistic and educational work is conducted in sixteen vernaculars, beside work for English speaking peoples in the large cities For administrative purposes, the work is organized into five Union Missions located as follows —

Bombay *Union Mission of S D A* (J S James, Superintendent) *Office Address* 8 Dhondy Road, Devlali, Nasik Dist

Burma Union Mission of S D A (J Phillips, Superintendent) *Office Address* 30 Voyle Road, Rangoon Cantonment, Burma

North-east India Union Mission (G G Lowry, Superinte *Address* Hinoo P. O, I

It is not enough to say, as Mr Ray does, that because *tāmrakūṭa* is mentioned along with opium, *gānjā*, and other intoxicants, it must "therefore mean 'tobacco'" Why should it not be some other narcotic like opium or *gānjā*? It requires no great philological acumen to perceive that *tabaco* could give in Bengali *tāmāku*, as it did in Marathi, in which *tamākhú* exists side by side with *tambākhū* Moreover, botanical evidence is completely opposed to Mr Ray's contention (See *Ind Antiq*, Vols I, p 210 and XXXVII, p 210)

Taberna (tavern, pothouse) Sinh *teberuma*, *teberema*, vern terms *surāsela*, *surāśaláva*

Tabernáculo (tabernacle) Konk *tāberinákl*—Tam *taberinákulu*

Tacho (stew-pan) Sinh *táchuva*—Mal *táchu*—Tet, Gal *táchu*, *tásu*

Tajélo, from the Malay spoken in Amboyna, is, according to Dr Schuchardt, composed of *tacho* and *tijela* 'bowl'

[**Taça** (a cup) ?Anglo-Ind *toss*[1]

'Toss' is used by Fryer and Ovington in the sense of 'a cup', and their editors derive it from Pers *tās*, 'a cup' But if the Persian word was so much in use in the 17th century as to have been easily picked up by English travellers it should, without a doubt, have been adopted in colloquial Urdu or Hindi, in which, however, we do not find it The Hindi word for 'cup', in common use, is *pyālā* or *jām* *Taça* was used by the Portuguese for 'a cup', especially 'drinking cup', and, as their *festas* accompanied by drinking had acquired a notoriety in India, it is not improbable that their name for 'cup' enjoyed considerable currency The *O E D* regards 'toss' used by Fryer as a variant or misprint for 'tass' which derived from Arabic or Persian and

[1] ["And then most of them (Persians) will freely take off their Bowls of Wine, most of Silver, some of Gold, which we call a **Toss**, and is made like a Wooden Dish" Fryer, *East India and Persia*, Hak Soc, Vol III, p 137]

["All the Dishes and Plates brought to the Table are of pure Silver, massy and Substantial, and such are also the **Tosses** or Cups out of which we drink." Ovington, *A Voyage to Surat*, O U P, p 231]

Hospital was opened in 1900 and has now 200 beds In 1913 non Christian Students were also admitted for training, and the name was modified to its present title given above

In 37 years, 212 Medical Students have qualified as doctors, besides 122 as Compounders, 147 as Nurses and 306 as Dais and Midwives

At present 252 are in training—118 as Medical Students, 16 as Compounders, 50 as Nurses, and 80 as Nurse Dais

New laboratories have been built for Clinical Pathology, for Physiology, and for Chemistry and Physics New quarters for Sisters, Nurses, Assistant staff and also a new Babies' Ward The new Dispensary for out patients has now become very popular

THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY WOMEN was founded in Bombay in 1896 Its work is religious, social and educational The Settlement supplies a hostel for University students of all nationalities and a few Indian professional women Classes for educated girls are provided and teaching is also given in pupils' homes The Settlement staff take part in many of the organised activities for women s work in the city The Social Training Centre is located at the Settlement The course, lasting a year, includes both theoretical and practical work

Warden —Miss R Navalkar, B A, Reynolds Road, Byculla, Bombay

THE RAMABAI MUKTI MISSION (affiliated with the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission in 1925) the well known work of the late Pandita Ramabai, shelters about 600 deserted wives, widows and orphans, educating and fitting them to earn their living The Mission is worked on Indian lines and carried on by Indian and European workers Evangelistic work is carried on in the surrounding villages of Kedgaon, Poona District

Miss M Lissa Hastie, *Corresponding Secretary*

Disciple Societies

The India Mission Disciples of Christ, under the United Christian Missionary Society, Indianapolis, Indiana, U S.A, began work in India in 1882 It works in the Central Provinces and South United Provinces There are 68 missionaries, including missionaries wives, and 270 Indian workers There are 16 organized churches with the membership of 2,225 There is a Christian community of 4,700 There are 5 hospitals and 10 dispensaries, in which 1,669 in-patients, and 45,261 out-patients were treated last year, with a total of 217,698 treatments There is an orphanage for children under 8 years of age, with the older orphans provided for in the boarding schools and hostels A boarding schools for girls and one for boys, with 2 hostels for boys and one for girls show 632 inmates There is one Leper Asylum with 120 inmates A Tuberculosis Sanatorium admitted 99 patients during the year An Industrial School is conducted at Damoh in connection with which a 400 acre farm is used for practical work In the Training Home for women at Kulpahar, needlework, gardening, etc, are taught in connection with which a large business is done each year The Mission Press at Jubbulpore printed about 3,000,000 pages of Christian Literature 1 Normal, 2 Industrial Schools, 2 High Schools also 5 Middle Schools and 15 Primary Schools, with about 1,786 under instruction

The Australian Branch has 3 Mission Stations in the Poona District The Great Britain and Ireland Branch in Mirzapur District of U P and Palamau District in Orissa These two have no organised connection with the India Mission Disciples of Christ

Secretary and Treasurer W B. Alexander, Jubbulpore, C.P

Undenominational Missions

THE CENTRAL ASIAN MISSION Objective Salvation of Central Asia, from Afghanistan to Tibet (including N E portion of Peshawar District), North Kashmir, etc Protestant Evangelical, Inter-denominational Headquarters in India, Mardan, N W F P, in London 52, Lincoln's Innfields, Branch Stations, Bandapur, and Kargil N Kashmir, Shigars and Khapalu Baltistan, Kashmir Seven European Missionaries on field and two on furlough Founded and managed chiefly by officers who have served in Frontier parts

THE FRIENDS SERVICE COUNCIL—The Friends' Service Council (until recently the Friends Foreign Mission Association) works in seven stations of the Hoshangabad District, and in Nagpur, where there is a Hostel for College and High School boys

The Church, which is organised largely on the lines of the Society of Friends in England, is composed of Six Monthly Meetings, united in the Mid-India Yearly Meeting

There are Sixteen Missionaries, of whom two are retired, and the principal activities are a hospital with dispensary and one village dispensary a boarding school for girls having an Anglo Vernacular Middle and Primary Departments, a hostel for boys, Anglo-Vernacular and three Primary Day Schools for boys, and two farming villages in the Seoni Malwa tahsil of the Hoshangabad District A Weavers Colony at Itarsi, C P

There are 170 full members, and 1,387 Christian adherents

Mission Secretary T R Addison, Itarsi, C P

Church Secretary Dhan Singh, Jumarati Bazar, Hoshangabad, C P

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS' MISSION —With Missionaries is working in Bundelkhand, with Hospital for Women and Children at Chhatarpur, with Dispensary and Boys' school at Harpalpur and evangelistic and industrial work at Nowgong

Secretary Miss E E Baird, Nowgong, C I

THE OLD CHURCH HEBREW MISSION was established in 1858, in Calcutta, and is said to be the only Hebrew Christian Agency in India

Secretary E C Jackson, Esq, 11, Mission Row, Calcutta

THE OPEN BRETHREN—Occupy 46 stations in the U Provinces, Bengal, S Mahratta, Godaveri, Delta, Kanarese, Tinnevelly, Malabar Coast, Coimbatore and Nilgiri Districts They hold an annual Conference at Bangalore

the view of the *O E D* See also *Ind Antiq*, Vol XXXV, p. 267]

Talento (high mental ability) Konk *tālent*, vern terms *bāi kamáy*, *maidí* —Tet *taléntu*

Talhamar (cut-water) L-Hindust *tāliyāmái*, *tāliyāvár*

Tambaca, tambaque ('an alloy of copper and zinc prepared in Indo-China') Konk *tāmbak* — | Sinh *tambákka* | . —Tam, Malayal *tambákku* — Tul *tambaku* —Anglo-Ind *tomback* [1]

From the Malay *tambaga* (which is related to the Sanskrit *tamrka*), it was introduced into India by the Portuguese

Tambor (tambour, drum) Konk *tambor* —? Mar, Hindust, Punj *tambúr* —? Ass *tambaiu*, *tambuiu* —Sinh *tambóiuva*, *tambóieva* —Tam, Malayal *tamboi* —? Kan *tambúie*.—? Mal, Sund, Jav. *tambui* —? Ach *támbu* —Bug *támboiro*, *tambúru* [1]

The source-word of *tambor* is said to be the Arabic-Persian *tanbúr*, which might have been directly carried to the languages in which the word ends in *úr* ¦ See Dozy, *s v atambor* |

Tanchão (stanchion) L-Hindust *tenchan*

Tangedor (player on a stringed instrument) Mal *tanjedoi*, *tanjídui* —Jav *tanjídui*, *panjídui* —Bug *tanjidóro* A musician who plays on a European instrument

Tanger (to play on a stringed instrument) Mal *tanji* (*subst*), music *Bikin tanji*, to play music

? **Tanque** (cistern, an artificial reservoir of water) Mar *tānkí*, *tankém* —Guj *tānkí*, *tánkum* —Tul *tánki* —Anglo-Ind. *tank* — | Mal *tángki*, 'ship's tank' |

It appears that here is an instance of a coincidence of two

---

[1] ["When the King came to the First little building on the greene, hee alighted From thatt Elephant, and passing through the roome, Mounted on another thatt there stood ready For him, having the Pavillion over his head of **Tambacca**, a mixt Mettall of gold and Copper much esteemed in these parts" Mundy, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol III, pt i, p 125

[1] "He used to give orders to play on an **atambor** which was of such a huge size that four men could not move it" João de Barros, Dec IV, vii, 20

"With many bag-pipes, trumpets, kettle drums, **tambores**, fifes" Diogo do Couto, Dec VI, iv, 16

there are 2 complete high schools, and among 108 other schools there are 6 complete vernacular middle schools In addition to evangelistic and educational work the Mission runs an up-to-date Dispensary and Lying in Hospital with 16 beds in Ambur *Statistics, November* 1930 Souls, 11,520, Baptized 7,170, Catechumens and adherents, 4,350 3 Indian pastors, 7 evangelists, 71 catechists, 150 teachers belonging to the Mission, 68 outside teachers, 8 boarding schools

General Secretary—The Rev George C Schroeder, Nagercoil, Travancore, South India

THE DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY —Established 1863 in South Arcot, working there and in North Arcot, on the Shevaroy Hills and in Madras, has a total staff of 386 Indian and 69 European workers, Communicants 2,162, Christian community 5,357, 1 High School, 3, one Bible School for women Boarding Schools, 3 Industrial Schools, 1 Orphanage, Hostel and 120 Elementary schools, and 2 Hospitals, total scholars 6,274

President Rev C Bindsley, B A, B D Pirukkovilur

Treasurer Rev K Helberg, B A, B D, Madras

THE SANTAL MISSION OF THE NORTHERN CHURCHES (formerly known as the India Home Mission to the Santals)—Founded in 1867, works in the Santal Parganas, Goalpara (Assam) Malda and Dinajpur Work is principally among the Santals The mission staff numbers 27, Indian workers 480, communicants 4 000 Christian community 23,000, organised churches 36, boarding schools 4 pupils 508, elementary schools 69 pupils 1 035, industrial schools 2 Orphanage 1, children 29 *Secretary* Rev P O Podding Dumka Santal Parganas

MISSIONS AND ENEMY TRADING ACT —In May 1918, the following notice regarding Missions was published in the "Gazette of India" — "The following missions or religious associations are declared companies under Act 2 (the Enemy Trading Act) of 1916 —The Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Madras, the Herrnhut Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Madras, the Schleswig-Holstein Evangelical Lutheran Mission Madras, the Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Mission of the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, the German Evangelical Lutheran Mission of Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa The Governor General in Council notifies that the powers conferred under section 7 of the said Act shall extend to the property moveable and immoveable, of the missions or religious associations

In June, 1919 the Government of India stated — "It is not the policy of the Government of India that the property of enemy missions should be taken over by Indian Christians [illegible] and that the property should be vested in Trustees Property which [illegible] the peoples of the [illegible] Official [illegible] The Government of India [illegible] tees will in due course transfer the funds stations and properties to a missionary society to be selected by them with the approval of the Governor-General in Council

Methodist Societies

The Methodist Episcopal Church is the organization in the United States of America which grew out of the Wesleyan revival in England and her American colonies during the latter part of the eighteenth century This Church began its work in India in 1856, at first confining its activities to what is now the United Provinces From that centre it spread until the outposts of its work were found in Baluchistan Burma, Malaysia, Netherlands India and the Philippine Islands In 1920 a rearrangement of the mission field of the Church separated India Burma and Baluchistan from what is now known as the Southern Asia division Within this present field the Church now has a total baptized Christian community of over half a million of whom approximately 20 000 were baptized the year ending 1920

The avowed task of the Church has been the uplift of the depressed classes and it has been large in among that class As a matter of fact, however, it has large number who came from the Mohamadans and the [illegible] Hindus, and among such it has in large [illegible] ing

The educational work of the Church is extensive It having in this area a total of [illegible] schools of all grades in [illegible] twenty two high schools [illegible] training and the [illegible] The [illegible] largest relative adherents in the [illegible] 42,[illegible]

Special effort is made for the [illegible] development of the [illegible] have now being [illegible] League with 20 — 3 [illegible] organised Sunday School [illegible] 150 — 0

The [illegible]

Anglo-Ind *teak*[1]—Ind-Fr *tek*

The Portuguese became acquainted with this word as they did with so many others in the Malabar country Malayal *tekka*, Tam *tēkku* The Sansk name of the tree is *sāka*, whence the Mar and Guj *sāg*, and the Hindust *sāgūn* and *sāgwān* In the 'Bombay Letters' as late as 1667 this wood is not referred to as 'teak' but as 'ye oak of India,' and Fryer is the earliest English traveller not only to refer to 'teke' but also to show first hand acquaintance with the tree as can be seen from the quotation below]

Têmpera (used for *tempero*, "seasoning or condiments used in cooking") Konk *tempi*, vern terms *sāmbhái*, *masāló*, *pirémmirém* —Tet *tempia*, vern term *búdu* —Gal *témpera*

In the form *tempia* or *tempr* the word is used in Indo-Portuguese dialects

Temperado (spiced) Konk. and Tam *tempiad* (*subst*), a vegetable stew —Sinh *temprádava*, mixture *Tempiádu karanavā*, to season

Tempo (time) Konk *têmp*, vern terms *kál*, *vêl*, *vagat*, *samay* —Mal *tempo*, duration and atmospheric condition *Minta tempo*, to ask for time —Jav *tempo Tempon*, period of time fixed in contracts —Sund *tempo Rampo*, "a modified form of *tempo* and used in the sense of.

---

[1] ["The interior of Damão which is mountainous and dry and parched has many of the roughest thickets of bambus, and forests of the most plentiful and best timber that there is in the world, and that is teca" Diogo do Couto, Dec VII, vi, 6]

["Likewise all timber for shipping and houses of durance, wch wee may call ye oak of India, growes up at Cullean, Bimurly, and must necessarily passe by Tanna, where they take 33 p cent custome" Forrest, *Selections* (Home Series), Vol I, p 120]

["Teke by the *Portugueze*, *Sogwan* by the *Moors*, is the firmest Wood they have for Building, and on the account it resists Worms and Putrefaction, the best for that purpose in the World, in Height the Lofty Pine exceeds it not, nor the Sturdy Oak in Bulk and Substance, the knotty Branches which it bears aloft, send forth Green Boughs more pliant, in Form Quadrangular fed within by a Spongy Marrow or Pith, on which at the Joints hang broad, thin, and porous Leafs, sending from the main Rib some Fibres, winding and spreading like a Fan" Fryer, *East India*, Hak Soc Vol II, p 75]

Other institutions include Day and Boarding Schools, Weaving Schools Agricultural and Fruit Farms, a Home for Stranded Europeans and for British Military Soldiers

Village centres at which the S A Works	1,731
Officers and Employees	588
Social Institutions	22

Territorial Headquarters 32, Ferozepur Road, Lahore, Punjab

Territorial Commander Lt Commissioner N Muthiah

Chief Secretary —Lt Colonel N L Madsen

Western India —The Western India Territory comprises Bombay, Gujerat, Panch Mahals and the Maharashtra

Besides the distinctly evangelistic operations there are established a large General Hospital—Emery Memorial Anand—and several Dispensaries, at which during the year about 22 000 patients are treated, 200 Day Schools, 4 Boarding Schools, a Home for Juvenile Criminals, an Industrial and Rescue Home for Women, a conditionally Released Prisoners' Home, the management of the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Camp Weaving Schools a Factory for the making of Weaving, Warping and Reeling Machines, and a Land Colony having a population of about 300 Salvationists

Corps, 274 , Outposts, 448 , Societies, 510, Officers and Cadets, 660 of whom 584 are Indian, Employees and Teachers 105 Social Institutions, 16

Territorial Headquarters The Salvation Army, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay, 8

Territorial Commander Colonel Gnana Dasen (Alfred H Barnett)

Madras and Telugu Territory —This Territory comprises the city of Madras and work situated in the Nellore, Guntur, Kistna and West Godavari Districts of the Northern Circars of the Madras Presidency, also Bangalore

There are the following agencies at work — 286 Corps and Outposts, viz , places in which work is systematically done

121 Village Primary Schools, 3 Settlements for Criminal Tribes with a total population of 3 209 1 Reformatory School for children of Criminal Tribes, 1 Rescue Home, 2 Institutions for the training of Officers and one Boarding School for Boys and 1 for Girls

1 Leper Colony at Bapatla (newly taken over by us) Present number of lepers in the Colony is 105

1 Trade Department, where cloth, leather goods, furniture, carpets, silk, lace, etc , the products of Industrial Institutions, are disposed of

Territorial Headquarters The Salvation Army, Broadway, Madras

Territorial Commander Colonel Colldge

General Secretary Major H H Rawson

The South Indian Territory —The South Indian Territory embraces the native states of Travancore, Cochin and the Tinnevelly District of British India Work is being carried on at more than 1 200 centres, among six castes

During the past year considerable advances have been made in all parts of the Territory but there are still great opportunities for extension, there being many unoccupied localities, particularly in Central and Northern Travancore and Tinnevelly District of British India from which repeated appeals have been received for the opening up of Army work

A number of Village Halls and Officers' Quarters have been erected during the past year The Divisional Headquarters and the Central Hall at Vallivoor form one of the finest properties in the Southern Territory

In this Command there are upwards of 300 well conducted Day schools wherein nearly 8,500 boys and girls receive religious and secular instruction

There are three Boarding Schools two at Nagercoil and one at Trivandrum mothering a total number of 140 children Besides there is a Hostel at Nagercoil wherein 20 bright and intelligent young men are being admitted

A new Division has been formed this year with the Divisional Headquarters at Adoor This makes a total of 11 Divisions in the Territory

The Jail Meetings are conducted in the Central Prison every Sunday afternoon, which prove a great blessing to the convicts

An important event this year was the decision of the Cochin Government to entrust the management of the new Leper Asylum at Adoor to the Salvation Army Lt -Colonel Pritchard, the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras, performed the opening ceremony The Settlement covers 100 acres of land on which are erected fifteen blocks There are also five wells a septic tank and two small halls for religious worship

An epidemic of small-pox, which prevailed in the Territory, caused considerable havoc Our Officers did valiant service in administering the needy during this time

The Medical Department in this Territory is very proud to have its first qualified Indian Medical Officer Three more have been sent out this year for training

Territorial Headquarters —The Salvation Army, Kuravaneonam, Trivandrum

Territorial Commander —Lieut-Commissioner Priya (Mrs A Trounce)

Chief Secretary —Colonel Yesudasan Sanjivi

Assistant Chief Secretary —Brigadier Anand Singh (Bowyer)

Crooke's hypothesis that 'trankey' may be connected with the Port *trincador* is inadmissible, it is no doubt the same word as the Port *terranquim* But what is the derivation of *terranquim?* Dalgado's view is that *terranquim* is either an augmentative or diminutive of *terrada* (Ar *tarrād*), the name of a short boat and also of small boats for service in war used in the same parts, which is frequently referred to by Portuguese chroniclers It is not impossible that the Portuguese spoke of the small *terrada* as *terradim*, just as they formed the diminutive *varandim* from *varanda*, and that *terradim* became subsequently transformed into *terraquim* perhaps through the influence of *terráqueo* ('terraqueous') See *Glossario* Both *terrada* and *terranquim* are mentioned in Vieyra's Dictionary The derivation of 'trankey' given in the *O E D* makes all the above hypotheses valueless and shows how necessary it is to seek for the explanation of a word in the language of the people by whom, and of the region where, it is used The *O E D* says 'trankey or tranky' is adopted from Pers *trankeh*, name in Persian Gulf for a pearl diver's net, or perhaps its adjectival derivation *trānki*, applied elliptically to a pearling boat, and gives as its meaning 'a small undecked vessel, used in the pearl fishery in the Persian Gulf'

There is no reason to suppose that 'trankey' owes anything to *terranquim* which is the Portuguese transcription of the Persian word For the insertion of *e* after *t*, and for the nalised termination, cf *mordexim*]

Commentaries, Hak Soc, Vol I, p 105]

["Even the water comes (to Ormuz) from outside, from the main and from the neighbouring isles for their drinking in certain small boats which they call **teradas**, as I have said before" Duarte Barbosa, ed Dames, Vol I, p 97]

["As soon as the Contract was made, the *Arabs* went couragiously to Work, and gave the *English* their Choice, and then got **Trankies**, (or Barks without Decks) and shipt what belonged to the *English* for *Musslat*" Hamilton, *East Indies* (1827), Vol I, p 57]

[(The King of that Province) "had provided a sufficient Number of small Vessels, called **Trankies**, for their Transports" *Idem*, p 59]

provision however is subject to the condition that every European British subject brought for trial before the district magistrate or sessions judge has the right, however trivial be the charge, to claim to be tried by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans Whilst this change was made in the powers of district magistrates, the law in regard to other magistrates remained unaltered" Since 1836 no distinctions of race have been recognised in the civil courts throughout India

After a discussion on this subject in the Legislative Assembly in September 1921, the following motion was adopted — 'That in order to remove all racial distinctions between Indians and Europeans in the matter of their trial and punishment for offences, a committee be appointed to consider what amendments should be made in the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, which differentiate between Indians and European British subjects and American and Europeans who are not British subjects in criminal trials and proceedings and to report on the best methods of giving effect to their proposals" As a result of the recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committee the law on the subject was further modified and by the Criminal Law Amendment Act XII of 1923 in place of the old Chapter XXXIII (55443 467) the new Chapter XXXIII (55443 449) with certain supplementary provisions were substituted This has in some measure reduced the differences between the trials of Europeans and of Indians under the Code

High Courts

The highest legal tribunals in India are the High Courts of Judicature These were constituted by the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 for Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and later for the United Provinces and the Punjab superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts More recently High Courts have been constituted for Patna and Rangoon as well The Judges are appointed by the Crown, they hold office during the pleasure of the Sovereign, at least one-third of their number are barristers, one-third are recruited from the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service, the remaining places being available for the appointment of Indian lawyers Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Courts, but juries are never employed in civil suits in India

For other parts of India High Courts have been formed under other names. The chief difference being that they derive their authority from the Government of India, not from Parliament In Burma there is a Chief Court, with three or more judges, in the other provinces the chief appellate authority is an officer called the Judicial Commissioner In Sind the Judicial Commissioner is termed Judge of the Sudder Court and has two colleagues

The High Courts are the Courts of appeal from the superior courts in the districts, criminal and civil, and their decisions are final, except in cases in which an appeal lies to His Majesty in Council and is heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. The High Courts exercise supervision over all the subordinate courts Returns are regularly sent to them at short intervals and the High Courts are able, by examining the returns, by sending for proceedings, and by calling for explanations, as well as from the cases that come before them in appeal, to keep themselves to some extent acquainted with the manner in which the courts generally are discharging their duties.

Lower Courts

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts styled courts of session and courts of magistrates Every province, outside the Presidency towns, is divided into sessions divisions consisting of one or more districts, and every sessions division has a court of session and a sessions judge, with assistance if need be These stationary sessions courts take the place of the English Assizes, and are competent to try all accused persons duly committed, and to inflict any punishment authorised by law, but sentences of death are subject to confirmation by the highest court of criminal appeal in the province Magistrates' courts are of three classes with descending powers Provision is made and largely utilised in the towns, for the appointment of honorary magistrates, in the Presidency towns Presidency magistrates deal with magisterial cases and benches of Justices of the Peace or honorary magistrates dispose of the less important cases

Trials before courts of session are either with assessors or juries Assessors assist, but do not bind the judge by their opinions, on juries the opinion of the majority prevails if accepted by the presiding Judge The Indian law allows considerable latitude of appeal The prerogative of mercy is exercised by the Governor-General in-Council and the Local Government concerned without prejudice to the superior power of the Crown

The constitution and jurisdiction of the inferior civil courts varies Broadly speaking one district and sessions judge is appointed for each district as District Judge he presides in its principal civil court of original jurisdiction, his functions as Sessions Judge have been described For these posts members of the Indian Civil Service are mainly selected though some appointments are made from the Provincial Service Next come the Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs, the extent of whose original jurisdiction varies in different parts of India The civil courts, below the grade of District Judge, are almost invariably presided over by Indians There are in addition a number of Courts of Small Causes, with jurisdiction to try money suits up to Rs 500 In the Presidency Towns, where the Chartered High Courts have original jurisdiction, Small Cause Courts dispose of money suits up to Rs 2,000 As Insolvency Courts the chartered High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have jurisdiction in the Presidency towns In the mofussil similar powers were conferred on the District Courts by the Insolvency Act of 1906

Coroners are appointed only for the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay Elsewhere their duties are discharged by the ordinary staff of magistrates and police officers unaided by jurors

tuváje, vern term *pisnakada* —Tam *tualei* —Malayal *tuvála* —Tel *tuvālā*, *tuvālāguṭṭa* —Tul *tuválu* —Anglo-Ind *touleea* —Khas *taulia* —? Siam *tōk* —Mal *tuála*, *tuvála* —Tet, Gal *tualha*

The hiatus in *oa* was destroyed by the intercallation of *v* (=*w*), and *lh* became depalatalized, because there is no such sound in the oriental languages

Tocha (torch) Konk *toch* —Tam *tócha*

Tomar (to take) Mal *tóma*, *Tóma ánin*, *toma hairus*, to sail near the wind, to take the current

Tomate (tomato) Konk *tomát*, *tamaṭ* (from the English 'tomato'), vern term *belvāngem* —Tet *tomati*, vern term *fái-mátak*

Tômbo (record, archive) Sinh *tómbuva*

Topa (top, teetotum) Mal *tópa*, used in a game of tops'

Topaz (a dark-skinned Christian half-breed of Portuguese descent) Anglo-Ind *topaz*, *topass* (obs) —Indo-Fr *topas*

This term was employed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as synonymous with mestizo to denote those who claimed to be Portuguese descendants, spoke Portuguese, affected the Portuguese style of dress, professed the Catholic faith and served ordinarily as soldiers in the army

The origin of the word has been the subject of much discussion At least three different derivations of the word, more or less plausible, are given (1) The Turk -Pers -Hindust *topchi*, 'a gunner', by profession,[1] (2) Hindust *ṭopí* (Tam *toppi*), 'a hat' *topívālá*, 'one who wears a hat'), used as a distinguishing mark, at times honour-

---

[1] "Seven hundred Portuguese, besides some **topazes** who were also musketeers" António Bocarro, Dec XIII, p 244

"Gaspar Figueira was with eight companies, and in these there were two hundred and forty Portuguese, and there was one company of **topazes** in which there were thirty seven" João Ribeiro, *Fatalidade hist*, Bk II, ch xx

"In the early history of the Company these people were extensively enlisted as soldiers, [hence the term came to be applied to the Company s native soldiery generally in the Peninsula it is now obsolete" (p 525)] H H Wilson

Bengal Judicial Department.

[illegible] Kt., K.C., Bar	Chief Justice
[illegible] Chunder [illegible]	Puisne Judge
[illegible] Mr. Justice Philip [illegible], Kt., [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice Zahir Rahim [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice Arthur Reeles, Kt., [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice Herbert Cowland [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice Manmatha Nath [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice Leonard Wilfred [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice John [illegible], [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice John [illegible], Bar at Law	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice Satyendra Chandra [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice Dwarkanath [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice Sarat Kumar, [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice Hugh Robert, [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Bar at Law	Advocate General
[illegible] Law	Standing Counsel
[illegible] Bar at Law	Government Counsel
[illegible]	Government Solicitor
[illegible], [illegible]	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Judicial Secretary to Government (Officiating)
Khan Bahadur [illegible], Bar at Law	Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs
Guha, Pal Bahadur Surendra Nath	Senior Government Pleader (Offg. Judge, High Court)
[illegible] Dr. Sarat Chandra	(Officiating)
Sadhu Pal Bahadur Tarak Nath, C.I.E.	Public Prosecutor in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates in Calcutta
Sen, Pinel Chandra	Junior Public Prosecutor, Calcutta
Mitra, Sarat Kumar	Editor of Law Reports
Remiry, Maurice	Registrar (Original Side)
Ghatak, N., M.B.E., Bar at Law	Master and Official Referee
Ghosh, J. M., Bar-at-Law	Assistant Referee
Mitra, Satish Chandra	Registrar in Insolvency
Ganguli, Manmatha Nath	Deputy Registrar
Palsett, I.	Assistant Registrar
Vacant	Assistant Registrar and Chief Clerk in Insolvency
Mitra, Kanai Lal	Asst. Registrar
Banarji, Sachindra Nath	Do

is, therefore, to be presumed that it had its origin in one of the Dravidian languages Now, if *tuppasi* corresponds to *dubhāśi* and primarily signified an 'interpreter', it is clear that it would be applied in this acceptation to the indigenous Christians who might be acquainted with Portuguese,[1] just as well as to the descendants of the Portuguese who would speak besides Portuguese one or more of the Indian vernaculars, and as such would be frequently employed as interpreters between the Europeans and the Indians [2] And in this sense the term is used by Portuguese and other writers "Those who have wants manifest and set them forth very well without **topaz**, or interpreter" Lucena "Appreciating greatly the occasion of finding himself without **topaz**". *Id*, Bk ii, ch 16

Afterwards, when the word came to be used of one particular race, and there were interpreters from the other classes, some of the Dravidian languages, in order to avoid confusion, imported the term *dubáśi*, as *tatsama*, in order to designate an interpreter in general, as well as a factor or agent [1] (See *Hobson-Jobson* and Schuchardt, *Beiträge*, etc)

[With the object of settling the vexed question of the derivation of the word 'Topaz or Topass', Sir R C Temple collected in chronological order as many references to, and definitions of, the term as appear in *Hobson-Jobson*, the *O E D*, the *Ceylon Antiquary*, and his own notes from original records and

in the south of India In the early history of the Company these people were extensively enlisted as soldiers" H H Wilson

[1] "There were at that time no more than five Portuguese, seven Indians, the children of Portuguese, who were born there, and six **Topazes**, by this name are called those Christians who have no Portuguese blood in them" *Conquista do Reyno de Pegu*, ch vii

[2] "A letter patent of His Highness, dated the 25th January, 1571, in which it is ordained that the posts of *Linguas* (interpreters) be given to the new (Christian) converts' *Archivo Port Or*, Suppl 2nd, p 79

[1] In Laskari-Hindustani, 'topás' is the name of a sweeper "It is doubtful to what language this word properly belongs It does not mean a sweeper in Hindustani, but the Laskar 'topas' generally acts as such as his special duty in the ship" Small

[illegible]	Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor (On leave)
[illegible]	Clerk of the Crown
[illegible]	Reporter to the High Court
[illegible]	Official Assignee Insolvent Debtors Court
[illegible]	Government Pleader (On deputation)
[illegible]	Do (Officiating)
[illegible]	Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor Karachi
[illegible]	Administrator General and Official Trustee in addition to his duties as Registrar of Companies
[illegible]	Prothonotary and Senior Master
[illegible]	Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigator
[illegible]	Master and Assistant Prothonotary
[illegible]	Taxing Master
[illegible]	Insolvency Registrar
[illegible]	Assistant Taxing Master
[illegible]	First Assistant Master Officiating Master and Assistant Prothonotary
[illegible]	Second Assistant Master Officiating 1st Assistant Master
[illegible]	Third Assistant Master (On deputation)
[illegible]	Associate Officiating 3rd Assistant Master
[illegible]	Associate Officiating 3rd Assistant Master
[illegible]	Associate
[illegible]	Do
[illegible]	Officiating Associate
[illegible]	Sheriff
[illegible]	Deputy Sheriff
[illegible]	Registrar High Court Appellate Side
[illegible]	Deputy Registrar and Sealer, Appellate Side, and Secretary to Rule Committee
[illegible]	Assistant Registrar and Superintendent High Court Press

COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND

Wild, A. C., B.A., I.C.S.	Judicial Commissioner of Sind (On leave)
Milne, R. B., M.A., I.C.S.	Officiating do
Aston, Arthur Henry Southcote, M.A., Bar at Law	Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind (On leave)
Rupchand Pilaram	Do do
Mehta, Dadiba C., M.A., LL.B.	Officiating do

COURT RECEIVER AND LIQUIDATOR AND ASSISTANTS

Wadia, H. H., M.A., Bar at Law	Court Receiver and Liquidator
Chinoy, A. I. I., LL.B.	First Assistant to do
Mankar, M. N., M.A., Attorney at-Law	Second Assistant to do

The word *topí*, *topí* or *toppi*, which is found in the Gaurian and Dravidian languages, with the meaning of 'cap or hat', is traced by some philologists to the Portuguese *tope* or *tôpo* ('the top, the uppermost end') But the *Roteiro da Viagem de Vasco de Gama* ('*The Log Book of Vasco de Gama*') mentions *tupy* as corresponding to the Port *barrete*, 'cap', in the list of Malabar words Indian dictionary writers connect *topí* with *topa* or *top*, 'big hat, helmet and (in Konkani) mitre'

[Wilson (*Glossary*, p 525) has "*Toppi-kuda*, Malayal A hat-umbrella, a hat with a projecting brim on the crown, worn by fishermen and other castes in Malabar, the term seems to be of old, and to precede the Portuguese"]

Toranja (*Citrus decumana*, the shaddock or 'the pomelo') Konk *torónz* (neut, the fruit), *torônz* (fem, the plant) —Mar *turanj*, *toranjan* —Guj Hindust *turanj* —Sindh *turúnju* —Tel *turanj*, *turánju* —| Turk *túrunj* |—

The plant is a native of Java, probably introduced by the Portuguese into India The name is the Arabic *turunj*, Persian *turanj*, which appears to be the immediate source of the word in many of the languages

[The pomelo has no Sanskrit name It was known to the early Dutch traders as 'Pompelmoes' (=pumpkin citron), hence some of the modern names It reached India and Ceylon in the 17th century

The pomelo is presumed to have been introduced into India and Ceylon from Java, hence the name *batávi nebu*, and it was carried to the West Indies by a Capt Shaddock after whom it is known there The best quality of the pomelo is the thin-skinned Bombay variety, hence the South Indian name for it of *bombalinas* See Watt, *The Comm Prod of Ind*]

Toro ('trunk or body of a man') Mal, Jav, *toro*, a kind of jacket According to Dr Heyligers it is an abbreviation of *báju-toro* (Mal) and *rasukan-toro*

Tôrre (tower) Konk *tôrr*, vern terms *gopui*, *buríinz* — Tet, Gal *tôrri*

Torto ('squint eyed') Mal *torto* (Haex)

Bihar and Orissa Judicial Department

[illegible]	Chief Justice
[illegible]	Puisne Judges
[illegible]	Do
[illegible]	Do
[illegible]	Do
[illegible]	Do
[illegible] Bar-at-Law	Do
[illegible]	Do
[illegible]	Do
[illegible]	Do Officiating
[illegible]	Registrar
[illegible]	Deputy Registrar
[illegible]	Assistant Registrar
[illegible]	Assistant Registrar Orissa Circuit Court Temporary Additional Munsif of Cuttack in addition to his own duties
[illegible] Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate
[illegible]	Assistant Government Advocate
[illegible]	Government Pleader

Burma Judicial Department.

[illegible]	Chief Justice Rangoon
[illegible]	Judge Rangoon
[illegible] The Hon'ble [illegible]	Do Rangoon As Chief Justice
[illegible] The Hon'ble [illegible] Bar-at-Law	Do Rangoon
[illegible] The Hon'ble Mr. Justice [illegible] Bar-at-Law	Do do
[illegible] The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robert Edward [illegible] Bar-at-Law	Do do
[illegible] The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Maung [illegible]	Do do
[illegible] The Hon'ble Mr. Justice [illegible] Bar-at-Law	Do do
[illegible] The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harold Arrowsmith [illegible] Bar-at-Law	Do do
[illegible] The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Mint[illegible], Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Do do On leave
[illegible] The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. G. [illegible] I.C.S.	Do Officiating
[illegible] Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate
[illegible] Dun, Bar-at-Law	Deputy Government Advocate and Secretary to Burma Legislative Council
Grant, C. H., LL.B.	Assistant Government Advocate
[illegible] U Tun, Bar-at-Law	Do do
Lambert, E. W., Bar-at-Law	Do do
U On Pe, Bar-at-Law	Administrator General and Official Trustee, Burma and Official Assignee and Receiver, H. C., Rangoon Officiating
U Myint, Bar-at-Law	Public Prosecutor, Rangoon
U Myint Thein, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	Assistant Public Prosecutor, Rangoon
Parretto, Charles Lionel	Public Prosecutor, Moulmein
Lutter, Henry Millard, A.B.	Do Mandalay
Mitter, K. L., B.L.	Assistant Public Prosecutor, Mandalay
Pakenham Walsh, W. P., M.A.	Registrar, High Court, Rangoon
Goldsmith, W. S.	Registrar, Original Side, High Court, Rangoon (On leave)
Myaing, U [illegible], B.A., B.L.	Registrar, Small Cause Court, Rangoon

(cf *dupaṭ*, 'double', *dutondí*, 'double headed'), it was replaced by *ti*, from *tín*, 'three' (cf *tipêṭ*, 'triple', *tipāyi*, 'tripod'), in order to indicate its three-fold character Tulu must have received the word directly from Konkani, as it did so many others

Trigo (wheat) Sinh *tiingu*, vern term *góduma* —Mal *trígu*, *teríigu*, vern term *gundum* —Sund *tarigo*, vern term *gundrum* —Jav *trígu* —Tet, Gal *trígu*

In Southern India and in Malasia no wheat is produced The Portuguese spread the knowledge of the cereal and its use See *pão Góduma* and *gundum* are related to the Sanskrit *godhūma*

Triste (sad) Konk *trist*, vern terms *chinteśt*, *khantibharit*, *udás* —Gal *tísti*

Trocar (to exchange) Konk *trokár-karunk* (l us), vern terms *badlunk*, *vāṭāvunk* —Mal, Sund, Jav *túkar* — Ach *túkar*, *túka* —Tet *túkar*, *truka* (also us as a subst), vern term *síluku*

Trombeta (a trumpet) Konk *turmét* vern terms *kál*, *turturi* —Mal | *tĕrompet* | — Mac, Bug *tūrumbéta*, *tūrumpéta* —Tet *trombeta* [1]

Tronco ('a prison or gaol') Mar *turung*, *turang* —Guj *turang* —Guj *turang Turang adhikāri*, gaoler —Sindh *turungu* —? Tam *turukkam*, a fortress on a mountain (perhaps from the Sansk *durgam*) — Malayal *turungu*, vern term *tadavu* —Tul *turungu*, *torangu*, *turanga*, ver term *bandīkhāne* —Anglo-Ind *trunk* (obs) — Siam *tárahng* —Ann *tú rac* — Mal *tronko*, *tarunku*

"The municipal gaol, where those charged with the smaller delinquencies were locked up, was called *tronco*, the others were sent to prison In Lisbon the *tronco* existed till the time of King Sebastian in whose reign two prisons were established" *Almanach do Occidente*, 1903

In the East the term *tronco* was used in a generic acceptation "The **tronco** which was the house of the chief magistrate, where the captives of Bintão were imprisoned, on account of the bribe they offer-

[1] "A great number of **trombetas**, bagpipes and kettledrums' Diogo do Couto, Dec VII, i, 11

United Provinces Judicial Department.

Vacant	Chief Justice
Suleman The Hon'ble Sir Shah Muhammad, Kt Bar-at-Law M A LL D	Puisne Judge
Mukharji The Hon'ble Mr Justice Lal Gopal, B A, LL B, Rai Bahadur	Do
Boys, The Hon'ble Mr Justice G P, Bar-at-Law	Do
Banarji, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Lalit Mohan, M A, LL B, Rai Bahadur	Do
Kendall The Hon'ble Mr Justice Charles Henry Bayley, J P (I C S)	Do
Young The Hon'ble Mr Justice John Douglas, Bar-at-Law	Do
King The Hon'ble Mr Justice Carlton Moss C I E J P, I C S	Do
Pullan, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Avrton Popplewell, M A, I C S	Do
Sen The Hon'ble Mr Justice Surendra Nath M A LL.D	Additional Puisne Judge
Naimat-Ullah The Hon'ble Mr Justice Chaudri	Do
Bennet The Hon'ble Mr Justice Edward B A LL B Bar at Law, J P I C S	Do
Joshi, Dr Lachhmi Dat D Sc LL B, Bar at Law	Registrar
Mills, Stanley Edward Jervis	Deputy Registrar
Raynor, Frank Ernest	Assistant Registrar
Uma Shankar Bajpai M A LL B	Government Advocate
Wali Ullah Dr M M A LL B Bar at Law	Assistant Government Advocate
Brunett J R W, I C S	Legal Remembrancer [illegible]
Megha, Phul Chand B A LL B	Deputy Legal Do Do
Shankar Saran M A (Oxon) Bar at Law	Government Advocate
Mukharji Benoy Kumar	Law Reporter
Mukhtar Ahmad B A, LL B	Assistant Law Reporter
Dessanges H C, Bar at Law	Administrator-General [illegible] Trustee

CHIEF COURT OF OUDH—LUCKNOW

Wazir Hasan The Hon'ble Justice Sayyid B A LL B	[illegible]
Muhammad Raza The Hon'ble Justice Khan Bahadur Sayyid B A LL B	J J
Srivastava The Hon'ble Mr Justice [illegible] Nath B A LL B O B E	Do
Nanavati The Hon'ble Mr Justice [illegible], K A I C S	Do
Kitch, The Hon'ble Mr Justice [illegible] B A C I E I C S	J
Smith The Hon'ble Mr Justice [illegible] I C S	J
Manu the [illegible]	
Akbar Husain [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Ghosh [illegible] Law	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

some —Sindh *tuphanu*, hurricane, extravagance, calumny *Tuphāní*, boisterous, quarrelsome, calumniator —Punj *tufán*, storm, strife, calumny *Tufāní*, a disorderly fellow — Kash *tuphán*, tempest —Tel *tuphánu* —Kan, Tul *tuphanu*, hurricane, groundless accusation, calamity —Anglo-Ind *typhoon* —Khas *tupan* —Mal *tufán* —Jap *taifu* —Pers *tūfán*, *tūfán*, strong winds, inundation —Ar *tufán*, inundation, overpowering rain, cataclysm

Portuguese dictionary-writers, with the exception of Fr João de Sousa, point out as the original of the Portuguese word the Greek *typhōn*, which normally ought to give *typhão* or *tifão* But was the term current in Portugal? Fernão Pinto says "We went through such a terrible southwind which the Chinese call **tufão**" And in another place "The storm which the Chinese called **tufão**"

The same source is indicated by Diogo do Couto,[1] and corroborated by John Barrow and Giles, who derive the word from the Chinese syllables *ta-fung*, 'great wind', and by Dr Hirth, who derives it from the local Formosan term *t'ai* and *fung*

Webster (*s v* typhoon) says that the whirlwind which raises clouds of dust was called *typhoon* "because it was regarded as the work of *Typhon* or *Typhos*, the giant who was struck with a thunderbolt by Jupiter and buried under Mount Etna" But the meaning he gives to the word is "a violent tornado or hurricane occurring in Chinese seas"

Yule and Burnell admit that the word was first employed in the China Sea and not in the Indian Ocean, and observe that the Portuguese *tufão* distinctly

---

[1] "They had very rough weather, which the inhabitants (of the port of Chincheu) call **Tufão**, which is a disturbance so great and fierce and causes so many storms and earthquakes ," V, viii, 12 "The fly of the compass was moving as fast as do the tufões of China" *Id*, VIII, i, 11

["It was accompanied by such a furious storm of rain, with lightning and hail, that those who were familiar with these coasts declared it to be a tufon, a form of storm much dreaded in those parts" Manrique, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol II, p 53]

THE INDIAN POLICE.

Origins—Cornwallis was the first Indian administrator to take the burden of policing the country off the zemindars and to place it on Government He ordered the District Judges of Bengal in 1793 to open a Thana (Police Station) for every 400 square miles of their jurisdiction, and to appoint stipendiary thanadars (Police Station Officers) and subordinates

In Madras in 1816 Sir Thomas Munro took superintendence of police out of the hands of the sedentary judges and placed it in the hands of the peripatetic Collector, who had the indigenous village police system already under his control In this way the Revenue Department controlled the police of the districts and still to some extent does so, especially in Bombay Presidency

In Khandesh from 1826 36 Outram of Mutiny fame showed how a whole time military commandant could turn incorrigible marauders into excellent police, and Sir George Clerk, Governor of Bombay in 1848, applied the lesson by appointing full time European Superintendents of Police in many Districts

Madras had a torture scandal in 1853 which showed that 3 Collectors had no time for real police superintendence, in 1859 the principle of full-time European superintendence was introduced in a Madras Act of that year and the control of the Collector was removed

The Mutiny led to general police overhaul and retrenchment and the Madras Act was mainly followed in India Act V of 1861, "An Act for the Regulation of Police", which still governs police working everywhere in India except Madras and Bombay, which has its own Police Act (IV of 1890)

Working—Strictly speaking there is no Indian Police With the doubtful exceptions of the Delhi Imperial Area Police, and the advisory staff of the Intelligence Bureau attached to the Home Department, the Government of India has not a single police officer directly under its control The police provided for by the 1861 Act is a provincialised police, administered by the Local Government concerned, subject only "to the general control" of the Governor General

Within the Local Government area the police are enrolled and organised in District forces, at the head of each of which is a District Superintendent of Police with powers of enlistment and dismissal of constabulary, and Police Station Officers may also be dismissed by the D S P

The D S P is subject to dual control The force he commands is placed at the disposal of the District Magistrate for the enforcement of law and the maintenance of order in the District But the departmental working and efficiency of the force is governed by a departmental hierarchy of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Inspector-General of Police, and Home Department Generally speaking the D S P has to correspond with his District Magistrate on judicial and magisterial topics, and with his departmental chiefs on internal working of his force

The C I D—The Curzon Police Commission of 1902 3 modernised police working by providing for the direct enlistment and training of Educated Indians as Police Station Officers, and by creating specialised police agencies under each Local Government for the investigation of *specialist* and *professional* crime These agencies are known as **Criminal Investigation Departments** and work under a Deputy Inspector General They collate information about crime, edit the *Crime Gazette*, take over from the District Police crimes with ramifications into several jurisdictions and they control the working of such scientific police developments as the Finger Print Identification Bureaux

Headquarters and Armed Police—At the chief town of each District the D S P has his office and also his Headquarter Police Lines and parade ground This is the main centre for accumulation and distribution to the Police Stations and Outposts of the District of clothing, arms, ammunition, and accoutrements Here are the Stores and the Armoury Here also constabulary recruits enlisted by the D S P are taught drill, deportment, and duties and are turned out to fill vacancies The Headquarter Lines also contain the two hundred or so armed police who mount guard on Treasuries in the District, and also provide prisoner and treasure escort Actually they form a small and mobile local army equipped with muskets (single loading) and bayonets The most highly trained section of them go through a musketry course and are armed with 303 service rifles At most head quarters but by no means all, there is also a reserve of mounted and armed police

Thanas and Thanadars—Almost throughout India the popular terms for Police Station and Police Station Officer are 'Thana and "Thanadar It is at the Police Station that the public are most in touch with the police and the police with the public Whether it be in a large city or in a mofussil hamlet the Thana is the place where people come with their troubles and their grievances against their neighbours or against a person or persons unknown In dealing with such callers, the Thanadar who like police of all ranks, is supposed to be always on duty, is chiefly guided by the Fourteenth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Second Schedule at the end of that Code This schedule shows nearly all penal offences and states whether or not they are 'cognisable by the police The fourteenth Chapter lays down that a cognisable complaint must then and there be recorded, and investigated A non cognisable complaint is merely noted in a separate book and the complainant is told to go to court

Police Prosecutors—The complainant in a cognisable case not only has his complaint recorded but investigated without payment of fee If the thanadar succeeds in establishing a *prima facie* case against the [illegible] the prosecution in court is conducted free of charge by a police prosecutor, who is generally a junior pleader, engaged by Government to do police cases in the lower courts [illegible]

Mundy, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol III, pt I, p 164, n[1]

The *O E D* distinguishes between two different Oriental words (1) the *a* forms, like Port *tufão*, are referred to Ar *tāfa* which itself is probably an adaptation of Gk *Typhon*, (2) *tuffoon*, *tyfoon* represent the Chinese *tai-fung* The spelling of the second has apparently been influenced by that of the earlier known Indian word, while that now current is due to association with Typhon

Below is a description of a storm given by Pyrard which is clearly influenced by the Greek conception of Typhon [2]]

Tumba (a bier for the poor) Konk *túmb* —Beng *tumbá* — Tet, Gal *túmba* —? Jap *fumbo*, a grave, vern term *haka*

The change of *t* into *f* in the Japanese word cannot be explained Cf *tinta*, *mártir*

Tumor (bump, swelling). Konk, Mar *tumbar*

Tutanaga (a Chinese alloy of copper, zinc and nickel, also zinc) Anglo-Ind *tootnague*. —[Indo-Fr *toutenague*]

It appears that the immediate source of the Portuguese word is the Tam *tuttanāgam*, 'zinc', from the Persian *tūtiā-nāk*, 'oxide of zinc' [1]

---

[1] ["Their houses (of the people of Macao) double tyled, and thatt plaistred over againe, for prevention of Hurracanes or violentt wyndes thatt happen some Yeares, called by the Chinois Tuffaones"

[2] ["On the 24th August we passed the equinoctial line . Nothing is so inconstant as the weather, but there it is inconstancy itself, in a moment it becomes calm as by a miracle, in half an hour there is on all sides thunder and lightning, the most terrible that can be imagined this is chiefly when the sun is near the equinox Suddenly the calm returns, then the storm begins again, and so on All at once the wind rises with such impetuosity that it is all you can do to lower all sail in time, and you would suppose that the masts and yards would give way and the ship be lost Often you see coming from afar great whirlwinds, which the sailors call *dragons*, if they pass over ships they break them up and send them to the bottom When they are seen coming the sailors take naked swords and strike them one against the other, in the form of a cross, on the bows of the ship, or in the direction where they see the storm coming, and they consider that that prevents it coming upon the ship and turns it aside" *Voyage*, Hak Soc, Vol I, p 11]

[1] ["Here cometh to an end the great and wealthy Kingdom of Guzo rate and Cambaya, in which are many

Province	Inspector-Generals and Deputy Inspector Generals	Superintendents	Assistant Superintendents of Police	Deputy Superintendents of Police	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Sergeants	Head Constables	Constables	Total	and Total Cost	Proportion of Police. to area	Proportion of Police. to population
											Rs		
Assam	1	14	13	9	10	206	1	121	3,521	4,328	23,06,465	1 to 12 3	1 to 1,772 6
Bengal (excluding Calcutta)	7	15	52	28	258	1,821	50	2,634	19,711	24,606	1,13,14,897	1 to 2 9	1 to 1,953 8
Bihar	5	20	28	28	182	1,139	17	1,548	11,146	14,122	80,32,102	1 to 5 8	1 to 2,172
Bombay (excluding Bombay)	6	12	30	35	113	758	57	4,839	17,127	23,337	1,26,80,810	1 to 5 69	1 to 776
Burma (excluding Rangoon)	6	30	30	64	223	1,868	14	1,474	9,708	13,435	1,15,65,914	1 to 17 21	1 to 954
C P	1	26	10	19	151	738	25	1,739	8,331	11,043	59,03,849	1 to 9 3	1 to 1,259
Madras	6	34	36	14	304	1,444	151	3,101	22,617	27,737	1,50,57,220	1 to 5 1	1 to 1,526
N W P	1	8	7	1	31	172	1	625	4,998	5,857	29,57,232	1 to 2 3	1 to 399
Punjab	5	36	35	16	130	862	29	2,863	17,237	21,213	99,41,481	1 to 4 9	1 to 1,053
U P	6	58	51	71	215	2,073	40	2,614	28,617	33,775	1,48,73,890	1 to 3 1	1 to 1,343
	47	331	301	358	1,716	11,171	385	21,858	143,016	179,783	9,82,33,860	1 to 6 80	1 to 1,331

Valado (a mound or embankment) Anglo-Ind *ualade* (l us), *vellard* (used in Bombay) [1]

[Not in *O E D* The term is applied to the causeways built between Bombay and the neighbouring islands, intended to exclude water and to serve as dry passages over the marshy land

Whitworth's suggestion that the Marathi *walhád*, to cross over, would supply a derivation for 'vellard or walade' would be an instance of striving after meaning, if there were such a word in Marathi Molesworth does not mention it *Olāndane* in Mar is 'to cross over']

Valer (to be worth) Mal *valer* (Haex)

Vapor ('a steamship') Konk *vāpor* , vern term *āg-bôṭ*, lit 'fire boat', (*bôt* is from the English 'boat') —Tet *vapor* — ? Pers *vāpur* — ? Ar *vābúr* — | Turk *vápor* |

Belot derives *vābúr* from Italian

Vara (a linear measure, a yard) Konk , Guj. *vár* *Adhavár* (Guj), half a yard —Malayal *vára* —Kan *váru* —Tul *váru*, *varu* —Mal *vara*, a stick (Haex) [1]

The word is used in Konkani and in Tamil also in the sense of 'the pole of a canopy, and of the staff carried by the chief member of a religious sodality'

Varanda (verandah) Konk *varánd*, the principal part of the house which one first enters — ? Mar *varand*, *varadá*, *varāndá*, *varandí*, parapet, a wall alongside a verandah, or a street —Guj *varandó*, gallery —Hindi, *barāndá*, *varāndá*, *varandá*, *barandaka*, *barāmada* — ? Hindust *barāmada* — Beng *bārāndá* —Ass *barandá*, a species of thatched cottage —Sinh *baránde*, *baránda*ya *varandaya* —Tam , Malayal *varanda* —Kan , Tul *varanda*

---

[1] "The Moors were also busy making a vallado in the river" António Bocarro, Dec XIII, p 81

["The bridge over the "wide breach of land" is now called Breach Candy It is also called "**Vellard,**" a corruption of the Portuguese *Vallado* which means a fence or hedge, properly a mud wall with a fence of wood upon it" Da Cunha, *The Origin of Bombay*, p 57]

[1] "All these kinds of cloths are produced in entire pieces each of which measures twenty-three or twenty four Portuguese varas" Duarte Barbosa, p 362

Burnell observes that the meaning referred to above "does not belong to old Sanskrit, but is only to be found in works relatively modern", but does not cite any text

Molesworth (Mar) distinguishes between two *varandas*, one of Sanskrit origin, in the sense of 'a load of hay', and the other with the various meanings mentioned above, but does not suggest its etymology Candy (Mar) translates the English 'veranda' into *osrí*, *padví*, *padsál*, *pad-osrí*, *padśālā*, *padávi*, *oṭí* Almost all these words, and in addition to these *osró* and *oṭó*, are current in Konkani Gundert (Malayal) admits the Portuguese source Campbell (Tel) adopts the Sanskrit derivation Ziegler (Kan) states that *varanda* is a foreign term but does not indicate its origin Haex (Mal) mentions *baranda* ('a story or balcony') as a vernacular term, but Favre attributes it to a Sanskrit and Wilkinson to a Portuguese origin Rigg (Sund) derives it from Portuguese

Yule & Burnell were the first to suggest that there existed in Portuguese and Spanish the word *varanda*, independent of the Indian *varanda*, with the same or analogous meaning, because the author of the *Roteiro* (1498) employs it without explaining it,[1] and also

---

1 "And he came to join us where we had been put in a **varanda** where there was a large candlestick made of brass that gave us light" Fernão Pinto (1540) employs the word *varanda* very often as though it was well-known "We entered with her into another court much nobler than the first, surrounded on all sides with two kinds of **varandas**, as if it had been a cloister of monks" [Cogan renders this reference to verandas thus "all about invironed with Galleries" (in *Hobson-Jobson*)] And Gasper Correia (1561) "The King was in a **varanda**, so that he saw everything in the order in which it happened"

[In *Chronica de Bisnaga* (1525), ed David Lopes, both forms *varamdas* and *baramdas* are met with and nowhere is an explanation of the term offered "The palaces of the King (of Vijayanagar) are of this kind they have a gate leading to an open space and above this gate there is a pinnacle very high built like such others with their **varamḍas** After going through this gate you find there is a large open space and you soon come to another gate very like the first so much so that when you have entered this you have a large open space before you, and on either side of it some low **baramdas** in which the captains and

warders and convict warders are employed With this is bound up the question of a special class of well behaved prisoners which was tried from 1905 onwards in the Thana Jail

Juvenile Prisoners —As regards "youthful offenders" —i e, those below the age of 16 —the law provides alternatives to imprisonment, and it is strictly enjoined that boys shall not be sent to jail when they can be dealt with otherwise The alternatives are detention in a reformatory school for a period of from three to seven years but not beyond the age of 18, discharge after admonition, delivery to the parent or guardian or the latter executing a bond to be responsible for the good behaviour of the culprit and whipping by way of school discipline

The question of the treatment of "young adult" prisoners has in recent years received much attention Under the Prisons Act, prisoners below the age of 18 must be kept separate from older prisoners but the recognition of the principle that an ordinary jail is not a fitting place for adolescents (other than youthful habituals) who are over 15, and therefore ineligible for admission to the reformatory school, has led Local Governments to consider schemes for going beyond this by treating young adults on the lines followed at Borstal, and considerable progress has been made in this direction In 1905, a special class for selected juveniles and young adults was established at the Dharwar jail in Bombay, in 1908 a special juvenile jail was opened at Alipore in Bengal, in 1909 the Meiktila jail in Burma and the Tanjore jail in Madras were set aside for adolescents, and a new jail for juvenile and "juvenile adult" convicts was opened at Bareilly in the United Provinces, and in 1910 it was decided to concentrate adolescents in the Punjab at the Lahore District jail, which is now worked on Borstal lines Other measures had previously been taken in some cases, a special reformatory system for "juvenile adults" had, for example, been in force in two central jails in the Punjab since the early years of the decade and "Borstal enclosures" had been established in some jails in Bengal But the public is slow to appreciate that it has a duty towards prisoners, and but little progress has been made in the formation of Prisoners' Aid Societies except in Bombay and Calcutta, though even in those cities much remains to be done

Reformatory Schools —These schools have been administered since 1899 by the Education department, and the authorities are directed to improve the industrial education of the inmates, to help the boys to obtain employment on leaving school, and as far as possible to keep a watch on their careers

Transportation —Transportation is an old punishment of the British Indian criminal law, and a number of places were formerly appointed for the reception of Indian transported convicts The only penal settlement at the present time is Port Blair in the Andaman Islands

Commission of Enquiry, 1919 —A committee was appointed to investigate the whole system of prison administration in India with special reference to recent legislation and experience in Western countries Its report published in 1921, was summarised in the Indian Year Book, 1922 (pages 670 671) A number of reforms were advocated but, owing to financial stringency, it has not yet been possible to introduce some of the more important of them

Fines and Short Sentences —Those sections of the Indian Penal Code, under which imprisonment must be awarded when a conviction occurs, should be amended so as to give discretion to the court Sentences of imprisonment for less than twenty eight days should be prohibited

The Indeterminate Sentences —The sentence of every long term prisoner should be brought under revision, as soon as the prisoner has served half the sentence in the case of the non-habitual, and two thirds of the sentence in the case of the habitual, remission earned being counted in each case The revision should be carried out by a Revising Board, composed of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Sessions Judge and a non official In all cases, the release of a prisoner on parole should be made subject to conditions, breach of which would render him liable to be remanded to undergo the full original sentence The duty of seeing that a prisoner fulfils the conditions on which he was released should not be imposed upon the police or upon the village headman, but special officers, to be termed parole officers, should be appointed for the purpose These parole officers should possess a good standard of education, though not necessarily a university degree, and should both protect and advise the released prisoner and report breaches of the conditions of release

Transportation and the Andamans —If any fresh attempt at colonisation is made, it should be in an entirely new locality A fresh attempt at colonisation in the Middle Andaman is not recommended The retention of the settlement at Port Blair on the present lines is not recommended The entire abandonment of the Andamans as a place of deportation is not recommended Deportation to the Andamans should cease, except in regard to specially dangerous prisoners and any others whose removal from Indian jails is considered by the Government to be in the public interests The existing restrictions as to age and physical condition of prisoners sentenced to transportation to the Andamans should, unless special medical grounds exist in any particular case, cease to apply The Indian Penal Code should be amended by the substitution of rigorous imprisonment for transportation In provinces where the available prison accommodation will not permit of the immediate cessation of deportation of all but selected prisoners, the Star class should be the first, and the habitual the last, to be detained in Indian jails No female should in future be deported to the Andamans, and those now there should be brought back to India and distributed among the Provinces to which they belong In those Provinces where the jails are insufficient to detain prisoners now deported, additional accommodation should be provided as soon as possible

Criminal Tribes —The first essential of success in dealing with the criminal tribes is the provision of a reasonable degree of economic

cerebral sounds, and is employed solely among the Christians together with other terms (*vasió*, *vasrí*) and in a meaning which is peculiar to it Sixthly, the English form *veranda* or *verandah* betrays clearly its Portuguese, and not indigenous, origin had it been the latter, it would have become *varand* [1]

The third hypothesis, little probable proposed by Webster and C Defrémery, points out as the primary source of *varanda* the Persian *barāmada* (introduced into Hindustani) a compound of *bar* ('from above') and *āmada* ('coming'), and equivalent to 'coming forward, projecting Yule thinks it possible that it may be a Persian 'striving after meaning' in explanation of the foreign word which they may have borrowed

[1] Dr Schuchardt finds that in the Romanic languages the actual meaning of *varanda* is not brought out because the Port *varanda* Sp *baranda*, Catalan *barana* ('balustrade') are derived from the verb '*barrar*', *Beitrage*, etc [*Barrar* in this connection would be derived from *barra* bar of metal or wood and *barrar* would mean either 'to support on bars', or 'to lay bars across']

[The *O E D* says that 'verandah' was originally introduced into English from India, where the word is found in several of the native languages as Hindi *varandā*, Beng *bārāndā*, mod Sansk *baranda*, but it appears to be merely an adoption of Port and older Sp *varanda* (*baranda*), railing, balustrade, balcony The Fr *véranda* appears to it to have been adopted from English, but to Dalgado from Indo-Fr through Portuguese]

[**Varela** (an idol, a Buddhist temple and monastery in Indo-China China and in Japan) Anglo-Ind *varella* [1]

This word which is to be met with in the works of old Portuguese writers is believed to be the Malay *barhālā* (Jav *brāhalā*) 'idol,' and to have

[1] ["And they consume many canes likewise in making of their **Varellaes** or idole temples, which are in great number, both great and small They be made round like a sugar loafe, some are as high as a church, very broad beneath, some a quarter of a mile in compasse They consume in these **Varellaes** great quantity of golde, for that they be all gilded aloft, and many of them from the top to the bottome." Ralph Fitch, in Foster *Early Travels*, p 35]

The Laws of 1931

BY

RATANLAL RANCHHODDAS, *Advocate, High Court,*

AND

MANHAR R VAKIL, *Barrister-at-Law*

1 The Punjab Criminal Procedure Amendment (Supplementary) Act—The Criminal Procedure (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1930, enables the Local Government to appoint Commissioners for the trial of certain specified offences The present Act provides for an appeal to the High Court by any person convicted on a trial held by Commissioners under the the above Act, and for the submission to the High Court for confirmation of any sentence of death passed by the Commissioners

2 The Steel Industry (Protection) Act—This Act gives effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Board regarding certain railway materials made of steel A specific duty of Rs 2 4-0 per cwt is imposed on fish bolts and nuts and dogspikes and of Rs 2 per cwt on rivets, gibs, cotters and keys Crome-steel switches and crossings are also brought under the protective tariff Stretcher bars which form part of switches and crossings are liable to the same duty as switches and crossings whether imported with the latter or separately

3 The Gold Thread Industry (Protection) Act—Pursuant to the recommendation of the Tariff Board a duty of 50 per cent *ad valorem* is levied by the present Act for a period of ten years on silver thread and wire (including so called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver), silver leaf, imitation gold and silver wire and thread, lametta and articles of a like nature The duty on silver plate, and silver manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified, is restored to 30 per cent *ad valorem* In item No 131 of the second schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the words 'gold thread and wire" are omitted

4 The Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Act—Under sub section (1) (*e*) of s 58 C of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, a private provident fund must be vested in two or more trustees The present Act enables the Official Trustee to be appointed sole trustee of the fund should those concerned desire to appoint him

5 The Indian Territorial Force (Amendment) Act—The Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920, does not empower the Governor-General in Council to prescribe extra (voluntary) training for persons enrolled under the Act The effect of this is that such persons, not being officers, are not subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911 The present Act makes good this omission by substituting incl (*d*) of sub sec (2) of s 13 of the original Act, the words "preliminary and periodical military training, compulsory and voluntary, for for the words 'the preliminary and periodical training to be undergone by

6 The Auxiliary Force (Amendment) Act—Under cl (*f*) of sub sec (2) of s 30 of the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, the Governor-General in Council is empowered to make rules for the grant of pay and allowances to persons liable to perform military service under the Act The present Act empowers the Governor General in Council to make rules for the grant of pay and allowances to persons who may be required to undergo military training under the Act but are not liable to perform military service The words "enrolled persons" are substituted for the words "persons liable to perform military service under this Act", in clause (*f*) of sub-sec (2) of s 30 of the original Act

7 The Cantonments (Amendment) Act—This Act removes certain minor defects from the Cantonments Act, 1924 A proviso is added to sub sec (1) of sec 39 of the original Act which allows a quorum of four to a nominated board (s 2) In sub sec (1) of s 52 of the original Act certain words are omitted which enable the officer commanding-in-chief, the Command, to intervene promptly when he considers it necessary to do so (s 3) Sections 4 and 5 of the present Act remove verbal flaws from ss 75 and 77 A of the original Act Under s 99 A of the original Act the Local Government may only exempt property or goods or class or property or goods belonging to the Secretary of State for India in Council from payment of tax Section 6 of the present Act provides for the exemption from taxation of property which does not belong to the Secretary of State for India in Council Under s 236, prosecutions for the offences of loitering for the purpose of prostitution, etc, can be instituted on the complaint of police-officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspector employed in the cantonment Section 7 of the present Act enables a sergeant of police to institute such prosecutions A new section is added which enables Assistant Secretaries to pass routine orders on behalf of the Executive Officer during the latter's absence from the cantonment (s 8)

8 Indian Naval Armament (Amendment) Act—The London Naval Treaty, 1930, was signed on behalf of His Majesty and certain Powers in order to prevent the dangers and reduce the burdens inherent in competitive armaments, and to carry forward the work begun by the Washington Naval Conference and to facilitate the progressive realisation of general limitation and reduction of armaments This treaty prescribes further limitations relating to the displacement of armament of aircraft carriers and submarines The present Act gives effect to the London Naval Treaty 1930 so far as British India is concerned, by securing the observance of the restrictions prescribed therein

vilúd —Sinh *villúdu* —Malayal *villúdu*, *velúdi* —Mal *veludo* (Haex), *belúdu*, *belúdio*, *beldú*, *beldúva* —Ach *belúdu* —Batt *bilúlu* —Sund *belúdiu*, *bulúdiu* —Jav *belúdiu*, *bludiu*, *beládui* —Mad *blútiu* —Bal *blúdiu* —Batav *bilúdiu* —Mac *bilúlu* —Bug *belúdu*, *bilúlu*, *valúdu*, *biladúia* —Jap *biōdo* [1]

[Pyrard in his *Dict of some words of the Maldive language* mentions *velouzy*, which is obviously derived from Portuguese See Hak Soc 's ed Vol II, pt II, p 416]

Belúdiu in Javanese and *belústiu* in Malay is also the name of a botanical plant, *Momordica charantia* In Konkani, as also in the Portuguese of Goa, *vilud* is also the name of *Celosia cristata*

Vendas ('sale by public auction') Sinh *vendésiya* *Vendési sāláva*, the place of the auction-sale *Vendési-karanavā* (lit 'to make a sale'), *vendésiyen vikunanavā* (lit 'to sell in a public auction'), *vendési damanavā* (lit 'to place on sale'), to sell by auction *Vendési-kāraya*, *véndu*, the seller at an auction

[**Veneziano** (the name of an old Venetian gold coin current in India and which in the sixteenth century was worth 420 reis, afterwards the sequin) Anglo-Ind *Venetian* [1]

There are frequent references to this coin in the early Portuguese writers in India from as early a date as the middle of the sixteenth century]

[**Ventosa** (cupping-glass) Anglo-Ind *ventoso* (obs) [2]

This form is not mentioned in the *O E D* , nor is the word found in *Hobson-Jobson*]

Verde (green) Konk *verd*, vern term *pāchvó* —Beng *berdí* (us among the Christians) —

[1] "And on the head over a coif of gold, a cap of veludo" João de Barros, Dec II, x, 5

"With jackets of black **veludo** and sleeves of purple satin" Gaspar Correia, I, p 533

[1] ["There is another kinde of gold money (in Goa), which is called **Venetianders** some of Venice, and some of Turkish coine, and are oommonly 2 Pardawes Xeraphins" Linschoten, *Voyage*, Hak Soc , Vol I, p 243]

["The Money which passes is a Golden **Venetian**, equivalent to our Angel" Fryer, Hak Soc , Vol III, p 152]

[2] ["To Cup they use **Ventosoes**, without Scarifications" Fryer, *East India*, Hak Soc , Vol I, p 286]

veruma, bórmma, vern term *turppanam, támar* —Tel *burruma, barramá*, vern term *torapadamu* —Tul *burma, burmu*, vern terms *berraye, berravu, berrige* —Gar, Khas *borma, bolma* —Tet, Gal *verruma* — Pers *barmá* —Ar *barrima*

Portuguese dictionary-writers give as the certain or probable source of *verruma* the Arabic *berrima* But Simonet says "**Berrima.** Ar Afr and Or *barríma* or *burríma*, '*borer*', Sp *berrima* Port *verruma* Ital *verrina* Low Lat *verrinum* or perhaps better *verrina* "*cum verrinis perforavit*" ('bored holes with a gimlet') Ducange, from Lat *verruina* and this again from *veru*, from which source we have also the Low Lat *verrubius* (*terebrus*) In consequence the Spanish word *berrima* is neither of Germanic nor Arabic origin, as some have imagined The Arabs received it from the people of Spain as M Dozy with much reason conjectured, and from it formed the word *berren*"

All the same, it is very probable that *barmá* or *barmó* in the Indian languages comes directly from the Persian *barmá*[1] In Konkani *rum*, which is evidently from *verruma* (cf *duljens*, from *indulgencia*, 'indulgence,' *pen* from *empena*, 'gable end of a house'), is distinguished from *bormó* or *burmó*

Verso (verse) Konk *vérs* (us among the Christians), vern terms *pad, charan, ślok* — Tet, Gal *vérsu*

Vésperas (vespers) Konk *vespr* —Tam *vesper* —Kan *vésperu* —Mal *vesporas* —Tet, Gal *vésperra*

Vestido (dress) Konk *vestíd* —Gal *vestídu*

Véu (veil, cover) Konk *vev*, vern terms *ôl, odhní* — Beng, Tam *vévu* (of the chalice used at mass) —Tet, Gal *veu*

Vidro (glass, also a tumbler) Konk *vídr*, vern terms *kánch* or *káz*, *peló, kānsó, pivanpatr, surābhánd* (l us in this sense) —Sinh *vídurruva*,

---

[1] "They use (in the Moluccas) only an adze, a narrow chisel, a wooden mallet, verruma, which is like a gouge inserted in a hollow pipe" Gabriel Rebêlo, p 176

Labour in India.

During previous years very little authentic information was available regarding Labour in India, and the sections dealing with this question in *The Indian Year Book* were more or less confined to a description of the main Acts in Labour Legislation in India and to such information as could be gleaned from the official Reports of the administration of these Acts and from the Reports published of Enquiries conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay With the appointment of a Royal Commission on Labour in India all Provincial Governments and Railways, and many of the larger labour-employing organisations and Associations of such organisations have made enquiries into labour conditions in their respective territories and jurisdictions, and have compiled fairly comprehensive Memoranda for submission to the Royal Commission Many of these Memoranda have been published, and contain a fund of the most valuable information possible No use could, of course, be made of such information as the Governments and others submitting these Memoranda desire to keep confidential But, where descriptions are given of existing conditions which must be known to large bodies of persons in the respective localities concerned and which could easily be obtained by any person enquiring into them, use has been made of them and every endeavour has been made to make this section as complete as possible by the presentation of essential facts The Editors of *The Indian Year Book* gratefully acknowledge the sources which have been made use of in the compilation of this note

GROWTH OF THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

India is and has always been a pre eminently and predominantly agricultural country and 72 98 per cent of her people are dependent on the soil for their livelihood Except in a comparatively few cases there is no settled and permanent labour force in most industrial centres in India The vast majority of industries draw the labour they require from the village—labour which seldom breaks its contact with village life and periodically returns to renew its associations with it This fact cannot be too strongly emphasised If it is lost sight of it would be most difficult to understand how large bodies of comparatively low paid men and women can afford to participate in strikes involving complete stoppage of work and loss in wages for periods of half a year Such strikes would be impossible if Indian industrial labour did not have agriculture to fall back upon as a subsidiary occupation during periods of prolonged industrial disputes

The emergence of Indian industrial labour as such may be considered to be associated with the year 1880 Its growth and development since that date may be divided, for purposes of broad generalisation, into four periods (1) from 1880 to 1915 (2) from 1916 to 1921, (3), from 1922 to 1927, and (4) from 1928 to the present day The first period marks the growth of factory development with a slow but steady decline in cottage industries The total number of cotton mills in India rose from 58 to 264 and the number of persons employed from 40,000 to 260,000 The total number of jute mills rose from 22 to 65 and the number of persons employed from 27,000 to 216,000 There was a vast expansion in railways and many new industries were established Labour was immobile, earnings in agricultural pursuits were extremely low, commodities were comparatively cheap, and industrialists were able to get all the labour they wanted by tapping the adjacent villages at any rates of wages they liked to offer so long as they were higher than those which could be earned by work in the fields Both the men and the women employed were considered to be a part of the plant of the factory, child labour was exploited, and little thought was given to the human element behind the worker Hours of work were excessive, no amenities were provided because the only thing that the worker was expected to do was to work, eat and sleep The provision of housing was a necessary evil which had to be provided where factories were situated away from towns The Factories Act was modelled more on the lines of providing against loss of life due to accident rather than from the grinding work which a factory worker was expected to do The humanitarian employer was considered to be a pest who would ruin industry and all that industrialists thought of was the greatest return which could be obtained from the capital invested

The second period emerged soon after the outbreak of war Large contingents of Indian troops were sent overseas, and had to be supplied with adequate clothing and the munitions of war Imports of manufactured articles into India were restricted owing to the bulk of the available British tonnage in ships having been commandered for transport of men and materials to the various seats of war Heavy demands were made by the belligerent countries for raw products India secured the opportunity for which she had been looking for generations Her credit expanded, her industries thrived and the returns on capital invested in every branch of trade and industry became phenomenal Prices soared high Owing to the influx of large bodies of persons to the towns, housing became hopelessly inadequate and rents rose to such an extent as to call for legislative restrictions But nobody thought of those who were mainly responsible for the creation of the added wealth of India Labour was still considered to be that inarticulate part of the plant of the factory which it had always been The end of the War brought visions of an intensive commercial and industrial [illegible] floated Agriculturists were [illegible] prices for their produce Labour was in great demand not only in agricultural [illegible] but also in commerce and industry The [illegible] labour met with during the war in the [illegible] increases in rates of wages [illegible] demand further increases were [illegible] in the cost of living Where demands were granted still [illegible] The [illegible] cold rule of 1918 [illegible] of the people [illegible] capital [illegible] all [illegible]

tery) Anglo-Ind *visitador* (obs) [1]

The Dutch adopted the name for one of their officials, the *Visitador General* (Foster, *Letters*, II, 165)]

Viso-rei (viceroy) Malayal *visareyi* —Mal *bīsúrey*

Viva! (long live! hurrah!) Konk *vívā* , vern terms *śabás* or *śebás* —Tet *viva, biba*

Volta (turn, bend) Konk *volt*, a band such as is worn by clergymen —L -Hindust *bolta, boltá*, the twist or winding of a rope

Voltar (to turn, in a game of cards) Konk *voltár-karunk*, vern term *partunk* —Mal *bortá*

Voto (vow) Konk *vot*, vern term *āngvan, vrat, vāngad, sammati* —Tet *vótu*, vern term *lia lós*

X

[**Xerafim** (a coin formerly current in Goa and other eastern ports) Anglo-Ind *xerafine, sherapheen, xerephin* [2]

The original of the Portuguese word is the Ar *ashrafī* (or *sharīfī*), 'noble', which name was originally used of the gold *dīnār* worth about 3000 reis The Portuguese *xerafim* was originally a gold, but afterwards a silver coin, the latter was worth 5 *tangas* or 300 *reis* The Konkanī *asurpī* or *usurpī* is derived directly from *ashrafī* and not from *xerafim*]

---

[1] ["Tho Father **Visitador** of the *Carmelites* persuaded tho Agont to leave me at *Siras*" Fryer, *East India and Persia*, Hak. Soc , Vol II, p 344]

[2] ["The principall and commonest money (at Goa) is called Pardaus **Xeraphins** Linschoten, *Voyage*, Vol I, p 241]

["Our rents were not much increased last year, though something they were our chiefe rent The Custome is farmed for 27000 Xs " Forrest, *Selections* (Home Series), Vol I, p 120]

["The Vicar of Parela, Padre Antonio Barboza (a Jesuit) presented mee with the paper which is herewith sent for your perusall, by which hee endeavours to make appeare that 2000 **Sherapheens** out of the Kings rents at Maim, which comes but to 26 **Sherapheens** more per annum, were given to their Company by the King of Spaine and confirmed unto them by the Vice Roys of India" Letter from Humfrey Cooke, in Khan, *Anglo Portuguese Negotiations*, p 472]

["Their (Goa) Coin 1 *Vintin* 15 *Budgeroocks*, 1 *Tango* 5 *Vintins*, 1 **Xerephin** or *Pardoa*, 5 *Tangos*, 1 Gold St *Thomae*, 5 **Xerephins**" A Hamilton, Vol II, *Table of Weights*, p 6]

cation of their paper the "Krantl" and they were successful, by holding almost daily meetings at which revolutionary speeches were delivered and by the publication of hand-bills, in capturing the imagination of the workers and keeping the strike going for a period of nearly six months They also took an active part in the prolonged strikes of the same year in the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur and in the workshops of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at Kharagpur They actively associated themselves with the strike on the South Indian Railway and they secured an entry into several Unions connected with Municipalities, Port Trusts and other Public Utility Services After the calling off of the General Strike in the Bombay Mills on the 6th October, 1928, they endeavoured to paralyse the cotton mill industry in Bombay by calling several lightning strikes in individual mills on the flimsiest of pretexts, even though the terms of the settlement of that strike required that all disputes between the employers and employed on the interpretation of the terms of agreement should be referred to the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee which had been appointed by the Government of Bombay to express opinions on the matters in contention

Bombay has seen few riots and disturbances of the type which broke out in the City on the 3rd February 1929 and which resulted in the death of 149 persons and the destruction of property The **Riots Enquiry Committee** appointed by the Government of Bombay found that the origin of the riots was the series of inflammatory speeches delivered by certain leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union during the General Mill Strike of 1928 and again during the Bombay Oil Strike which lasted from the 7th December 1928 till after the date of the riots

In 1929 the Girni Kamgar Union succeeded in calling another General Strike in the Bombay Mills on questions connected with dismissals which they interpreted as a direct attack by the Millowners to undermine the Union The strike, although not so complete in character as the strike of 1928, nevertheless lasted from 26th April to 18th September, 1929, and was called off only when the Court of Enquiry appointed by the Government of Bombay under the Trade Disputes Act had reported in unequivocal terms that the whole blame for this strike lay with the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union But the Communist group was able to capture the **Indian Trade Union Congress** at the 11th Session held in Nagpur and to force the moderate elements, consisting of Messrs Diwan Chaman Lall, N M Joshi, B Shiva Rao, V V Giri, R R Bakhale, etc, to secede from the Congress on that body passing resolutions boycotting the Royal Commission on Labour in India and the International Labour Conference, by appointing the Workmen's Welfare League, a Communist organisation in England, as their Agents for Great Britain, and the declaration of Independence and the establishment of a Socialist Republican Government of the Working Classes in India

It is of importance to lay stress on the problems connected with the **Communist menace in India** The object of the Communists is not so much the welfare of labour as the spread of revolution Their ultimate aim is the destruction of capital and the replacement of the established Government by a dictatorship of the proletariat The manner in which they can achieve this is by penetrating trade unions, by calling strikes in industries, by unduly prolonging them by putting up strings of preposterous and absurd demands by refusing conciliation or arbitration, and by sending masses of workers seething with discontent into the districts to preach their gospels of class hatred and class war to the ignorant masses in the villages of India Fortunately for the industry many of the avowed Communists are awaiting their trial at Meerut or are in jail Some of them have now been released from jail and are making frantic efforts to regain their hold on labour unions But luckily the good sense of the workers has now begun to prevail and they are allowing little or one quarter to them

Royal Commission on Indian Labour

The British Government, in consultation with the Government of India, appointed on 24th May, 1929, a Royal Commission "to enquire into and report on existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India, on health, efficiency and standard of living of workers and on relations between employers and employed, and to make recommendations" The Royal Commission consisted of the Right Honourable Mr J H Whitley as Chairman with the Rt Hon Mr Srinivasa Sastri, P C, Sir Alexander Murray, Kt, C B E, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Kt, K C S I, C I E, Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart, Dewan Chaman Lal, M L A, Miss Beryl M Le Power Power, Deputy Chief Inspector, Trade Boards, England, and Messrs N M Joshi, M L A, A G Clow, C I E, I C S, G D Birla, M L A, Kabeer-ud-din Ahmed, M L A, and John Cliff, Assistant General Secretary, Transport and Railway Workers Union, England, as members, and with Messrs S Lall, I C S, and A Dibdin from the India Office, London, as Joint Secretaries Mr J H Green, M B E, as Assistant Secretary Lt-Col A T H Russell, C B E, I M S, was subsequently appointed as a Medical Assessor and Mr S R Deshpande, B Litt (Oxon), Senior Investigator of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, was appointed as a Statistician to the Commission The Commission arrived in India on the 11th October 1929 and after visiting several places in India and examining several representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments, the Railways and Associations of Employers and Employed left for England on the 22nd March 1930 The Commission returned on the 11th of October 1930 and after touring Ceylon and Burma went to Delhi in November

The Report of the Commission was published in June 1931 and is a document of first rate importance which will be the text book of social legislation and labour welfare for many years to come Moreover, the value of its recommendations is enhanced by the fact that they are practically unanimous and represent the considered opinion of employers workers, legislators and officials, all of whom were represented on the Commission Every aspect of the labour problem in India has been considered and discussed and the recommendations number many hundreds and cover a very wide field

The provision of shelter for rest and refreshment is in many cases necessary, and the possibilities of workers' canteens should be examined with a view to their wider adoption

Greater rigour should be shown in the enforcement of the Factories Act in Bihar and Orissa

An officer with medical qualifications should be appointed as an Inspector of Factories in every province, part or full time according to the requirements of the province Certifying Surgeons should be empowered as inspectors

Women Factory Inspectors are desirable in every province

Seasonal Factories

The law should establish standards for seasonal factories not necessarily identical with those for perennial factories, but enforced with equal vigour

The present limits of maximum hours, 11 per day and 60 per week, may remain for seasonal factories but the exigencies of seasonal industries do not justify any extension of those hours for the individual

The 'seasonal' list should include in all provinces cotton-ginning factories, lac factories, indigo factories, coffee factories, rubber factories, jute presses and, in North India, tea factories

Other groups may be included with reference to particular provinces

Where overworking of women is prevalent, local Governments should have power to prohibit in any particular group or class of factory the employment of women outside such hours, not less than 11 in the aggregate, as they may specify

Before plans submitted under Sec 9 (1) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act are approved, the prescribed authority should be satisfied that adequate ventilation will be secured

Owners of existing tea factories should be required to install efficient dust-extracting machinery within a specified period and new factories should not be allowed to be built without it

In new rice mills steps should be taken to compel the installation of necessary protective machinery against the dissemination of dust, and freer use should be made of the power of inspectors to demand its installation in existing mills

Where women are employed in any process creating an impure atmosphere, the owner should be required to set up some temporary shelter in the compound for their infants

Local Governments should have power for any or all classes of factories, to prescribe standards of height for children, employment of those under standard being made illegal

The inspection of cotton-ginning factories and other seasonal factories should be largely carried out by part-time inspectors Officers of the grade of Industrial Surveyors should not be employed for this purpose Selected revenue officers of suitable grade should be given a short course of instruction under the Chief Inspector with a view to their employment in districts where such factories are found This system should not apply to tea factories in Bengal and Assam Regular forms should be prepared by the Factory Inspection Department for issue to part-time inspectors and a copy of the report of each inspection should be submitted to the Chief Inspectors of Factories

Unregulated Factories

A—Small Factories using power—In the case of factories using power and employing less than 20 but not less than 10 persons, only the following sections of the Factories Act should apply automatically —

Section 5, Chapter III (excluding sections 12 and 15), sec 37 and the appropriate parts of Chapter VIII with sec 50 Local Governments should retain the power of applying the whole Act by notification, and should be given power to apply selected sections to any such factory

Local Governments should be given power to apply the sections specified above to similar places employing less than 10 persons where conditions are dangerous

The "number employed" for this purpose should be the aggregate number employed for any part of the 24 hours

B—Factories not using power—A separate Act, brief and simple, should be passed to apply to factories, without power machinery, employing 50 or more persons during any part of the year

The starting age for children under this Act should be 10 years in the first instance, and protection in the matter of hours should be confined to children between 10 and 14 years

Hours of children should fall within limits to be specified by local Governments, but in no case should the working hours exceed seven nor should they fall outside a period of nine hours, with a rest interval of at least one hour The overriding maxima should be embodied in the Act

No child who has been employed full time in a factory should be allowed to work overtime or to take work home after factory hours

The expediency of penalising the giving of advances to secure the labour of children and the execution of bonds pledging such labour should be examined by Government In any case a bond pledging the labour of a person under 15 years executed for or on account of any consideration should be void

Every factory of this class should be entirely closed on one day of the week to be specified beforehand by the local Government Subject to particular exemptions the closing day should be the same for all factories in the same district

Local Government should have power to extend any of the provisions of this Act to factories employing less than 50 persons this should be done forthwith in the case of offensive trades, the power should also be exercised in the case of industries, classes of establishments and individual establishments employing an appreciable number of young children or where larger places have been broken up to escape regulation

The policy of gradualness which underlies the proposals made for legislation should also influence its enforcement

Mines

In the Manganese Mines in the Central Provinces, steps should be taken to apprise the workers of the repeal of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act

1628–37 —"On the tops of these interlaced trees we saw large numbers of monkeys and below some **abadas** or rhinoceroses, which frequent those wilds" Manrique, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol I, p 124

Abafado (a dish of stew, see p 2) Anglo-Ind *buffath*

For recipes for preparing "Madras **Buffath**, **Buffath** of Fresh Meat, Mutton **Buffath**", see *Indian Cookery* by Anglo-Indian, pp 75 and 76

Achar (pickles, see p 6)

The citation below from Fryer helps to explain why Goa was noted for mango pickles

1672–1681 —"They [the Goa women] sing, and play on the Lute, make Confections, pickle **Achars**, (the best *Mongo* **Achars** coming from them) Fryer, *East India*, Hak Soc, Vol II, p 28

1640–41 —"After numerous dishes of various kinds of flesh, both of domesticated and wild animals and birds, with stimulants of sundry **achares**, made of cucumber, radish, limes, and green chillies, soaked in strong fragrant vinegars, that served to spur the appetite" Manrique, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol II, p 127

Adarga (a buckler made of buffalo hide) Anglo-Ind *adarga* (obs) Neither in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D*

1638 —"Every Cavallero was bravely apparelled with an **adarga**, which is a great pastboard or leather buckler on his arme" Mundy, *Travels*, Vol III, pt 1, p 266

Aduana (customs-house) Anglo-Ind *aduano* (obs) Neither in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D*

1610 —"To-morrow we purpose to send you the copy hereof by the old scrivano [*q v* p 149] of the **Aduano** of " Danvers, *Letters*, Vol I (1602–1613), p 51

Afogado (a kind of stew) Konk *fugād*, *arros fugād*, rice boiled in broth —Anglo-Ind *foogath*

"**Foogaths** are vegetables fried with onions and the usual mussala" (condiments) *Indian Cookery*, p 94 There are recipes for various kinds of 'foogaths' in the book

Águila, Áquila (aromatic wood, see p 8)

Below is a very early Anglo-Indian form of this word which clearly discloses its connexion with the Portuguese vocable

1619 —"As to the sale of the prize goods left at Jask, 'especially of that called by the name of **Aglia**, which we understand to bee lignum aloes, and was a fitt commodity for England" Foster, *Eng Fact (1618–1621)*, p 141

Alcatraz (*Diomedia exulans*, L, see p 11)

The following two quotations are not in *Hobson-Jobson* The second is interesting because it introduces us to a new form of 'albatross' not in the *O E D*

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1616 —"Also a present determined to be given the Judge of the Alfandica, the particulars, viz

2 vests cloth, 1 damask piece, 2 sword blades, 6 knives, 1 bottle strong water, 1 perspective glass, 1 dozen spectacles, 6 gorgoletts [see p 170], 6 wine glasses, 12 plates, 6 gilded dishes, 1 looking glass gilded" *Ibidem*, p 198

The last citation is instructive inasmuch as it throws very interesting light on the customs-officials in India in the 17th century

Almadia (a small boat or canoe, see p 13) Anglo-Ind *almadee* The earliest instance of this word—not this form—in the *O E D*, from English sources, is of 1681

1630 —"Hari Vaisya also told them that among the Portuguese prisoners in the hands of the English is one 'of especiall noate and quality', for whose escape a plan has been arranged with 'some Parseis or Muccadams there about Swally', the idea being to get him away (with the connivance of certain Englishmen) in one of the boats of the fleet or 'a small almadee of the Portingalls'" Foster, *Eng Fact (1630–1633)*, p 101

Almude (a Portuguese measure for wine or oil, "twenty-six almudes make a pipe" Vieyra) Anglo-Ind *almode, almoodae* (obs) Neither in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D*

1644 —"22 almodes of oil" Foster, *Eng Fact (1642–1645)*, p 217

1673 —"1 Barrel is six Almoodaes" Fryer, *East India*, Hak Soc, Vol II, p 130

Alviçaras (a reward given for good news) Konk *alvis* — Anglo-Ind *albricias* (obs)

The word in the citation below may also be the Spanish *albricias*

1638 —"In this 20 Daies space wee had variable News of our Merchantts att Cantan, sometymes thatt they would bee here within a Day or two, other tymes thatt itt would bee long ere they could come Once [at Macao] the Jesuitts Man came running, calling for Albricias (which is a terme thatt signifies a gratification for good newes), which was given him" Mundy, *Travels*, Vol III, pt I, p 270

Ananás (pine-apple, see p 16)

The following quotations are of interest inasmuch as they show what value was set on this fruit in the early seventeenth century

1615 —"Soe [the Governor of Surat] giuing me two Pines, with a long speech of the dayntenes, which I bade a seruante take telling him I knew the fruict veary well, I took my leave" Sir T Roe, *Embassy*, Hak Soc, Vol I p 66

1 16–19 —"Their fruits are very answerable to the rest, the countrey [of the 'Great Mogol'] full of muskmelons, water melons, pomegranats, pomecitrons, limons, oranges, dates,

Schemes for the erection by workers of their own houses should be encouraged but a certain degree of supervision is essential

Municipal Council should undertake preliminary work without waiting for additional legislation

(a) Qualified health officer should be appointed and municipal health organisations should be improved and strengthened

(b) Bye laws dealing with health, housing and sanitation should be revised and brought up to-date

(c) Health officers should see that all bye laws are impartially and vigorously applied

(d) Applications for permission to erect new buildings or to alter existing ones should be closely scrutinised in order to ensure that the grant of permission will not result in increased congestion

(e) Plans should be prepared for the extension and improvement of areas set apart for housing schemes

Workmen's Compensation —The Workmen's Compensation Act should now be extended to cover as completely as possible the workers in organised industry, whether their occupations are hazardous or not and there should be a gradual extension to workers in less organised employment, beginning with those who are subject to most risk

The following classes of workmen should now be included —

(a) Workmen employed in factories using power and employing not less than 10 persons, and in factories not using power employing not less than 50 persons

(b) Workmen in all mines except open quarries in which less than 50 persons are employed and no explosives are used

(c) All workmen employed in docks

(d) All workmen employed in work on oilfields

(e) Seamen on Indian registered ships of not less than 50 tons and on all inland vessels propelled by steam or motor engines and persons employed on the more important public ferries not so propelled

(f) Workmen employed on Government plantations and on tea, coffee or rubber plantations employing not less than 50 persons

(g) Workmen employed in the operation of mechanically propelled vehicles which are maintained for the transport of passengers or for commercial purposes

(h) Workmen engaged in the construction, maintenance or demolition of canals, sewers, public roads, tunnels, aerial rope-ways and pipe lines, and of dams, embankments or excavations 20 or more feet in height, and of all permanent bridges

(i) Workmen engaged in building work as in the existing clause, but the reference in this clause to industrial and commercial purposes should be omitted

(j) Workmen employed in connection with the generation and distribution of electrical energy

The question of the inclusion of persons employed by the larger agricultural employers and of those employed in reserve forests deserves examination

(a) Steps should be taken to insure that the agreement to pay compensation in accordance with the Indian Act is obligatory on all shipowners engaging Indian seamen and that dependents are capable of enforcing this agreement

(b) The possibilities of giving Indian seamen the right to compensation whilst serving on ships registered outside India should be further explored by the Government of India and the Home Office Special attention should be given to the possibility of extending the Act to Indian seamen whilst serving on all ships within India's territorial waters and on British ships engaged in the coastal trade of India

The limitation of the benefits of the Act to workmen in receipt of not more than Rs 300 a month should be generally applied and the exception relating to the armed forces of the Crown should be modified, if this is necessary, in order to include persons who are genuinely industrial workers

Widowed sisters and widowed daughters should be added to the list of dependents

For adults in receipt of not more than Rs 30 a month, payments for temporary disablement should be based on two thirds of wages and for minors on the full wage rate The scale should be subject to a minimum of Rs 5 for each half monthly payment, but the rate of compensation should not exceed the rate of wages No person receiving more than Rs 30 a month should receive less compensation than he would have got if his wages had been Rs 30

The minimum compensation for death in the case of adults should be Rs 600 and for complete permanent disablement Rs 840 The minimum for partial disablement should be correspondingly raised

The maximum half-monthly payment should be raised from Rs 15 to Rs 30 and the present maxima for death and permanent disablement should be abolished

The waiting period should be reduced from ten days to seven

The exceptions in the second proviso to section 3 (1) should not apply where death or a permanent loss of 50 per cent or more of earning capacity result from the accident

The following additions should be made to Schedule III (List of occupational diseases) —

(i) Poisoning by benzene and its homologues or sequelæ, and

(ii) Chrome ulceration or its sequelæ

The administration of the Act should be entrusted, as far as possible, to specially qualified commissioners (not necessarily a whole-time officer), and there should be at least one such officer in every major province The appointment should not be linked with one in which transfers are frequent and it should be possible to appoint more than one commissioner for the same area

Pamphlets summarising the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act should be made available to workmen and, if the Act is substantially amended, steps should be taken to diffuse information of the amended law

(a) Notice to the Commissioner should be compulsory in the case of all fatal accidents occurring to employees while they are on the employers' premises or while they are on duty elsewhere

1673 —"The *Portugals* striving to possess themselves of Muschat, were put to such stress that had not their Armado come to their relief, they must have desisted their Enterprize" Fryer *East India*, Vol I, p 193

Arrasador (one who ruins or destroys) ? Anglo-Ind *ransadoes* (obs)

"The second eveninge came before our hellhound Governour, who stope inge against all our and our frinds reasons sayd wee were ransadoes and one with the [Dutch?] and comanded the Cottwall to keepe us saufe till nixt, morninge" Foster, *Eng Fact* (*1622-1623*), p 73

Arrendador (revenue-farmer see also *Rendeiro* p 310) ? Anglo-Ind *rendedare* (obs)

1632 —"Our suite to this King (advised you in our last) mett with opposition by Mirza Rosyan rendedare of this place, and chancellour of this kingdome" Foster, *Eng Fact* (*1630-1633*), p 22[illegible]

Ata (custard-apple, see p 26)

The quotation below is, according to Sir Richard Temple the earliest notice of this fruit by European writers

1630 —[At Goa] "A Delicate Fruit resembling a pine, butt when ripe it is soft and of an Admirable tast, called Atae." Mundy, Vol. III, pt I, p 58

Atambor (a drum) Konk *tamboi* —Malayal *tampêre* (a kind of drum)

See *Ind Antiq* Vol LVII, Nov , 1928

Bacamarte (a blunderbuss, a gun with a bell mouth) Anglo-Ind *boca-mortis*, *boca-mortass bukmar* (obs)

Sir Richard Temple (*Ind Antiq*, Vol L, p 227) offers an ingenious derivation of the Portuguese word, viz Port *boca*, 'mouth', and *mortis*, 'death' hence 'death-dealing mouth' Death in Port is *morte* and not *mortis* Longworth Dames's conjecture is that the word might conceivably stand for *boca-Martis*, and thus mean 'the mouth of Mars', instead of 'the mouth of Death' This word must not be confounded with the Port *bracamarte* which means a broadsword or cutlass The Portuguese dictionaries derive this latter from the French, through Low-Latin, *braquemart*, 'cutlass', but offer no derivation of *bacamarte* The Anglo-Indian forms are neither in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D*

"They kept at a small distance firing their muskets and bocamortasses and flying granadoes" *Ind Antiq*,

The Assam Labour Board should be abolished

(a) The Government of India should appoint a Protector of Immigrants in Assam to look after the interest of emigrants from other provinces who have not yet settled in Assam This officer should also be entrusted with responsibility for emigrants during the journey

(b) The cost of the Protector of Immigrants and his staff should be defrayed by a cess on emigrants

(c) The tea industry should give publicity to the advantages which the plantations have to offer to the inhabitants of other provinces

(d) The emigrants should be encouraged to maintain touch with his own people by means of correspondence

Repatriation

Every future assisted emigrant to an Assam tea garden, whether from an area of free or controlled recruiting should have the right after the first three years to be repatriated at his employer s expense

The Protector should be empowered to repatriate a garden worker, at the expense of his employer, within the one year of his arrival in Assam if this is necessary on the ground of health, the unsuitability of the work to his capacity, unjust treatment by the employer or for other sufficient reason, and at any time before the expiry of three years if he is satisfied that the immigrant is unable with due diligence to secure a normal wage and desires to be repatriated

A worker dismissed before the expiry of the three years should be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the employer dismissing him, unless it is established that the dismissal was due to wilful misconduct

Wages on Plantations.

Wage fixing machinery in the Assam plantations —

(a) The establishment of statutory wage-fixing machinery in the Assam plantations, if practicable, is desirable, and, there are reasons for believing that if proper methods are adopted, a practicable scheme can be devised

(b) Before legislation is undertaken, an enquiry should be instituted as to the most suitable form of machinery, the actual rates paid and the variations in these rates between district and district and between garden and garden The tea industry should be invited to co operate in this enquiry

Health and Welfare in Plantations

On all plantations managers should be required to maintain birth and death registers, and by inspection Government should ensure that these are reasonably accurate

Where possible, garden managers should make a more generous allocation to workers of land for grazing and for vegetable cultivation

A more active policy should be adopted by all plantation managements in regard to anti-malarial work carried out under skilled advice and supervision

Wherever conditions are suitable, tube wells should be constructed Where possible, piped water supplies should be provided

Workers houses should be suitably spaced out and not built back to back They should be in blocks of two rooms, and wherever possible on high ground

Women doctors should be employed by each medical group organisation for confinements in hospital, for the training and supervision of midwives and dais, and for child welfare work

The practice of giving free food to indoor patients should be adopted in all plantation hospitals

Maternity benefits should be provided for by legislation

The practice of feeding non-working children without charge should be generally adopted

Plantation managers should assist in organising suitable recreation for their workers and should provide playing fields for general recreational purposes

When young children become orphaned and have no relations settled on the estate, the district magistrate or some suitable authority should invariably be approached to get into touch with any existing relations and, if a desire is expressed for the return of the child, arrangements should be made for repatriation

The employment either directly or with their parents, of children before the age of 10 years should be prohibited by law

Boards of Health and Welfare should be established under statute for convenient planting areas

Burma and India.

The general recommendations in other parts of the Report are intended for Burma as well as India and are designed to meet the needs of Burmese labour in Burma as of Indian labour in India

The Protector of Immigrants should work in co-operation with the Government of Burma but should be solely responsible to the Government of India

Government should approach employers with a view to securing direct payment of wages without legislation if this fails, the question of legislation for direct payment in certain sections of industry should be taken up

If any other industry finds it necessary to recruit in India, it should repatriate the recruited worker as soon as it ceases to pay him his normal wages

A policy of decasualisation for dock labour in Rangoon is urgently needed

For a sound immigration policy, further statistical information regarding immigrant labour is urgently required Accurate figures should be obtained bearing on the extent of employment available at different seasons and the movements of immigrant labour in search of work

Whatever steps are taken to regulate immigration, satisfactory conditions of life and work should be maintained for the immigrant populations

Government employers and all concerned should accept a much greater measure of responsibility for the immigrant

Statistics and Administration

Statistics and Intelligence — An examination should be made of the causes of delay in the

The earliest reference for this word in the *O E D* is of 1673, but the form *banda* is not mentioned

1616 —"Besides the danger in intercepting our boats to and from the shore, etc, their firing from the Banda, would be with much difficulty" Foster, *Letters*, Vol IV, p 328

1673 —"We fortify our Houses have Bunders or Docks for our vessels, to which belong Yards for Seamen, Soldiers, and Stores" Fryer, *East India*, Vol I, p 289

Banean (a Gujarati trader, see p 38)

To the compounds of this word mentioned on p 39 two others might be added *Banyan-day* and *Banyan-fight* They appear to have acquired a currency as early as the seventeenth century

The first of the following quotations is of special interest because it recalls to mind the not unsimilar efforts made by Governments and trading houses in India to combat the trade and financial depression at the present day

The expression 'banian-fight' is not in the *O E D* The earliest reference in it for 'banian-hospital' is of 1813, but though the name is not used the hospital itself is described by Fitch (*c* 1585) See R Fitch in Foster *Early Travels*, pp 14 and 25

1634 —"As rigid economy is necessary 'in these sad deplorable tymes, whenas India affoardeth little or nothing whereon to begett a profitable trade for the Honourable Company', the commanders are charged to be as frugal as possible in regard to harbour provisions They are to deliver lists of their men and the number of their messes, 'and accordingly a computated proporcion of what they may spend in such diett for Banyan daies (so called) as this place affoards and the Company allowes, with promise that for the other daies care shalbe taken at Suratt that fresh meat be provided conveniently sufficient" Foster, *Eng Fact (1634–1636)*, p 38

1690 —"Of this [Kedgeree or Kitcheree] the European Sailers feed in those parts once or twice a Week, and are forc'd at those times to a Pagan Abstinence from Flesh, which creates in them a perfect Dislike and utter Detestation to those Bannian Days, as they commonly call them" Ovington, *Voyage to Surat*, O U P, p 183

1666 —"The men are great clowns they make a great noise when they have any quarrel, but what passion soever they seem to be in, and what bitter words so ever they utter, they never come to blows" Thevenot, *Travels into the Levant*, pt III, p 51 (Eng tr of 1687)

1690 —"Next to the *Moors* the *Banians* are the most noted Inhabitants of *Suratt* who are Merchants all by Profession, and very numerous in all parts of *India* They are most innocent and obsequious, humble and

Industrial Workers in India

In 1922 India obtained recognition by the League of Nations as one of the eight chief Industrial States in the world. The grounds on which this claim was based are stated in the Memorandum prepared by the India Office which gave the following figures to illustrate the Industrial importance of the country —

> 28,000,000 agricultural workers (excluding peasant proprietors), 111,000 maritime workers, Lascars, etc., a figure second only to that for the United Kingdom, over 20,000,000 workers in industries, including cottage industries, mines and transport, railway mileage in excess of that in every country except the United States."

It is impossible to say how far and to what extent the figures given above hold good to-day. The Railways of India alone offer employment to very nearly a million workers. The number of workers employed in Plantations according to the 1921 Census amounted to over three quarters of a million. The latest figures for the numbers employed in factories are those available in the All-India Report for Factories for 1929, which are reproduced in Summary Form in the tables given below —

Growth of Factories

Year	Number of Factories	Average Daily Number of Persons Employed
1922	5,144	1,361,002
1923	5,985	1,409,173
1924	6,406	1,455,592
1925	6,926	1,494,958
1926	7,251	1,518,391
1927	7,515	1,533,382
1928	7,863	1,520,315
1929	8,120	1,553,169

Age and Sex Distribution of Factory Labour

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total
1922	1,086,457	206,887	67,658	1,361,002
1923	1,113,508	221,045	74,620	1,409,173
1924	1,147,729	235,332	72,531	1,455,592
1925	1,176,719	247,514	68,725	1,494,958
1926	1,208,628	249,669	60,094	1,518,391
1927	1,222,662	253,158	57,562	1,533,382
1928	1,216,471	252,933	50,911	1,520,315
1929	1,249,165	257,161	46,843	1,553,169

Statistics for 1929

Province	Number of Factories	Average Daily Number of Persons Employed
Madras	1,530	143,217
Bombay	1,543	366,029
Bengal	1,393	589,860
United Provinces	349	91,188
Punjab	521	49,875
Burma	976	98,077
Bihar and Orissa	284	68,726
Central Provinces and Berar	769	69,291
Assam	610	45,884
North West Frontier Province	29	1,207
Baluchistan	5	1,255
Ajmer-Merwara	38	15,456
Delhi	55	10,109
Bangalore and Coorg	27	2,095
Total	8,120	1,553,169

(obs) The latter of these two forms is not in the *O E D*

"Sends him a 'barrecoe' of beer and desires a supply of provisions" Foster, *Eng Fact* (*1622-1623*), p 138

[Safī Khān] "begs therefore a couple of 'barreckes'" *Op cit*, p 292

Barricada (a barrier) Anglo-Ind *barracodo* (obs)

"The enemy's vessels were 'extraordinary great ships The rear-admiral was the largest of all, and had been 'built upon a carack at Cochin only for to make a battery and to be a barracodo to the rest of her fleet' *Eng Fact* (*1624–1629*), p 49

Bata (subsistence allowance, see p 41)

The citation below gives proof of a much earlier use of this word in Anglo-India than do those in *Hobson-Jobson*

1638 —"They have received daily 'batta' but this need not be deducted from their wages' Foster, *Eng Fact* (*1637–1641*), p 51

Batão (difference in exchange, see p 43)

In the citations below are Anglo-Indian forms not mentioned in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D* , they are also of an earlier date than those mentioned there

1634 —"Thus much of your silver was sould for new rupees, to be paid daily out of the mynt as it could be coyned, whereout we had hoped to have coyned some advantage, in gayneing the exchange betwixt them and mamooths here called buttaw" Foster, *Eng Fact* (*1634–1636*), p 68 See also Vol of *1637–1641*, p 100

1651 —"When he asked Davidge he did not demand 'the vattaw of cuzzana [khazāna = treasury] rupees due to the Company from Mr Knipe, he with stern lookes and high words told me I was a sawcy knave to demaund of him about the Companies accompts" Foster, *Idem*, (*1651–1654*), p 81

The Marathi form of the Hindust *battau* is *vāṭāv*, but it is scarcely likely that the Marathi form is used above, it appears to be a normal case of the exchange of *v* for *b* and vice versa

Batel (a small boat, see p 45)

With regard to this word it is useful to note what Professor Hodivalla says in *Ind Antiq*, Vol LX, p 88

"Whatever the source of the Portuguese 'Batell', it is certain that the Bombay 'Batelo' or the Bengal 'Patello' is not directly derived from it as the form *batla* occurs in the *Târîkh-i-Fîrûzshâhî* of Baranî, which was completed in 1385 A C (*Bibl Indica* Text, p 490, l 7)"

Portuguese dictionaries derive *batel* from the Lat *batellum* Dalgado does not include *batel* in his *Glossário* in

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

fact but even are so in name, as they are called bueyes throughout India' Manrique, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol I, p 57

Boi in Portuguese, *buey* in Spanish means 'a bullock'

Bolsa (purse, bag, see p 54) Anglo-Ind *bulse* (obs)

The term was used to indicate a packet of diamonds or gold dust

1711 —"Received a bulse, said to be of gold, of Manuel Tavoch of Macao, merchant, sealed as above, which I promise to deliver to Mr Frederick, the dangers of the sea excepted J Scattergood" *The Scattergoods and the East India Co*, in *Ind Antiq*, Vol LX, Supp p 77

Botica (a shop, see p 57)

The citation below gives evidence of earlier use of this word in Anglo-India than do those in *Hobson-Jobson*

1668 —"Rent of the botica x 16 0 0" *Yearley Rent Rowle of Bombaim*, etc in *Ind Antiq*, Vol LIV, p 1

Braça (a measure of extent, see p 57) Anglo-Ind *barsa* (obs)

1638 —"Good drincking cuppes att 1*d* and 1½*d*, and Fruitt Dishes att 2½*d*, each, the rest according to that rate For a whole barsa, which is 2 tubbes, will cost 28 or 30 Ryall eight, and they usually contain aboutt 600 peeces little and great" Mundy, *Travels*, Hak Soc, Vol III, pt 1, p 305

'Barsa' in the passage above means a fathom, i e, a six-foot cask This form is not in the *O E D*

Breda do mar (lit 'sea-beet', an edible seaweed) Anglo-Ind *bieda de Mair* (obs) See *Scattergood's List of goods procurable at Malacca* in *Ind Antiq*, Vol LVI, Supplement p 76

Brinco (curios, bric-à-brac) Anglo-Ind *brinquo* (obs) Not in the *O E D*

"Thomas Kerridge at Surat to John Bangham at Lahore, April, 26, 1626, Sends a copy of his last, and again, urges the sale of his goods, 'least Manoell de Payva his brinquos cause yours to be disesteemed and this your cautious wayting produce my further prejudice'" Foster, *Eng Fact (1624-1629)*, p 130

Búfalo (buffalo, see p 58)

Below are some citations with Anglo-Indian forms of this word not mentioned in *Hobson-Jobson* They help to show the tentative forms through which this word passed before the present day spelling became stabilised One of them from Fryer contains a description of the buffalo which it would be hard to beat for accuracy

1673 —"We passed Five Mile to the Foot of the Hill on which the City [of 'Canorein'] stands, and had passed half a Mile through a thick Wood,

Recruitment for Assam—It has already been stated that the Assam tea industry is the only industry which is controlled in its recruitment of Indian Labour Other industries, and even the tea industry in the Duars, Darjeeling and Madras Presidency are free from Governmental control There is a considerable body of opinion in favour of freeing the Assam tea industry from control, but the Indian Tea Association is not only not in favour of this but has definitely urged that Government control should continue The Association contend that if recruiting were free, abuses would arise as they did in the past from the competitive spending of money to secure labour There appears little doubt that if control were removed, all the abuses which were associated with the *Arkati* system of recruitment would be revived

The present system of recruitment is controlled by Act VI of 1901 called the Assam Labour and Emigration Act 1901, as amended by Act XI of 1908, Act VIII of 1915, Act XI of 1915, Act XXXVIII of 1920 (Devolution Act) and Act XXXI of 1927 The Act extends to the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Madras and Assam. In the Bombay Presidency Act No VI of 1901 is not enforced There the Government of Bombay have allowed recruitment provided the emigrants are produced before a Magistrate The most important provision of the Amending Act of 1915 is the abolition of the system of recruitment by contractors, and their recruiters, commonly known as Arkatis In all recruiting areas, where the provisions of Act VI of 1901 are in operation, except the local areas in which recruitment is prohibited by notification under section 3, recruitment is carried out only through the medium of garden sirdars, under the provisions of Chapter IV, working under a local agent duly licensed under section 64 of the Act The only recruiter now recognised is the sirdar who must himself engage the coolies Any arrangement for the direct supply of coolies to a tea estate by a contractor or for the supply to sirdars of coolies collected through the agency of a contractor or arkati would be illegal and would render every person who is a party to such an arrangement liable to prosecution and punishment under section 164 of the Act Even an employer cannot himself legally engage labour in a recruiting district, he must do so through the agency of his garden sirdars In the Bombay Presidency, agents other than garden sirdars are allowed

Latest Statistics—The Annual Report on the working of the Assam Labour Board during the year ending the 30th June 1931 has been published The Report shows that the total number of persons recruited during the year was 50,555 as against 58,150 in the previous year The average of advances to garden sirdars for each adult recruit fell in 24 and rose in 9 agencies as compared with the preceding year No cases occurred in which the local Agents were found to be extravagant or indiscreet in the matter of giving advances to sirdars The total number of garden sirdars prosecuted for offences in connexion with recruitment was 69 as compared with 107 in the previous year. The rate of cess on garden sirdars and emigrants was one Rupee per head during 1929-30 The actual receipts from the cess amounted to Rs 69,119

Reforms in the Bombay Cotton Mill Industry—In a circular letter dated the 8th January 1930 the Bombay Millowners' Association have instructed all mills affiliated to the Association to introduce, wherever possible, a policy of direct recruitment of labour instead of the existing practice of recruitment through jobbers The introduction of a system for providing Discharge Certificates to operatives leaving service has also been recommended The certificates are to contain a record of the service of the operative concerned and in all cases of recruitment, the men presenting themselves for employment will be asked to produce their Discharge Certificates Notices are to be posted at all mills stating (*a*) that all persons will be engaged by the Manager or by the head of the department concerned, and (*b*) that any heads of departments, assistants or jobbers accepting bribes from the workpeople will be instantly dismissed

Several groups of mills are considering the possibility of employing labour officers who will be responsible for the direct recruitment of labour and for welfare work generally

ABSENTEEISM AND LABOUR TURNOVER

Though there is meagre statistical information available on this subject, it may be stated with a fair amount of accuracy that the Indian worker is more habituated to absent himself from work than his prototype in other countries He has yet to get himself thoroughly adapted to the industrial environment in which he finds himself The reasons for his absence are not always connected with his love of rest but in many cases absence is due to causes beyond his control such as sickness, domestic difficulties, etc The effects which poor and indifferent housing have on his work have been dealt with in the Section on Industrial Housing

The Factory Labour Commission of 1907 made an inquiry into the number of absent workers and came to the conclusion that the average worker took 2 days off every month and a further holiday of from 3 to 7 weeks every year In addition, he receives the weekly holiday and from 4 to 10 Indian holidays during the year The question of absenteeism received the attention of the Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry) and it was urged in evidence before them that the efficiency of labour in Bombay was greatly reduced by the high percentage of absenteeism among the operatives The Board came to the conclusion that Ahmedabad had a great advantage over Bombay in the matter of absenteeism, both in respect of a low rate throughout the year and also of the absence of the wide seasonal variations which were apparent in other centres of the textile industry They therefore recommended that in order to minimise the effect of absenteeism there should be a general adoption of a system already in force in a few mills in Bombay under which a certain number of spare hands are entertained in each department, except the weaving The Board The percentage of

Ralph Fitch, in Foster, *Early Travels*, O U P, p 11

1644 —"She [the *Seahorse*] is then to proceed to Goa to buy some cairo" Foster, *Eng Fact* (*1642–45*), p 167

Caju (the cashew tree and fruit, see p 65)

The quotations below reveal some very strange forms of this word in Anglo-India The form *cadju* though, as we have observed (p 66), only recently noticed in India was used by Rumphius who died in 1693 The first of the following citations is of special interest because of the reference in it to Cromwell and his wife The *O E D* does not contain the forms 'cadjew' and 'cajoora', and the earliest instance it has of the word is of 1703

1655 —"Concerning 'Generall Cromwell' he [Capt James Martin] declared 'that before these warrs begunn hee was a pore cowardly fellow and would tako a cuff on the eare from any man', while as for Cromwell's wife, 'the stone or excrescence of a fruite called a cadjew would fitt her very well for a tooth'" Foster, *Eng Fact* (*1651–1654*), p 123

1638 —"Cajooraes of a straunge propertye Cajoora trees, whose blos some casteth a Most Fragrant smell into the ayre, the Fruit somwhatt harsh in tast and strong " Mundy, *Travels*, Vol III, pt 1, p 57 There is evident confusion in Mundy's mind between *caju* and *khajūrā* or *khajūrī*, the Indian name of the date-palm

"Cadju is not properly speaking an Eastern fruit, but at one time it was brought there from the West Indies" Rumphius, *Herbarium Amboinense*, I, p 177 He also mentions that in Amboyna the fruit, was called *boa franqi*, that is 'fruit from Portugal'

Caminhar (to travel) Anglo-Ind *caminha* (obs)

1632 —"The Dutchman from Masulipatam arrived here on the 25th and, finding little hope of a market, hastened for 'Ninapooly and adjacent aldeas', but being 'tardiff in caminha', he was overtaken by Cartwright at 'Baputly' on the 28th" Foster, *Eng Fact* (*1630–1633*), p 232

Campo (a field, see p 72)

Here is a citation which contains an earlier instance of the use of compound in Anglo-India than those mentioned in *Hobson-Jobson* or in the *O E D*

1676 —"Company's goods by reason of several thatch hovells within and round about the compound, which are very dangerous in respect of fire, which often happens in Dacca" Hedges, *Diary*, Hak Soc, Vol II, p cccxxxvi See also instances on the same page and the next

Canja (in the sense of 'starch used by Indian washermen, and also in that of 'rice gruel', see p 76)

Below are instances of this word in Anglo-India older than those in *Hobson-Jobson* or in

per cent between the 20th and the 30th year and the remaining 9 per cent joined the first mill after they had attained the age of 30

Sixty three per cent of the workers were born in the Konkan and 27 per cent in the Deccan while the rest came from different parts of the country Not a single worker gave his place of origin as Bombay City

About 48 per cent of the workers covered by the sample continued in the employment of the same mill without change, 34 per cent served in two or three mills and 18 per cent had served in 4 or more mills The highest number of mills served by an individual was 15 The cause of leaving the mills was "for going to native place' in 26 per cent cases, "low wages and for bettering prospects ' in 21 per cent cases, 'absence due to illness' in 14 per cent cases and "retrenchment in 10 per cent cases Other causes for leaving mills were unsuitable conditions of work, dismissal, strike, resignation, etc

The approximate period of total service (including the period of non attendance) was reported to be less than 5 years in 37 54 per cent cases, 5 to 10 years in 23 37 per cent cases, 10 to 15 years in 15 88 per cent cases, 15 to 20 years in 9 13 per cent cases and more than 20 years in 14 08 per cent cases The percentages of workers who had not changed mills was 67 in the case of operatives with less than 5 years' service and 42 for workers with 5 to 10 years service In the other service groups, the percentage of operatives working in the same mill varied between 25 and 45

The actual active service was reported to be less than 5 years in 46 51 per cent cases, 5 to 10 years in 24 26 per cent cases, 10 to 15 years in 13 95 per cent cases and 15 to 20 years in 7 20 per cent cases In the remaining 8 08 per cent cases the actual service was more than 20 years

A large number of workers in the age groups 15–20 and 20–25 had served for a period of less than 5 years while the most common period of service in the age group 25-30 was between 5 and 10 years In the age group 30 35 about 30 per cent of the workers had served for less than 5 years and 19 per cent for a period of 5 to 10 years Among workers of 35 to 40 years of age, the number of those falling in each of the first five service groups was between 16 and 20 per cent

LABOUR IN FACTORIES

The conditions of factory labour until 1913 were regulated by the Indian Factories Act of 1881, as amended in 1891 Under the chief provisions of the amended Act Local Governments were empowered to appoint Inspectors of Factories and Certifying Surgeons to testify as to the age of children A mid-day stoppage of work was prescribed in all factories, except those worked on an approved system of shifts, and Sunday labour was prohibited subject to certain exceptions The hours of employment for women were limited to 11, with intervals of rest amounting to at least an hour and a half , their employment between 8 p.m and 5 a m was prohibited, as a general rule, except in factories worked by shifts The hours of work for children (defined as persons below the age of 14) were limited to 7 and their employment at night-time was forbidden , children below the age of 9 were not to be employed Provision was made for fencing of machinery and for the promulgation of rules as to water supply, ventilation, the prevention of overcrowding, etc

The next Factory Act to be passed into law was Act XII of 1911 This Act extended the definition of ' factory ' so as to include seasonal factories working for less than 4 months in the year, shortened the hours within which children, and, as a general rule, women might be employed and further restricted the employment of women by night by allowing it only in the case of cotton ginning and pressing factories It also contained a number of new provisions for securing the health and safety of the operatives, making inspection more effective and securing generally the better administration of the Act The most important feature of the Act, however, was the introduction of a number of special provisions applicable only to textile factories The report of the Factory Commission showed that excessive hours were not worked except in textile factories The Act, for the first time, applied a statutory restriction to the hours of employment of adult males by laying down that, subject to certain exceptions, "no person shall be employed in any textile factory for more than 12 hours in any one day" It also provided in the case of textile factories that no child may be employed for more than six hours in any one day and that (subject to certain exceptions, which were factories worked in accordance with an approved system of shifts) no person may be employed before 5 30 a m or after 7 p m (the new limits laid down generally for the employment of women and children)

The Acts now in force —The ratification by India of the Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference held in Washington in 1919 necessitated radical revision of the Indian Factories Act of 1911 This was undertaken during 1921 and the Indian Factories Amendment Act, 1922, introduced a series of important reforms including the adoption of a 60-hours week, the raising of the minimum age of children from 9 to 12, the prohibition of night work for women, the extension of the Act to a large number of small factories, drastic restriction of the exempting provisions, etc The principal object of the amending Act of 1923 was the removal of a difficulty which had arisen in connection with the law relating to the weekly holiday The experience gained during the three years which immediately followed the revision of the Act in 1922 indicated that the amending Act had worked smoothly and that the main principles followed in 1922 commanded general acceptance It was not considered necessary, therefore, to modify any of the main principles of the Act, but several administrative difficulties had arisen in connection with some sections of the Act—one such difficulty relating to Section 21 which provided for intervals Local Governments were asked in June 1923 to consider a possible solution of the difficulty and to bring to the notice of the Government of India any difficulties which might have arisen in connection with other provisions On receipt of their replies, a conference of Chief

on us" Foster, *Eng Fact* (*1642–1645*), p 44

See also under **Armada** in Supplement

Caro (adj dear) Anglo-Ind *caro* (obs) Neither in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D*

1626—"By reason of the Dutch's inveterate hate and malice all passages round about us are waylaid, either with a guard of Dutchmen or by the Governor, who they and Malaya together put in, which we make no doubt costs them caro" Foster, *Eng Fact* (*1624–1629*) p 131

Cartaz (a pass, safe-conduct) Anglo-Ind *curtass*, *cartasse*, (obs) See p 82 Neither in the *O E D* nor in *Hobson-Jobson*

1618 —' If they misenforme not from Mesolapatan, there is great store of indico shipt at some ports to the sowth, all which take curtasses of our enemies ' Foster, *Eng Fact* (*1618–1621*), p 3

1618 —"Shee hath her cartasse without stopping at Suratt and upon conclusion sent to mee for my passe, els the merchants would not stirr" *Ibidem*, p 4

1621 —"The Dutch in the Red Sea gave cartasses or assurance to the juncks to pass free, and yet most treacherously, to their great infamie, made seisure of six vessels" *Ibidem*, p 324

Castiço (child of Portuguese parents born in India, see p 85) Anglo-Ind *Castilian*, *Castez* Not in the *O E D*

"Kanappa confiscated a quantity of rice, unjustly, defrauding the 'Castilian' who brought it for sale" Foster, *Eng Fact* (*1651–1654*), p 240 Foster conjectures that 'Castilian' here is intended for *castiço* and it appears rightly so

"Richard Trenchfield married a Castez" *The Diaries of Streynsham Master* (*1675–80*), ed Temple, Vol II, p 284

Cavalaria (an establishment of horses or other animals) Anglo-Ind *cavelurree* (obs) Neither in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D*

1622-23 —"As for the coach, one of the oxen died and the other went lame and had to be sold, 'which is all the proceed of the cavelurree'" Foster, *Eng Fact* (*1622-1623*), p 95 In the same volume (p 45) is also met with the form *cavyilluryoo*, in the same sense

Cavaleiro (a horseman, a rider) Anglo Ind *cavallerous* (obs)

"Had intended to keep their 'ablucks' for sale here, as ordered by the President, but their 'cavallerous' refused to return without them" Foster, *Eng Fact* (*1624–1629*), p 232 *Abluck* is Ar *ablaq*, 'a piebald horse' See also quotation under **Adarga** in Supplement

Centopeia (centipede, see p 92)

Here is an instance of the use of this word in Anglo-India

one cloth to another" Foster, *Eng Fact (1651–1654)*, p 275

Chinche (a bug) Anglo-Ind *chince, chint* (obs)

1673 —"Swarms of Ants, *Muskeetoes*, Flies, and stinking **Chints**, *Cimices, etc* breed and infest them This Season we experimented, which though moderately warm, yet our Bodies broke out into small fiery Pimples augmented by *Muskeetoe*-Bites and **Chinces** raising Blisters on us" Fryer, *East India*, Hak. Soc , Vol I, p 100

"Notwithstanding **Chints**, Fleas, and Muskeeto's torment them every Minute, [the 'Banyans'] dare not presume to scratch where it itches, lest some Relation should be untenanted its miserable abode" *Ibidem*, p 231.

Chita (printed cotton cloth, see p 104)

Here is an early instance of the use of this term in Anglo-India

1690 —"In some things the Artists of *India* out do all the Ingenuity of *Europe*, viz , in the painting of **Chites** or Callicoes" Ovington, *Voyage to Surat*, O U P , p 167

Chuname (prepared lime, see p 105)

The following is an Anglo-Indian form of this word mentioned neither in *Hobson-Jobson* nor in the *O E D*

1583-91 —"And all the time which they ('Chinians') mourne they keepe the dead in the house, the bowels being taken out and filled with **chownam** or lime, and coffined, and when the time is expired they carry them out playing and piping, and burne them" Ralph Fitch in Foster, *Early Travels*, O U P , p 42

Combalenga (a species of pumpkin) Anglo-Ind *bolango*

The Portuguese borrowed the word *kumbalanu*, 'a pumpkin', from one of the South Dravidian languages The Anglo-Ind form is not in the *O E D*

1679 —"This countrey [Achin] affordeth Severall Excellent good fruites, Namely Duryans, Mangastinos, Oranges, the best in India or South Seas, comparable with the best of China, Lemons, Limes, Ramastines [Litchis], **Bolangos**, Monsoone plums [*Zizyphus Jujuba* or *bōr*], Pumple Mooses [see under **Toranja**, p 350], etc , and the trees beare fruite both green and ripe all the yeare alonge" Bowrey, *Countries round the Bay of Bengal*, Hak Soc , p 323

Comprador (a purchaser, see p 115)

Below is an early Anglo-Indian instance of the use of this word, earlier than any in *Hobson-Jobson* or in the *O E D*

1614 —"I make John Phebe did deliver you the two fishes and letter I wrote you yesterday He is now grown stately and will not serve in the English house for **comprador**" Foster, *Letters*, Vol II (*1613–1615*), p 227

Concerto (repair) Anglo-Ind *conserta* (obs)

UNEMPLOYMENT.

[illegible]

[illegible] Indian labourers at rates to [illegible] which finds that the wages of the land in its native place is not sufficient to maintain all the members of his family. A certain percentage of the workers employed in India temporarily give up their employment during the sowing, transplanting and harvesting seasons. During periods of depression in trade and industry, industrial workers released from employment fall back upon agriculture and thus add to the existing pressure of the population on the land. If the depression in trade and industry synchronises with the failure of the monsoon, the amount of unemployment becomes considerable and the resulting distress is enormous. Various States have devised schemes of Employment Exchanges for the purpose of studying the problems in connexion with the demand and supply of labour to control the movements of labour and to place it where it is required. The Government of India and the various Provincial Governments have considered the question of creating Employment Exchanges in India several times during the last ten years, but opinion is unanimous that owing to the preponderatingly agricultural character of Indian labour it is practically impossible to devise any satisfactory scheme for the formation of Employment Exchanges.

India is a State Member of the International Labour Conference and as such she is bound according to the terms of the Treaty of Peace, to ratify and adopt wherever possible, any Convention or Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference. The consideration of industrial unemployment was thrust upon the Government of India by the Washington Convention which was adopted by the first International Labour Conference held in Washington in 1919. Each Member ratifying this Convention was required—

(i) to communicate to the International Labour Office all information, statistical or otherwise, concerning unemployment including reports on measures taken or contemplated to combat unemployment;

(ii) to establish a system of free public employment agencies under the control of the central authority, and to appoint Committees, including representatives of employers and workers to advise on matters concerning the organisation of the agencies;

(iii) where systems of insurance against unemployment have been established, to make arrangements, upon terms to be agreed upon between the members concerned, whereby workers living in one Member and working in the territory of another shall be admitted to the same rates of benefit of such insurance as those of the latter.

In addition to this Convention the First International Labour Conference also adopted a Recommendation which advocated—

(a) the abolition of employment agencies, which charge fees or which carry on their business for profit;

(b) the establishment of an effective system of unemployment insurance; and

(c) the execution of public works as far as practicable during periods of unemployment and in districts not affected by it.

The draft Convention was ratified by India but in communicating this ratification to the International Labour Organisation at Geneva, the Secretary of State for India found it necessary in order to avoid subsequent misunderstanding to explain at some length the peculiar position of India in this matter and to emphasise the difficulties connected with a complete ratification by India owing to the predominently agricultural character of the country. The Government of India, in addressing the local Governments on the question arising out of the draft Convention and Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference, invited views on the following points—

(i) Advisability of creating Public Employment Agencies in congested areas to facilitate

1673 —"These Islands are in number seven *Bombaim, Canorein, Trumbay,* Elephanto, the *Putachoes, Munchumbay,* and *Kerenjau,* with the Rock of *Henry Kenry*" Vol I, p 159

"Having in a Week's time compleated my Business, returning the same way, we steered by the *South* side of the Bay, purposely to touch at Elephanto, so called from a monstrous Elephant cut out of the main Rock, bearing a Young one on its Back" *Ibidem,* p 194

Escrito (a writing, see p 147)

The quotation below would lead one to the view that this Portuguese word was used not only in the sense of 'a note under one's hand or attestation', but also in the sense of 'a hasty note' in which 'chit' is used to-day in India The word in this sense is not in the *O E D*

1615 —"All your letters having been liker to screets than letters" Foster, *Letters,* Vol III, p 154

See also quotation under *Scrivão* in Supplement

Escritorio (a writing desk, see p 148)

The quotations below are of an early date, provide new forms of the word, some of which are not found in the *O E D*, and go to show what a brisk trade there was in these desks between the Far East and India as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century

1615-1616 —"Among other things I should mention a great number of cabinets of all patterns, in the fashion of those of Germany This is an article the most perfect and of the finest workmanship to be seen anywhere, for they are all of choice woods, and inlaid with ivory, mother-of pearl, and precious stones, in place of iron they are mounted with gold The Portuguese call them Escritorios de la China" Pyrard, *Voyage,* Hak Soc, Vol II, pp 176 and 177

1617 —"There are two scriptoris which are sealed up to be delivered to you by Mr Methwold" Foster, *Letters,* Vol VI, p 27

1617 —"I sent a gold box by Richard Kinge to buy me some skrettores of mackee [*makiye*= lacquer] work" *Ibidem,* p 104

1617 —"I have sent by this bearer seventeen sundry parcels of contores and scrittores marked with R W [Richard Wickham] The freight of them I pray pay to the master how much it is I have been at Meaco and talked with the makeman [maker of lacquered goods] who hath promised that in short time he will have done He hath fifty men that worketh night and day, that, so far as I see, he doth his endeavour" *Ibidem,* p 169

1617 —"I give you thanks for the book of Sir Walter Rawli's which you sent me, and have no good thing to send unto you, only two small scritoris" *Ibidem,* p 266

1690 —"It [Suratt] is renown'd for Traffick through all *Asia,* both for rich Silks and for Agatts, Cornelians

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND INSPECTION.

[illegible] Factories Act to fatal, serious and minor accidents in Indian Factories in India during the year 1923 are shown in the following table:—

[illegible]	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,379	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,441	4,810	6,252
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,291	2,070	4,340
[illegible]	16	[illegible]	1,709	1,710
[illegible]	11	47	[illegible]	999
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1,047	1,048
[illegible]	[illegible]	4[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,103
[illegible]	1	[illegible]	247	321
[illegible]		11	69	80
[illegible]			1	1
[illegible]			24	24
[illegible]	1	7	239	247
[illegible]		[illegible]	29	32
[illegible]			182	182
[illegible]	40	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]79	20,[illegible]08
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,[illegible]	1,[illegible]93	16,748

[illegible]

Factory Inspection.—[illegible] Factories Act [illegible] in each province. [illegible] Factories Department. In the Bombay Presidency the full time staff consists of 1 Chief Inspector of Factories, three Inspectors, one Assistant Inspector and one Women Inspector. The Chief Inspector, two Inspectors and two Assistants have their headquarters in Bombay City. An Inspector and an Assistant are located in Ahmedabad. The Women Inspector has headquarters in Bombay but has jurisdiction over the whole Presidency. She deals with problems mainly affecting women. The Bombay Presidency is the only province in India which has a Lady Inspector of Factories. Full time Certifying Surgeons are stationed in Bombay and Ahmedabad. They have been appointed as Divisional Inspectors with powers under the Health and Sanitary sections of the Factories Act. They have also been granted powers under the provisions of the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act. The Director [illegible] and Director of Public Health have also been appointed as Divisional Inspectors under the Health and Sanitary sections of the Act. Their reports are sent to the Chief Inspector who passes orders on the same. Local Medical Officers in the districts have ex-officio powers under the Employment sections of the Act.

Reporting of accidents.—Section 31 of the Indian Factories Act requires the manager to report all accidents which cause death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the 48 hours next after the occurrence of the accident. All classes of accidents namely, fatal, serious and accidents which prevent a person from returning to work for 21 days or more, and minor, are to be reported to the Inspector of Factories and to the District Magistrate and, in cases of any accident resulting in death to the officer in charge of the Police Station. It is the duty of the Inspector of Factories to make an investigation as soon as possible into the causes of and the responsibility for a fatal or serious accident, and to take steps for the prosecution of the person concerned if it is found that the death or serious injury resulted from any infringement of the provisions of the Act or of the rules framed under the Act. The Act also requires notice to be given of an accident which is due to any cause that has been notified in this behalf by a Local Government, even though no injury may have resulted therefrom to any person. So far notifications have been issued under this section only in Bombay, Bengal and Burma.

use of this term in an Anglo-Indian document but also of the hatred in which the chief 'foreiros' or revenue farmers of Portuguese days were regarded by the people of Bombay

1664 —"Whereas this Island being formerly belonging to the Crowne of Portugall, there were in each Division thereof **Foreiros** Mayores or Cheife Farmers men powerfule, arrogant, and Exorbitant violators, Ecclesiastiques as well as Civil, whose manner of Government was absolute, bringing the inferior sort of us so much under, and made so small accompt of them, as comparatively wee may say the Elephant doeth of the Ant

Wherefore, we humbly beseech your Majesty for the love of God and the wounds of Jesus Christ, to take pity and compassion on us by not consenting to alienate us from your Government, and the Obedience thereof upon any Consideration or agreement whatsoever neither to permitt any more **Foreiros** Mayores in this Island" Petition to Charles II in Khau, *Anglo Portuguese Negotiations*, O U P, p 451 *et seq*

Fresco (subst, a cool wind, see p 161)

The following quotation not only illustrates the use of the above word in Anglo-India but furnishes a very vivid and interesting account of the hot season in Gujarat

1689 —"In the Middle of *May*, before the *Southerly* Winds set in, which bring the Rains along with them, the Air at *Surat* is so very dry, that it licks up the Moisture in the Pen, before we are able to write it out, and so intensely Hot, especially about 3 in the Afternoon, that we cannot endure the standing for any long time upon the Grass, where the Sun's Beams have their full force This causes our sprinkling the Floors of our Chambers frequently with Water, to create a kind of **Fresco** in them, during this Season, and makes us Employ our Peons in Fanning of us with Murchals made of Peacock's Feathers, four or five Foot long, in the time of our Entertainments and when we take our Repose" Ovington, *Voyage to Surat*, O U P, pp 82 and 83

Fusta (a pinnace or small ship, with sails, or oars) — Anglo-Ind *fusto*, *fuste* (obs) These forms are not in the *O E D*

1614 —"The king keepeth there (Reshire) continually 100 **fustoes** and galleys with them to cut off all passengers that offer to go from Ormus to Balsora" Foster, *Letters*, Vol II (*1613–1615*), p 146

1615 —"It is hoped that the Osiander will be there to carry them before the **fustes** can arrive" *Ibidem*, Vol III, p 19

Galeota (a small galley, see p 164)

The following note of Foster (*Letters*, Vol III, p 296) throws new light on the derivation of Anglo-Ind *gallevat* which Dalgado says is derived from the

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 came into force on July 1st, 1924 The Act as passed by the Legislature covers ten classes of workmen Some of these, such as members of fire brigade, telegraph and telephone linesmen, sewage workers and tramwaymen are small, and as the definition of seamen is limited to those employed on certain inland vessels, only a very small proportion of Indian seamen come under the Act Compensation for seamen, however, has been secured by agreement between the Government of India and ther foreign steamship companies, under which the latter agree to the insertion in the ships articles of a clause whereby the companies agree to pay compensation to injured Indian seamen on the same basis as if they were covered by the Act and all questions as to compensation are decided by Commissioners of Workmens' Compensation in India An Indian seaman employed on a British ship legally comes under the English Act and the insertion of the clause referred to above does away with the practical difficulties which would arise if Indian seamen had to claim compensation in the English or other foreign courts The five important classes covered are the workers in factories, mines, docks and on railways, practically all of whom are included and those engaged in certain types of building work, notably the construction of industrial and commercial buildings and any other buildings which run to more than one storey The most important classes excluded altogether are agricultural workers and domestic servants Non-manual labourers getting more than Rs 300 a month are excluded, except on the railways Power is taken to include other hazardous occupations by notification from time to time All occupations involving blasting operations were thus declared by the Governor-General in Council, as hazardous occupations Compensation is to be given as in the English Act, for personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment It is also to be given for diseases in certain cases The provisions for diseases have been so framed that if a certain class of workmen contracts a scheduled diseases, it will usually be extremely difficult for the employer to defeat a claim for compensation On the other hand, other workmen will find it equally difficult to get compensation for disease, as they will have to prove that the disease arises "solely and directly" from the employments The diseases scheduled at present are anthrax, lead poisoning and phosphorous poisoning Whether compensation can be claimed for diseases other than those scheduled is doubtful, but the list is made capable of extension Mercury poisoning was thus added to Schedule III by notification, dated 28th September 1926

In order to bring the Indian law into conformity with the provisions of the Draft Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for occupational diseases adopted at the Seventh International Labour Conference held at Geneva in 1925, which has been ratified by India, necessary changes were made in sub-section (2) of section 3 and in the list of occupational diseases given in Schedule III of the Act Certain occupations in connection with operations for winning natural petroleum or natural gas and in connection with the loading, unloading and fuelling of a ship in and harbour, roadstead or navigable water were also brought within the purview of the Act by notification issued by the Governor General in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (3) of section 2 of the Act

The Amending Act of 1929—With a view to revise the Act so as to amend those Sections or parts of Sections which were admittedly defective and to introduce changes which were likely to raise no important controversial questions and which would be generally recognised as improvements, the Government of India introduced into the Legislative Assembly on 21st September 1928, a Bill further to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 The main features of this Amending Act are (1) that the discriminating restrictions placed on workmen employed in the construction, repair or demolition of a building or bridge, with regard to their ineligibility for compensation except in the case of death or permanent total disablement has been removed, (2) that all payments to dependants of the deceased workmen (except advances to the extent of Rs 50 for funeral expenses of the deceased workman and to the extent of a hundred rupees on account of compensation to any dependent) and any lump sums payable to minors should be paid through the Commissioner, (3) deposits of trivial amounts, *i e*, less than Rs 10 have been done away with (4) provision is made for the protection of lump sums payable to a woman or a person under legal disability by empowering the Commissioner to invest, apply or otherwise deal with them for the benefit of the woman, or of such person during his disability, (5) powers are vested in the Commissioner to recover any amount obtained by any person by fraud, impersonation or other improper means and (6) the benefits of the Act are extended to (*a*) any person employed for the purpose of loading, unloading, fuelling, constructing, repairing, demolishing, cleaning or painting any ship of which he is not the master or a member of the crew, or (*b*) employed on a railway as defined in Sections 3 (4) and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, by a person fulfilling a contract with a railway administration or (*c*) employed as an inspector, mail guard, sorter or van peon in the Railway Mail Service, or (*d*) employed in connexion with operations for winning natural petroleum or natural gas as a rig-builder, driller, driller's helper, oil-well puller or bailing or cleaning oil wells or putting in and taking out casings or drill pipes in oil wells or (*e*) employed in any occupation involving blasting operations

In February 1931 tha Act was further extended to cover workmen engaged in the construction etc of aerial ropeways

Below is an early instance of this term employed in the sense of the Telugu language

1645 —"This instant wee received a letter from the King by two of our owne servants The translate of that letter out of Jentue into English we send unto you for your perusall" Foster, *Eng Fact* (*1642–1645*), p 291

Jaca (jack-fruit, see p 178)

The citation below is of interest, not only because it is of a fairly early date, but because it helps to show what keen observers the old travellers were, and how keenly and sympathetically they were interested in obtaining and setting down information about the fauna or flora new to them

1637 —"The ancients called this island [Ceylon] the healthy, pleasant, fertile, flourishing and rich Taprobane Healthy on account of its temperate climate and lovely air, fertile owing to numerous streams of excellent water pleasant owing to the fact that most of its mountains and forests are filled with aromatic cassia or cinnamon , or else of great leafy fruit-trees like the bread-fruit which bears a sort of apple of huge size, called **jack-fruit** Outside they are covered with small prickles which, although sharp to the touch, do not prevent one's getting at the kernel, which is enclosed in a yellow, sweet pulp, very pleasant to the taste From this pulp, and from the kernel many dishes are prepared which are most excellent and delicious Mother Nature, in her foresight, perceiving that the branches would not suffice to support so great a weight, arranged for this fruit to sprout from the trunk itself, by throwing out roots or stems, which are so strong that, unless you have a knife or other sharp instrument, it is difficult to get them off" Manrique, *Travels*, Hak Soc , Vol I, pp 448 and 449

Jagra (coarse sugar, see p 179)

The quotations from Fitch and Terry (p 179) show how by *jagra* they meant the coco-nut or the coco-nut tree' The latter of the two citations below will show how *jaggery* was a term applied to spirit obtained from palm-sugar, and the former how the form *jagra* in its correct meaning of 'palm sugar', was in vogue earlier than *jaggery*

1630 —"April 18 Took some coco-nuts and 'jagra' from a Malabar junk" Foster, *Eng Fact* (*1630–1633*), p 133

1631 —Wedell brought a hog's head of **jaggery** for his owne drinking at sea" *Court Minutes* for May 20, 1631

Jangada (a raft formed by two boats lashed together with boards across them see p 181)

The quotations below are of interest because they contain

Effect on Industry—A compulsory system of workmen's compensation enhances the cost of production but not to any appreciable extent In the case of coal mines, the increase in cost has been estimated to be not more than annas four per ton of coal (*vide* para 89 of the Report of the Indian Coal Committee, 1925) However, the owners of many of the small coal mines have been compelled to close down their mines due mainly to the severe depression with which the industry has been faced In the Punjab the proprietors of the coal mines in the Jhelum District are reported to be not satisfied with the privileges enjoyed by the miners under the Act as some of them have had to pay as compensation on a single accident more than they could earn during a month An unexpected increase in the number of serious and fatal accidents may undoubtedly make a big hole in the profits of a concern but the remedy for this lies in accident insurance Facilities for accident insurance are now being provided by a number of leading insurance companies in the country and the most important of these are the Claims Bureaux in Calcutta, and Madras In these provinces and in Bombay insurance is widely resorted to by the employers but in the other Provinces accident insurance does not appear to have made much progress

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING.

One of the most vital problems facing industrial employers in India to-day is that connected with the housing of the labour which they employ The importance and the urgency of providing decent housing cannot be sufficiently emphasized

The conditions of industrial housing in India are, in many cases, appalling and the majority of buildings, tenements or huts in which industrial labourers are housed are insanitary and more or less uninhabitable from Western points of view Provincial Governments, Municipalities, Improvement Trusts and the larger employers have done a great deal to mitigate the evils resulting from an insufficiency of decent sanitary housing for labour, but a considerable amount still remains to be done before this question can be considered to have been satisfactorily solved

Several commissions and committees of inquiry appointed by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments in connection with various subjects have dealt with the question of industrial housing The Industrial Commission in 1918 urged that, in addition to the scheme followed by the Improvement Trust in Bombay, other measures should be adopted such as the refusal of permission with a few exceptions, to fresh industrial concerns to be established, the setting up of a special area for industrial development, the removal of the existing railway workshops from the city, supply of housing accommodation to the employees by railways, Government departments and public bodies, improved communications with a view to creating industrial suburbs, and a definite programme of construction to be taken up by local authorities The findings of other commissions and committees with regard to this question follow similar lines

Bombay Presidency—The first attempt to improve housing conditions in Bombay City was made after the plague of 1896 when the heavy mortality and the great exodus that followed paralysed the trade and industry of Bombay The Bombay Improvement Trust was established in 1898 "for the work of making new streets, opening out crowded localities, reclaiming lands from the sea to provide room for the expansion of the city and constructing sanitary dwellings for the poor and the police" Owing to its limited powers and the various difficulties which it encountered the Trust had to content itself for the first few years of its existence with "slum patching," the development of a few building sites, the construction of a few chawls and the development of main roads In more recent years, however, the Trust has been able to do considerable good work in the direction of industrial housing and has built over 1,800 tenements for housing its own labour and 99 chawls containing 8,896 tenements in all for housing labour in general The Bombay Port Trust which engages on an average about 8,300 manual workers in all its departments has provided accommodation for a little over 3,000 of its workers The Bombay Municipality has provided a large number of chawls for its employees as will be evidenced by the fact that 5,538 out of 7,537 scavengers employed are provided with quarters Varying proportions of the numbers of employees in the other departments of the Municipality are also provided with adequate housing According to the information collected by the Bombay Labour Office in 1925, 28 out of the 76 textile mills in Bombay City which furnished information for the enquiry had provided housing for their operatives 7 out of these mills provided residential accommodation only for employees in the Watch and Ward Department and the rooms provided were given free of rent In the 22 mills which provide partial housing for all classes of operatives, the number of workers who lived in the tenements provided amounted to 12,149 out of 64,720 employed The G I P Railway owns 20 chawls containing 841 one room tenements and the B B & C I Railway owns 303 one-room tenements for housing their employees

No action was taken by the Local Government in Bombay City for housing general industrial labour till after the end of the war A broad and comprehensive policy was drawn up just after the end of the war by the Government of Bombay under the personal inspiration of Lord Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay for dealing with the problem A Development Directorate was formed in 1920 to co-ordinate the various housing activities of Government the Municipality, the Improvement Trust and the larger labour employing organisations The

1652 —"Friar Ephraim who was pastor or curate unto the Mostezaes of Madraspatam" Foster, *Eng Fact* (*1651–1654*), p 92

Monção (monsoon, see p 229)

Below is a very strange Anglo-Indian form which, if Yule's conjecture that the Anglo-Indian *monsoon* proceeds directly from the Dutch *monssoyn* or *monssoen* is correct, perhaps marks a transition stage between the present Anglo-Indian word and the Dutch term It is not found in the *O E D*

1642 —"Wee have in this our 15 or 16 monthes residence throughly experienced the trade of this place, and doe finde that the first markets at the begining of the monzoane is most proffitablest Besids the country people having then fully supplyed themselves retorns not till the next moonzoane to replenish their wants" Foster *Eng Fact* (*1642–1645*), pp 57 and 58

Morador (an inhabitant) Konk *moriādor* —Anglo-Ind *moredor* (obs)

In the Konkani of Goa the word is used in the specific sense of an inhabitant of a village of which he is not a member or a '*componente*'

1632 —"Whereon one Grua Redie [Guruva Reddi], a moredor of Mondrero, gathered head, to the number of three or four hundred in armes" Foster, *Eng Fact* (*1630–1633*), p 233

Morim (a thin white cloth for shirting) Anglo-Ind. *mooree, moorye, moory* (obs)

The *O E D* derives the Anglo-Ind word from Portuguese, but Sir Richard Temple (*Ind Antiq* , Vol L, Supp p 9) is of the view that the Port *morim* is more likely a corruption of *mûrî* than that *mûrî* is a corruption of *morim*, as it was a common custom of the Portuguese in adopting Oriental names ending in *i* to add a final *m* or *n* *Morim* means 'Moor cloth', i e cloths intended primarily for Mohammedan wear It was cotton cloth manufactured principally in the Nellore district of Madras for sale to the Mohammedans of the Malay peninsula It is identical with *Salamporie* The earliest instance of the use of this word in the *O E D* is of 1696

1618 —"Such severall sorts of goods as Bantam requires viz white moryes, white percallaes, white salamporyes, white and redde beteles, dragons malaia, dragons salala, fine gobare serassos fine tappy serasses fine and course Japon tappes, tape ohindees, tape anacke, caine goulons, and such

supply and conservancy arrangements in *bastis* are abominable Government and other public agencies do not provide housing, as in Bombay, for industrial purposes but some Government and public concerns do provide quarters for their own employees

Madras Presidency—As a result of the exertions of the Labour Department of the Government of Madras and the Co-operative Building Societies and a number of local authorities some houses have been built for poor workmen in Madras City Out of 1,530 registered factories 211 factories are reported to have provided housing for a small number of their employees Almost all plantation estates in the Nilgiris, Malabar and Coimbatore provide "lines" for the cooly labour employed

United Provinces—Out of 330 regulated factories 83 make some provision for the housing of workmen and their families Altogether about 5,400 single room and 1,045 double room tenements are provided by the employers The McRobertsganj, Allenganj and the Juhi settlements of the British India Corporation at Cawnpore are about the only important examples of housing provided by employers for their workmen in that city A scheme has however been launched by some of the owners of factories in Cawnpore for providing housing for some twenty thousand workmen and their families but it is still under discussion Except as employers the Government of the United provinces has done nothing in connection with industrial housing The Improvement Trust of Cawnpore has put up some temporary housing and the Improvement Trust of Lucknow has put up a model barrack in the area set apart as an industrial area In the *bastis* or *hatas* where housing is provided by private landlords the type of tenement available is usually a small mud hut with a room at the back and a room or a verandah in front The size and height vary The usual size is 10 × 8′ The normal height is 6′ to 8′ The only outlet for ventilation is the small main door Even such tenements are reported to be shared by 2, 3 or even 4 families and as many as 10 persons may be found as inmates

Central Provinces—Housing is provided for about 7,500 workers by some of the larger factories and mills in the Central Provinces Nineteen per cent. of textile labour and 7 5 per cent of the labour employed in minor industries is housed The Pulgaon Cotton Mill maintains a settlement covering an area of 15 acres on which the millhands are allowed to build their own houses on payment of a nominal ground rent of annas 4 per annum per 100 sq ft Probably the most magnificent scheme of industrial housing conceived in India is that launched by the Empress Mills under the agency of Messrs Tata Sons Limited at Nagpur These mills have leased a plot of 200 acres at Indora, a suburb of Nagpur, two miles from the mills The scheme is based on a desire to establish a model village The idea is to build houses of the bungalow type standing on their own ground in plots measuring 36 × 53 with the limitation that building will not be allowed on more than one-third of the space provided The houses are let to the workers on the hire purchase system and it is expected that many of the workers will ultimately own them

Bihar and Orissa—All the collieries in the Jharia coal field are amply and efficiently equipped with approved types of houses Their design, construction, ventilation and general amenities are governed by the Jharia Mines Board of Health Workers recruited from villages within five miles from the mine frequently prefer to live in their own villages and walk backwards and forwards to their work In five collieries employing about ten thousand workers 4,775 houses are provided, five of the worst equipped mines employing 424 workers provide 156 houses and five normally equipped mines employing 3,084 workers provide 1,162 houses In many cases more than one employee is accommodated in one *dhowra* or house Very frequently a man and his wife and his family all of whom may be recorded as separate labourers in the figures of the mining population occupy one house Every house must be licensed Licenses are not given unless the standards are complied with If labourers are found in occupation of unlicensed premises the management is liable to prosecution No rent is however charged and subletting is not known

The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur have built 4,521 residential buildings Of these, 301 are rented at over Rs 20 per month Sixteen are rated as hotels The accommodation provided at present is insufficient and one of the problems the Company will have to face is the provision of a larger amount of housing

Assam—Free quarters are provided for all residential employees on tea estates Such non-resident labour as is employed is casual labour which comes from the adjoining villages and lives in its own houses In the mines and oil fields free quarters are provided for the labour force employed A Committee of Inquiry appointed in 1921-22 recommended that endeavours should be made to house immigrants from different provinces together in hamlets instead of putting workers from all provinces indiscriminately into barracks or lines The main objection to this recommendation is the want of land as all available land is under tea The housing conditions in the coal and oil fields are reported as being quite satisfactory In Assam the tea estates are regularly inspected by District and Sub Divisional officers. Although the legal powers of interference have been curtailed by the abolition of indentured labour and the repeal of so much of Act VI of 1901 as related to such labour, still in practice the inspecting officers do invariably report on the condition of the lines They call attention to the need of improvement and the management is generally ready to effect such improvements as are considered necessary

Other Provinces—No special remarks are necessary in connection with the question of industrial housing in other provinces Generally speaking, no industrial slums as such or any big urban inflammation due to the pressure of agglomerations of factory or other workers is particularly noticeable and the housing of

chroniclers from as early as 1545 See Dalgado, *Glossário Luso Asiático*, Vol II, p 165 The expression '*pão*' was also used of silver, whence the phrase '*pão de prata*' (silver ingot) In the East India Co 's records these ingots whether of gold or silver were usually called 'shoes' See *Hobson-Jobson*, *s v* Shoe of Gold

Parau (a small vessel used in war or trade, see p 269)

Here is an earlier instance of the use of this term in Anglo-India than any mentioned in *Hobson-Jobson*.

1653 —"Another prau sent to find the *Dove* Have just heard that the Dove has been taken She might have been saved had there been enough Englishmen here to man the prau instead of natives" Foster, *Eng Fact* (*1651–1654*), p 190

Fryer uses the very unusual form 'provoes'.

1673 —"They are owners of several small Provoes, of the same make, and Canooses, cut out of one intire piece of Wood" Fryer, *East India*, Vol I, p 65

Partido (a consignment) Anglo-Ind *partido*, *partitho* (obs) Not in *O E D*

1617 —"Some good quantities we procured and to enlarge our investments the more, we bought also some partidoes on credit to pay at two and three months' time' Foster, *Letters*, Vol VI, p 236

"After the partitho of silk he took was made up and fit to be embarked it lay there three weeks and above before he durst ship it" *Ibidem*, p 139

Patacho (a pinnace) Anglo-Ind *patash* (obs) This form is not met with in the *O E D*

1630 —"Do not believe the information regarding the number of frigates and 'patashes', for Hari Vaisya's brother writes from Damān that the force there consists only of the fourteen frigates and eight 'fustoes' belonging to Ruy Freire" Foster, *Eng Fact* (*1630–1633*), p 98

Pateca (water-melon, see p 275) Anglo-Ind *pateca*, *putacho* (obs)

1673 —"From hence [Elephanta] we sailed to the Putachoes, a Garden of Melons (Putacho being a melon) " Fryer, *East India*, Hak Soc , Vol I, p 195 See also under *Elephanta*

Fryer's *Putachoes* was called in Portuguese *Ilha de Patecas* and in Anglo-India *Island* of *Pattecas*, see *Ind Antiq* , Vol LIV, p 3 By 1724 the 'Island of Patecas or Patachoes' came to be corrupted into 'Butcher's Island', the name by which this island near Bombay is still known to this day

Paulista (a Jesuit, see p 277) Malayal *Paulistákkâr*

A table showing (a) Birth-rate and (b) Death-rate per thousand of population and (c) Infant mortality for 1,000 registered births for certain important industrial centres

Centre	Period	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population	Death rate per 1,000 of population	Infant mortality per 1,000 registered births
Bombay	1930	21 5	21 2	296 00
Ahmedabad	1929	47 02	49 00	331 65
Sholapur	"	44 03	34 53	228 73
Karachi	"	55 83	30 97	230 55
Nagpur	"	50 63	52 24	290 77
Amraoti	"	59 60	49 14	330 91
Akola	"	41 73	35 36	251 27
Cawnpore	"	36 94	52 70	420 34
Lucknow	"	43 98	7[illegible] 81	469 22
Allahabad	"	46 31	38 44	258 79

The relation between overcrowding and infant mortality is brought out in the following table extracted from the annual report of the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay City —

Infant Mortality by the Number of Rooms occupied in 1930

Number of rooms	Births		Deaths in Infants		Infant mortality per 1,000 births registered	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	1929	1930
1 Room and under	10,945	43 2	5,497	73 2	502	487
2 Rooms	1,500	7 15	550	7 3	306	368
3 Rooms	749	3 0	202	2 7	270	297
4 or more rooms	404	1 6	74	1 0	183	185
Hospitals	11,394	45 0	1,154	15 4	101	85
Homeless and not recorded	37	0 1	27	0 4		
Total	25,229	100 0	7,225	100 0	296	298

Working conditions—In the Bombay Presidency the working conditions in the factories are usually considerably in advance of the conditions in the homes of the workers The Factories Department has recently effected an appreciable improvement in the development of ventilation in factories The working conditions in the average Cotton Mill in the U P are reported to be not very satisfactory and those in the Central Provinces and Berar leave plenty of scope for improvement especially in ventilation, maintenance of suitable temperature, suitable flooring, proper spacing of machinery and provision of places for meals Considerable improvements are required in the seasonal factories for alleviating the dust nuisance and for proper lighting In the Jute mills in Bengal, especially in the sorting and carding section there are no adequate arrangements for taking off the dust and the workers get a particular kind of rash all over their bodies in the beginning of their employment Women are mostly employed in this Department and they bring their infants and children who live in that dust laden and hot atmosphere during working hours Working conditions are however, generally satisfactory in jute mills and other large industrial concerns

Extent of Medical Facilities provided — The result of the enquiry into Welfare work conducted by the Labour Office in 1926 shows that the provision of facilities for medical attendance and the supply of medicines is fairly general in all the larger labour-employing organisations in the Bombay Presidency The Textile Labour Union in Ahmedabad is the only association of employees which provides medical facilities for its members There are also Government Municipal or charitable hospitals and dispensaries which are open to the public and which are used by the labouring classes In the United Provinces many of the larger employers maintain dispensaries but no hospitals The Dufferin Fund a private organisation aided by grants from Government and local bodies maintains female hospitals at the most important towns The Lady Chelmsford Maternity and Child Welfare League maintains a number of centres for child welfare and the treatment of maternity case Many of the employers in the Central Provinces and Berar have provided well-equipped dispensaries and medical facilities are within easy reach of the workers In almost all the factories and [illegible] important mining areas in the Province Some of the larger concerns in Bihar and Orissa and in

1623 —"The reason why the bakers, etc , have not come down in the behaviour of the 'screivas', etc , in custom house, who will not give them a chittee without som feeling [feeing ?], but on his threatening to go again to the Governor the desired 'screete' was granted " See under *Escrito*, p 390 Foster, *Eng Fact* (*1622-1623*), p 265

Senhor (lord, see p 325)

From the quotation below it would appear that, just as Indians used to give this title 'Senhor' to Englishmen, the latter used it of the chief foreign officials in India, not necessarily Portuguese—in the passage in question they are all Dutch

1676 —"Concerning the affairs of the Dutch Company in this place [Metchlepatam] I understand that Senr Coler is by orders lately come from Batavia to be Governor of Pulliear Senr Peter Smith is to be Cheife at Metchlepatam, and Senr Hartsing, the Cheife at Golcondah" *The Diaries of Streynsham Master*, ed Temple, Vol I, p 297 This is an earlier instance of the use of this word than the one in the *O E D* which is of 1795

Sombra (lit shadow, also favour, protection) Anglo-Ind *sombre* (obs) Not found in this sense in the *O E D*

"If no sales be effected, the goods should be taken on to Ahmadābād, 'under the cover of your sombre' and delivered to Clement" Foster, *Eng Fact* (*1624–1629*), p 79

Sumbaia (a profound reverence, see pp 330 and 332)

1614 —"We delivered his Majesty's letter, obtaining what we required, only confined to such orders and customs (though bad) as the Dutch before us had brought in as of Sombay or presents, customs, rents" Foster, *Letters*, Vol II (*1613–1615*), p 112

Taça (a cup, see p 338)

In supporting the view that the Anglo-Ind *toss* was derived from Portuguese and not from Persian we remarked that the Persian *tās* 'a cup' had not acquired currency in Hindi or Urdu and that the word for 'cup' in the former was *pyālā* The following quotation appears to bear out our statement

1608–11 —"At the end are drawne many portraitures of the King [of Delhi] in state sitting amongst his women, one holding a flask of wine, another a napkin, a third presenting the peally [small cup], behind, one punkawing [fanning], another holding his sword" William Finch, in Foster, *Early Travels*, O U P , p 164

Terranquim (a small swift bark, see p 343)

We have pointed out that this Portuguese form is not the original of the Anglo-Ind *trankey* which comes from the Pers *trankeh* Here are a couple of passages in which

[illegible] maintain [illegible] are not [illegible] legally required [illegible] education [illegible] interfere with [illegible] children [illegible] employ [illegible] The [illegible] Oil Company [illegible] High School and the [illegible] Company provides [illegible] Primary School for the children of the employees. No industry provides [illegible] libraries.

Tromba (a species of reed met with near the Cape of Good Hope) —Anglo-Ind *strumblowes* Not in the *O E D*

1615 — 'Fifty or sixty leagues out are seen floating in vast numbers the stalks of reeds, with about nine or ten reeds (more or less) attached to each stalk, these are called *trombas*" Pyrard *Voyage*, Hak Soc, Vol. I, p 20

"These *trombas* are a kind of great canes about the bignesse of a man's arm and three or four foot long, which flo'e upon the water with their roots Mandelslo, *Travels*, cit by Gray in note to passage above

1624 —"*March* 27 Sailed from the Downs *July* 13 'Mett with weeds called strumblowes, a good sine of neerness to land" Foster *Eng Fact* (*1624–1629*) p 23

Tufão (hurricane, see p 353)

Below is an early Anglo-Indian reference

1617 —"Two of these Dutch ships were full laden with silk and stuffs which they had taken from the Chinas, as also two junks with the like, but by means of a storm or tuffon the two Holland ships and one junk were driven ashore" Foster, *Letters*, Vol VI, p 260

Tutanaga (an alloy, see p 356)

The following quotation contains an Anglo-Indian form of this word unrecorded in *Hobson-Jobson* or in the *O E D*

"Their tutinggle they [the Dutch] bring from Tiwan" [Taiwan, i e, Formosa] *Eng Fact* (*1642-1643*), p 36

Varanda (verandah, see p 358)

The citations below give evidence of earlier use of this term in Anglo-India than do those in *Hobson-Jobson*

1718 —"But if the making of such a Compound and Virandas for depositing and securing the Merchants Goods will be so great a convenience we permit you to make it" *Old Fort William in Bengal*, ed Wilson, Vol I, p 37

1755 —"Ordered Mr Bartholomew Plaisted to survey the Verandah" *Ibidem*, p 34

1756 —"They [the Nabob's troops] had infinitely the advantage over us in this attack as they could fire upon our men from the tops windows and verandas of houses which stood close to and overlooked our lines and batteries" *Ibidem*, Vol III, p 295

Visitador (official visitor), see pp 367 and 368

The quotation below bears out the statement made before (p 368) that the Dutch adopted this Portuguese word for one of their officials

1614 —"The first of this month arrived here a Dutch ship coming in three months from Bantam, and in her there comes the Visitador General for the Dutch to visit these coasts" Foster, *Letters*, Vol II (1613–1615), p 165

Schools for the education of adult workmen do not exist on the G I P Railway but a school is established at Bina for imparting technical instruction and conducting refresher courses in Railway working

For Workers' Children—The facilities provided for the education of the children of railway employees are as under

97 schools for European and Anglo-Indian children and 123 schools for Indian children are maintained at suitable centres and the total number of pupils on the rolls is 4,155 and 15,967 respectively The total expenditure from revenue on the European and Anglo-Indian schools is Rs 402 lakhs per annum and on the Indian schools Rs 1 4 lakhs The Railway Department also aids certain schools for children of railway employees The total number of children in railway aided schools is 3,521 (European and Anglo-Indian) and 7,704 (Indian) and the total annual grants made by the Railway are Rs 49,365 and Rs 46,584 respectively The Railway Department also gives direct financial assistance to its employees towards the education of their children in certain hill schools The total expenditure on this account in 1927-28 was Rs 3 5 lakhs for Europeans and Anglo-Indians and Rs 28 8 thousands for Indians

Facilities are also afforded by the grant of passes and concession tickets to enable the children to attend schools

The present methods of assistance have recently evoked public criticism on the score of their being more favourable to European and Anglo-Indian employees than to the Indian and with a view to eliminating all trace of racial discrimination the Railway Board placed Mr C E W Jones, C I E, I L S, on special duty in 1927 with instructions to collect all facts and figures regarding the assistance given by railways for the education of the children of their employees On a consideration of Mr Jones' report the Board have now formulated their future policy on the following lines.—

All railway schools would be transferred to local authorities or private bodies, special grants being given out of railway funds where necessary The assistance given by the Railway Department would be confined to employees who draw pay below a prescribed maximum and obliged to send their children to boarding schools The assistance would take the form of grants to the employees of a fixed proportion not exceeding one half of the board and tuition fees, the proportion depending upon the pay drawn by the parent and falling with the increase in pay The assistance would be open to all employees without distinction of community, race or creed

Several companies' railways have also signified their willingness to adopt a similar policy But the question is still receiving further consideration because of the representations received in connexion with the scheme

Co-operation—The Railway Administration have noticed that heavy indebtedness, degrades the employee and impairs his efficiency and they have therefore encouraged the formation of co-operative credit societies and co operative stores by the employees

Co-operative Credit Societies have been formed on all railways and are managed by committees generally elected from among the shareholders But in some cases, the heads of the departments are required to be the chairmen of the Committees and they have power to nominate some of the members of the committee

WAGES

It was in 1873 that one of the earliest attempts to collect wage statistics in India was made by issuing instructions to District Officers to submit half yearly returns showing the average monthly wages of certain classes of skilled and unskilled labour The returns thus collected were utilized for compiling a series of comparable statistics of wages for selected Districts in each Province and these statistics were published in the publication "Prices and Wages" issued annually by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics A reference, however, to Mr Dutt's Report on an Enquiry into Rise of Prices in India would show that these statistics were found to be wholly unreliable and consequently these half yearly returns from District Officers have been discontinued since 1910 In their place a *quinquennial* wage census was adopted in all Provinces, except in the Central Provinces where an annual return was obtained from District Officers The first quinquennial wage census was held in 1911 12 and the second in 1916-17 The statistics regarding wages continued to be published in "Prices and Wages" which gave the results of the quinquennial wage censuses in respect of a few urban and rural occupations As the statistics were still far from satisfactory the third wage census, which was due in 1921-22, abandoned except in Madras and the Punjab In 1921 an attempt was made by the Government of India to hold an All-India census of industrial wages with the active and voluntary co-operation of employers, but nothing could be done partly because a number of employers either failed to submit returns or submitted incomplete returns and partly because neither the Central nor the Local Governments were able to provide the staff required for the purpose owing to financial stringency The annual issue of Prices and Wages were also suspended in 1926 as a result of retrenchment and no regular official wage statistics are now published for British India as a whole

In the United Provinces a scheme for [illegible] of Industrial Wages to be taken along with the regular census was [illegible] but was not carried through A periodical survey of wages has been carried out every five years since 1921 in the Punjab The survey deals with the wages of certain classes of workers in the principal towns in [illegible] villages [illegible] by urban conditions, and at certain [illegible] stations to secure a means of comparison with rural [illegible] in the same [illegible] the average monthly [illegible] submitted

Anglo-Indian	*Portuguese*
Albacore	Albacora
Albatross	Alcatras, also in S
Albricias	Alviçaras (S)
Aldea	Aldeia, also in S
Alfandica, alfandia, alfandira, alfandiga	Alfândega, also in S
Aljofar	Aljôfar
Alligator	Lagarto
Almadee	Almadia (S)
Almirah, almyra	Armário
Almode, almoodæ	Almude (S)
Amah	Ama
Ananas	Ananás
Anile, neel	Anil
Ap, hopper	Apa
Areca	Areca
Armado	Armada (S)
Arrack, rack	Araca
Assegay	Azagaia
Atæ	Ata (S)
Ayah	Aia
Balachong, blachong	Balchão
Balty	Balde
Bamboo	Bambu
anana	Banana
Banda	Bandel (S)
dejah	Bandeja
Ba uc	Bangue
Ba hall	Bangaçal (S)

Anglo-Indian	*Portuguese*
Banyan, Banyan-day, Banyan fight, Banyan hospital	Banean, also in S
Barracodo	Barricada (S)
Barreck, barrecoe	Barrica (S)
Barsa	Braça (S)
Batel, batelo, botella, botilla	Batel, also in S
Batta	Bata, also in S
Batta	Batão, also in S
Batte, batty	Bate
Bayadère	Bailadeira
Beatelle, betteela	Beatilha
Beech-de-mer	Bicho do mar
Beeombu, bube	Biombo (S)
Benzoin, benjamin	Beijoim, benjoim
Betel	Bétele, bétel betle, bétere, betre
Bilimbi, blimbee	Bilimbim
Boca-mortis, bocamortass, bukmar	Bacamarte (S)
Bolango	Combalenga (S)
Bonito	Bonito
Bonze	Bonzo
Botickeer	Botiqueiro
Botica	Boutique, also in S
Bov	Boi, also in S

[illegible]

[illegible] in the Bengal Presidency [illegible] wages of [illegible] important occupations in a jute [illegible] of the total number of employees in the [illegible] in some representative [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	Average monthly wages	
		Multiple shift	Single shift
	Men	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
[illegible]	[illegible]	12 1 0	11 7 0
	[illegible]	12 [illegible] 0	11 [illegible] 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	17 4 0	16 14 0
	[illegible]	16 0 0	17 10 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	10 0 0	11 0 0
	[illegible]	21 6 0	23 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 8 0	[illegible] 2 0
	[illegible]	28 0	1 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	32 1 0
	[illegible]	28 8 0	32 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	21 11 0	2[illegible] 10 0
	[illegible]	19 0 0	22 8 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 1 0	0 [illegible] 0
	[illegible]	1 0 0	[illegible] 0 0
[illegible]	Carpet fitter (Chief)	8[illegible] 0 0	9[illegible] 5 0
	Carpet fitter (Indian)	0 0 0	[illegible] 2 0
	[illegible] (Mistri)	10 0 0	10 0 0
[illegible]	Tin Smith	0 0 0	[illegible] 0 0
[illegible]	Blacksmith	[illegible] 0 0	56 0 0
	Women		
[illegible]	Feeder	11 12 0	13 5 0
	Receiver	11 8 0	1[illegible] 5 0
[illegible]	Feeders	9 6 0	12 0 0
[illegible]	Feeder	9 8 0	11 13 0
	Receivers	9 0 0	11 2 0
[illegible] Cutting Machine	Feeders	10 6 0	11 7 0
	Receivers	9 7 0	11 0 0
[illegible] machine	Feeders	10 0 0	11 2 0
	Receivers	10 0 0	11 2 0
Pressing machine	Feeders	10 6 0	11 6 0
	Sweepers	9 6 0	11 2 0
Twist Frame Weaving	Twisters	13 8 0	11 15 0
	Sweepers	12 1 0	12 10 0
Sack Sewing	Hand Sewers	13 5 0	14 11 0

It will be seen from the above table that there is an appreciable monetary advantage to workers in the single shift system.

Anglo-Indian	*Portuguese*
Coco de mer	Côco do mar
Coir	Cairo
Comprador, compradore	Comprador, also in S
Conjee, cangee, caugee	Canja, also in S
Conserta	Concerto (S)
Coprah	Copra
Corge, coorge	Corja
Cornac	Cornaca
Corral .	Curral, also in S
Covid, covedee, cobda	Côvado, also in S
Cranny	Carrane
Cumra .	Câmara
Curry	Caril
Curtass, cartasse	Cartaz (S)
Cuspadore	Cuspidor
Cuttanee	Cotonia
Cutter	Catur
Discalsadoe	Discalsado
Dispense[1]	Despensa (S)
Dorado	Dourado
Eagle-wood .	Águil, áquila, also in S
Elephanta, ofante, olliphante	Elephanta, also in S
? Factor	Feitor

[1] ["Pucka built Bungalow the accommodations comprise a sitting room with open veranda on three sides, Dispense, cook room, etc., " *The Bombay Courier*, 2nd May, 1835]

Anglo-Indian	*Portuguese*
? Factory	Feitoria
? Falaun	Fulano
Fazendar, fazendari	Fazendeiro
Fetish, fateish	Feitiço, also in S
Fidalgo, phydalgo	Fidalgo (S)
Flamingo	Flamengo, flamenco
Foogath	Afogado (S)
Fogass .	Fogaça
Forall	Foral (S)
Foras, forasdárs	Fôro
Foreiro	Foreiro (S)
Freguezia	Freguesia
Fresco	Fresco (S)
Fusto, fuste	Fusta (S)
Gallevat	Galeota, also in S
Gallina ..	Gallinha (S)
Gentoo, gentue, gentew, jentue	Gentio, also in S
Ghamella .	Gamela
Girga	Igreja
Godown	Gudão
Goglet .	Gorgoleta
Grab .	Garopo
Gram	Grão
Guava .	Goiaba
? Hackery	Carreta
Hollander .	Holandês (Dutchman)
Imprest (us in Ceylon)	Emprestimo (a loan)

II

Coalfields	Skilled Labour						Unskilled Labour						Females					
	1928			1929			1928			1929			1928			1929		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Jharia (Bihar and Orissa)	0	10	6	0	12	9	0	7	9	0	9	9	0	8	3	0	8	6
Raniganj (Bengal)	0	11	6	0	12	3	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	7	6
Giridih (Bihar and Orissa)				0	14	3				0	8	0	0	6	0	0	7	0
Assam	1	6	0	1	2	3	1	0	9	0	14	6	1	4	0			
Punjab				0	12	0				0	8	3						
Baluchistan				1	4	9												
Pench Valley (C P)	0	8	0				0	6	0				0	6	0			

Daily Earnings of Labourers working on Surface in important Coalfields in British India

Coalfields	Skilled Labour						Unskilled Labour						Females					
	1928			1929			1928			1929			1928			1929		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Jharia (Bihar and Orissa)	0	12	3	0	13	3	0	8	6	0	8	9	0	6	9	0	6	9
Raniganj (Bengal)	0	11	6	0	11	6	0	8	6	0	8	6	0	5	9	0	6	0
Giridih (Bihar and Orissa)	0	14	3	1	14	0	0	7	9	0	8	0	0	5	9	0	5	9
Assam	1	0	6	0	15	9	0	11	9	0	12	0	0	7	9	0	8	0
Punjab	1	2	9	0	14	6	0	8	9	0	11	3	0	4	6	0	6	9
Baluchistan	1	0	0	1	14	9	2	8	0	1	3	0						
Pench Valley (C P)	0	10	3				0	11	9				0	5	9			

Gins and Presses

The male coolies in the gin factories in Madras and the Punjab earn on an average annas 8 per day while the female coolies get only as 5-1 and as 6 respectively In the Central Provinces the average daily earnings of male and female coolies are as 10 2 and as 5-10 respectively

The average daily wages of female press coolies in Madras and the Central Provinces amount to annas 5-10 while those of male coolies amount to annas 9 6 and annas 13-10 respectively

The Plantations —Labour in the tea gardens in Assam is paid on a piece-work basis In addition to the standard daily task which the worker must execute in order to earn his wages (called *Hazira*) the labourer is given an opportunity at certain seasons to supplement his earnings by the performance of a second task the payment for which is known as *ticca* In some cases where it is impracticable to prescribe a definite task as in leaf plucking at the beginning and the end of the season payment is made by time A distinctive feature of work in the gardens is that the labourer usually brings his family with him and the wife and sometimes the children are also wage earners The joint earnings of a family must always be taken into consideration The average family of a labourer

Anglo-Indian	*Portuguese*
Nabob	Nababo
Naik, naique	Naique
Nair	Naire
Neep, nipa	Nipa
Nigger	Negro
Oart	Horta
Ollah	Ola
Ortolan	Hortulana
Ovidore	Ouvidor, also in S
Padre, padri	Padre
Padroadist	Padroadista
Padroado	Padroado
Pagar	Pagar
Pagoda	Pagode
Palanquin, palankeen	Palanquim
Palmyra	Palmeira
Pam	Pão (S)
Pamplee, pamplet, paumphlet, pomfret	Pâmpano
Payapa, papaw	Papaia
Pardao, pardaw perdao	Pardáo
Parao, praw, prow	Parau, paró, also in S
Partido, partitho	Partido (S)
Pataca	Pataca
Patacoon	Patacão
Patash	Patacho (S)
Pattamar, patimar	Patamar
Pattarero, pateraro petarero, paterero	Pedeiro, pederero
Paulist, Paulistine	Paulista, also in S
Pedareea, pedaeria	Pedraria
Peirie	Peres
Peon	Peão
? Penguin	Pingue
Pial	Poial
Pertenças	Pertenças
Picotta, picottah	Picota
Pindar	Pinda
Pintado	Pintado
? Poonac	Pinaca
? Porgo, pork, purgo	Piroga
Povo	Povo
Procurador, procuradore	Procurador, also in S
Propagandist	Propagandista
Puckery	Púcaro
Putacho	Pateca (S)
Raia	Raia
? Ransadoes	Arrasador (S)
Raseed	Receibo
Reaper	Ripa
Reas, rees, res, rayes, rues	Rial, réis
Rolong	Rolão
Recado, recarder	Recado
Reinol, reynol reynold	Reinol

[illegible] were in debt, the extent of which [illegible] than a month's income to many [illegible] In 19 per cent of [illegible] the month's income was equal to between one and [illegible] of the family

Bonus and Profit Sharing Schemes—The [illegible] working of a profit sharing [illegible] the realisation by the [illegible] of an identity between the various [illegible] between the concern and a conscien[illegible] their best for its [illegible] The employers of labour do [illegible] that this high ideal of co[illegible] in India are such [illegible] substantial [illegible] The only solitary [illegible] sharing schemes have [illegible] and Steel Company [illegible] the Carnatic Mills [illegible] and Steel Company [illegible] under which a monthly [illegible] is paid to all men [illegible] per mensem or Rs 10 [illegible] contributes to the produ[illegible] in the Com[illegible] who have been in the [illegible] for at least six months In the [illegible] and the Carnatic Mills a bonus is [illegible] on a basis relative to the [illegible]

[illegible] are paid for a variety of reasons [illegible] grant bonus for regular atten[illegible] and utilisation of material [illegible] a worker [illegible] in Bihar and Orissa a worker [illegible] six days a [illegible] bonus for working [illegible] granted for raising [illegible] and loading extra tubs The Tata Iron and Steel Company grant bonuses, (1) for general production (2) for departmental output, and (3) regular attendance This is paid to all employees drawing less than Rs 8 per day The Company has also introduced a 'Jack pot' scheme The idea of this scheme is that if 50 men are required to perform certain duties connected with the operation of any unit and the full force is not present the wages which would have been payable to the absentees are distributed amongst those present

The system of paying bonus in addition to a cash wage either for better work or for better attendance obtains in several industrial concerns in the Bombay Presidency and may be said to be almost general in textile mills especially in Bombay and Ahmedabad An enquiry by the Labour Office in 1926 27 showed that in the textile industry no fewer than 100 out of the 144 mills in the Presidency which furnished information reported that bonus was granted for regular attendance and 76 or 52 8 per cent stated that bonuses were given for turning out work better than the specified standards Several cotton gins and presses also reported that such bonuses were granted but in the majority of such cases, these rewards took the form of annual bonuses given on the results of a season s working In a few cases the system is similar to that of profit sharing the bonus payable being dependent on the profits made by a concern during the year Bonuses for better work were however, not generally granted in Public Utility Companies, Municipalities, commercial offices and Government and other non factory organisations

RAILWAYS

Wages Owing to the different types of railways have therefore been set out in the grade of pay which are prevalent on the Rail tables below The limits of pay given in the way it is not possible to give particulars for all of them Scales of pay of some important and the minimum of the lower grade [illegible] railway servants on some principal grade the maximum attainable in the higher

Statement showing rates of pay of important classes of Railway servants other than Workshop employees and Colliery Staff on the principal Railways

Name of Railway System	ENGINEERING											
	Mates				Gangmen				Trolleymen			
	Rs	a		Rs a	Rs	a		Rs a	Rs	a		Rs a
North Western Railway	20	0	to	34 0	13	0	to	22 0	15	0	to	24 0
East Indian Railway	13	0	to	39 0 *	12	0	to	16 0	12	0	to	16 0
Eastern Bengal Railway	20	0	to	52 0	13	0	to	18 0	13	0	to	18 0
G I P Railway	12	6	to	37 0	9	0	to	26 0	11	0	to	24 0
B B & C I Railway (Broad gauge)	14	0	to	37 0	12	0	to	26 0	12	0	to	27 0
Bengal Nagpur Railway	15	0	to	34 0	10	0	to	17 0	18	0	to	25 0
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway	11	0	to	19 6	9	6	to	15 6	11			
M & S M Railway	13	6	to	30 0	10	6	to	22 0	10	6	to	15 0
South Indian Railway	14	0	to	25 0	12	0	to	15 0	12	0	to	15 0
Assam Bengal Railway	20	0	to	30 0	14	0	to	16 0	14	0	to	16 0

* Per day Senior mates only are in the grade of Rs 37 3 52

3. Annamite

Annamite	*Portuguese*	*Annamite*	*Portuguese*
Át ven tô	Advento (Advent)	Lê missa	Missa
Bánh, bánh mì	Pão	Sábong	Sabão
? Calicê	Cális	*Thánh Ju de*	São José (St. Joseph)
? Cà-phe	Café	*Than Lô-ren-sô*	São Lourenço (St Lawrence)
? Chè	Chá	? Thúôc	Tabaco
Cõc	Copo	Tú rac	Tronco
Gisang Baotishita	S João Baptista (St John Baptist)		

4. Arabic

Arabic	*Portuguese*	*Arabic*	*Portuguese*
Aamunnās	Ananás	? Dāyá	Aia
Anjar, anjara	Anchora	Espinkh, esfinkh, isfonkh, isfánkh, safankh, sifahk, sufank	Esponja
Arganún, argan, organ, orgon	Órgão	Falaskiya, balaskiya	Frasco (is in Egypt)
Arshidiak	Arcediago	Forn, furn	Fôrno
Bābā, bābāvi	Papa	Gabia	Gávea
Bálsam balsám, bolasán, bolsán	Bâlsamo	Galion	Galeão
Bandeira, bandera, bandira, bandaira	Bandeira	Galitha	Galeota
? Baqalá	Baixel	Kabút, kabábit	Capote
Barkús	Barcaça	Kalsat	Calçado
Barmil, bermil, birmil, beramil, varil	Barril	Kastána, kastánia	Castanha
Barrima	Verruma	* Kirub	Querubim
Bāsāburth	Passaporte	Koba	Copo
Bobra, bubra	Abóbora	? Marmar, marmer	Marmore
Buqál	Bocal		
Chess, chiss	Gesso	Mez	Mesa

Statement showing scales of pay per day of some important skilled labourers in Workshops

Name of Railway System	Fitters									Moulders									Welders								
	Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p			Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p			Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p		
North Western Railway	0	8	0	to	2	8	0			1	0	0	to	2	8	0			1	4	0	to	2	8	0		
East Indian Railway	0	10	0	,,	2	8	0			0	10	0	,,	2	4	0			0	10	0	,,	2	4	0		
Eastern Bengal Railway	0	10	0	,,	3	14	0			0	12	3	,,	3	2	3			0	12	3	,,	3	2	3		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway*	50	0	0	,,	86	0	0*			44	0	0	,,	86	0	0*			44	0	0	,,	89	0	0*		
B B & C I Railway	0	8	0	,,	3	5	0			0	7	0	,,	3	5	0			0	8	0	,,	2	9	0		
Bengal Nagpur Railway	0	12	0	,,	2	0	0			1	0	0	,,	2	14	0			1	0	0	,,	2	0	0		
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway	0	15	4	,,	1	14	8					1	4	0							1	0	0				
M & S M Railway	0	7	0	,,	5	4	0			0	11	0	to	5	4	0			0	12	0	to	5	4	0		
South Indian Railway	0	14	0	,,	2	8	0			0	14	0	,,	2	8	0			0	14	0	,,	2	8	0		
Assam Bengal Railway	0	12	0	,,	3	0	0												1	8	0	,,	2	8	0		

Name of Railway System	Turners									Carpenters									Blacksmiths								
	Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p			Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p			Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p		
North Western Railway	1	1	0	to	2	8	0			0	14	0	to	2	8	0			1	4	0	to	2	8	0		
East Indian Railway	0	10	0	,,	2	4	0			0	10	0	,,	2	4	0			0	10	0	,,	2	8	0		
Eastern Bengal Railway	0	12	3	,,	3	2	3			0	12	3	,,	3	2	3			0	12	3	,,	3	2	3		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway *	50	0	0	,,	89	0	0*			39	0	0	,,	69	0	0*			44	0	0	,,	93	0	0*		
B B & C I Railway	0	7	0	,,	3	5	0			0	9	0	,,	2	11	0			0	9	0	,,	3	9	0		
Bengal Nagpur Railway	1	0	0	,,	2	14	0			1	0	0	,,	2	14	0			1	0	0		2	0	0		
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway			1	4	8							1	7	4							1	7	4				
M & S M Railway	1	0	0	to	5	4	0			0	8	0	to	4	4	0			0	7	0	to	5	4	0		
South Indian Railway	0	14	0	,,	2	8	0			0	11	4	,,	2	0	0			0	14	0	,,	2	8	0		
Assam Bengal Railway	0	12	0	,,	2	12	0			0	12	0	,,	3	0	0			1	1	4	,,	3	0	0		

N B—These rates are exclusive of Overtime and Piece-work profits
* The scales of pay for the G I P Railway are per mensem

The following rates may be taken as representatives of daily wages of workshop employees in important centres

Centre	Unskilled					Semi skilled					Ordinary skilled				
	As	p		As	p	As	p		As	p	As	p		As	p
Bombay	14	0	to	16	0	17	0	to	24	0	26	0	to	46	0
Lahore	10	0	,,	12	0	14	0	,,	18	0	14	0	,,	40	0
Lilloah	9	0	,,	11	0	10	0	,,	16	0	12	0	,,	40	0
Lucknow	7	6	,,	10	9	10	0	,,	18	0	16	0	,,	36	0

Besides the usual pay the employees of the railways are granted allowances and perquisites for special work, climatic and local conditions, etc.

6. Balinese

Balinese	*Portuguese*	*Balinese*	*Portuguese*
Bandéra	Bandeira	Palúngan, pingan	Palangana
Blúdru	Veluda	Páso	Vaso
? Bedil	Fuzil	Piring	Pires
Botol	Botelha	Prada (gilding, gold-foil)	Prata
? Hechap, chapchap	Chapa	Reyal, leyar	Rial
Jendila, gendéla	Janela	Ronda	Ronda
* Kápal	Cavalo	Sábun	Sabão
Kaput	Capote	*Sagu, sago	Sagu
Katela	Castela	Suredadu, sredádu	Soldado
Manas	Ananás	Temako	Tabaco
Miskin	Mesquinho		

7 Batavian

Batavian	*Portuguese*	*Batavian*	*Portuguese*
Bilúdru	Veludo	Noña or nyónya	Dona
Gágu	Gago	Pásu	Vaso
Honas	Ananas	Pingan	Palangana
Karĕpus	Carapuça	Sidádi	Cidade
Kintal	Quintal		

8. Batta

Batta	*Portuguese*	*Batta*	*Portuguese*
Bandéra	Bandeira	Kámar	Camara
? Bedil	Fuzil	? Kansa	Ganso
Bilúlu	Veludo	*Kapal (a large ship)	Cavalo
? Botol	Botelha	Kareta, kreta	Carrêta
? Chap	Chapa	Kasut	Calçado
Dadu	Dado	? Lampu	Lampada
Honas	Ananás	Lélang	Leilão
Judi, erjúdi, njudiken, perjudin	Jogar	Mandur	Mandador
		Máte	Matar

Bengalı	*Portuguese*
Deus boms dıyá (C) (God good day)	Bom dıa
Deus boms noutı (C God good nıght)	Bom noıte
Devus (C)	Deus
Ejmolá (C)	Esmola
Entrudú (C)	Entrudo
Estol (C)	Estola
Garādıyá	Grade
Gırgá, gırjjá	Igreja
Gudam	Gudão
Ingláj	Inglês
Insensú (C)	Incenso
Irmañ (C)	Irmão
Isopa (C)	Hıssope
Ispát .	Espada
Istrí	Estırar
Jānālá, janālá	Janela
Kābár	Acabar
Kaderá, kadārá	Cadeıra
Káj .	Casa
Kājú	Caju
Kālāpātı	Calafate
Kāldo	Caldo
Kalıs	Cálıs
? Kāman	Canhão
Kamíj	Camısa
? Kampás	Compasso
Kāppa (C)	Capa
Karābu	Cravo
Karnel	Coronel
Karūbım	Querubım

Bengalı	*Portuguese*
Kasūl (C) .	Casula (chasuble)
Kātekísma (C)	Catechısmo
Katholıka .	Católıco
Kıntal	Quıntal
Kobı, kobı śák	Couve
? Kôch	Coche
Koındú	Cunhado
Komādrı	Comadre
Komedorı (C)	Comedorıa
Kompādrı	Compadre
Komphısáñ	Confissão
Komunıyāñ	Comunhão
Konsuvādá	Consoada
Korjmu	Quaresma
Krısma	Crısma
Krıstāñ	Crıstão
Kruś, kruśa-krıtı	Cruz
Lantará	Lanterna
? Lebu	Lımão
Lona	Anona
Madı	Madrınha
Māldısán	Maldıcão
Maná (C)	Mana
Maná (C)	Maná
Mānú (C)	Mano
Mārtel	Martelo
Māstul	Mastro
Mej	Mesa
Mısán	Mıssão
Mısıyonár	Mıssıonárıo
Mınta mercê (C)	Mınta mercê
Nātál	Natal
Nılám, nīlām, nılāmá	Leılão

TRADE UNIONS.

The history of trade unionism in India is a history of recent year. It was not until 1918 that labour had begun definitely to organise itself. Previous to that year very little effort appears to have been made to establish organisations of labour. The earliest association of workers in India was the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burmah which had been registered under the Indian Companies Act and its main activities were in connexion with the provision of various benefits to its members, such as legal defence, sickness, [illegible] etc. After the [illegible] came into force in [illegible] under it as a Trade Union [illegible] the National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burmah. The Bombay Postal Union was founded in 1907, mainly for the clerks employed in the Bombay Post Offices, and [illegible] in 1917 the Clerks' Guild was established in April 1918 in Madras for the various classes of clerical, commercial and other employees in the Madras Labour Union. The textile workers in Madras were the three [illegible] in existence at the time. In addition there existed certain [illegible] such as the Hamazat Hitwardhak Sabha and the Social Service League, whose activities were directed towards the betterment of the condition of the working classes. But these Societies were not composed of workers themselves.

The year 1918 may be said to be a landmark in the history of the Indian Trade Union movement. Far from that year onwards there has been a more or less steady growth with trade unions despite the inevitable fluctuations in their prosperity. The economic circumstances of the time must be regarded as the dominant factor contributing to the establishment of trade unionism in India. In the two years following 1918 the epidemic of industrial strikes assumed serious proportions and reached a climax towards the close of the year 1920. The number of labour unions also increased very rapidly and unions were formed of workers in all possible industries and occupations. Most of these Unions were, however, merely Strike Committees brought into existence either before or after particular strikes in order either to engineer or to conduct them. These Committees were either dissolved as soon as their purpose was served or remained dormant until another strike in the trade broke out. Most of the remaining Unions formed during the period 1918-20 were un-table and nearly 75 per cent of them died an early death in the following year. There was a definite check to the progress of the trade union movement in India during the next two or three years. But although individual Unions collapsed as rapidly as they were formed the movement itself showed signs of permanence and vitality.

Perhaps the most important factor which retarded the growth in the movement immediately following the successes which met the earlier formations or Strike Committees, which they really were, was the definitely hostile attitude of the employers to all combinations of their employees. It was not until the passage of the Indian Trade Unions Act which made it morally obligatory on employers to recognise those Unions of their employees which had registered under the Act, that a change in the angle of vision was noticeable.

Nature of leadership.—The Indian Trade Union movement, in its early beginnings, was essentially an economic one and to regard labour unions as being engineered solely by politicians as the result of their propaganda is to misread the origin of this movement. The Indian workman is predominantly illiterate and has even now few leaders from his own class to whom he can turn for guidance. In consequence, trade unions in India have been led by middle class men especially professional lawyers and others who have not perhaps in all cases made a distinction between economic and political considerations. In the words of Mr A. R. Burnett Hurst, social workers did not take the initiative but allowed the lawyer-politician class to capture and control these bodies." Many of the so-called leaders of Indian Labour who were drawn from the lawyer politician class often exploited the ignorance and credulity of the labour force for their own material advantage or for the propagation of their pet political doctrine in addition to looking after the welfare of the labourers. There were, however, several notable exceptions. Leaders like Mr N. M. Joshi, Dewan Chaman Lal, the Rev. C. F. Andrews, Mr M. K. Gandhi, Mr V. V. Giri, Mr B. Shiva Rao and Miss Anasuya Sarabhai endeavoured to create Unions for the benefit of the workers and for the general improvement in the conditions of life and work of the labouring classes. During the last few years, however, the principles of communism have been disseminated amongst the masses of India by the members of the Workers and Peasants Party which is an agent in India of the Communist International. The Communist agents took advantage of the economic unrest prevalent in the country early in the year 1928 and usurped the leadership of the working classes within a short period of time and were able to assume control over the executive of the principal textile and railway unions in Bombay, Madras and Bengal. The Communists captivated the minds of the workers by painting the existing conditions as black as possible and contrasting them with a supreme state of wealth and happiness which is promised under the regime of a dictatorship of a workers' proletariat. The discontentment amongst the workers over conditions of work has been aggravated by the incessant preachings of revolutionary doctrines. The credulity of the Indian labourer has been of great advantage to these emissaries of revolution in creating in him a class hatred against the employers and also instilling in his mind an abhorrence for the Government established by law in the country. These agitators, occupying positions of vantage, have instigated disastrous strikes in pursuance of purely political ends often with a callous disregard of the subsequent sufferings and loss [illegible] and

Bugui	*Portuguese*	*Bugui*	*Portuguese*
Arúda	Arruda	Kápa	Capa
Ássā	Az	Kapıtan-moro	Capıtão mor
Balasáng	Bálsamo	? Káppala	Cavalo
Bandéra	Bandeıra	Karubıyúna	Querabım
Bandóla	Bandola	Korabu	Cravo
Baraló	Bordo	? Karátassa	Cartaz
Basáttu	Basto	Karatúsa	Cartucho
? Batará	Batel	Karéta	Carreta
? Bátılı	Bátega	*Kasatúrı	Castor
Bısatırıda	Bastarda	Kaválu	Cavalo
Bısésetu	Bıssexto	Kéju	Queıjo
Bıyóla	Vıola	Kóndı	Conde
? Chá	Chapa	Kópasa	Copas
? Chalana	Pantalona	? Kopı	Café
Chapıyo	Chapéu	Kóntara	Contrato
Chamalótı	Chamalote	? Kútang	Cotão
Charaméle	Charamela	Lagarısı	Algarısmo
Chí	Chıta	Lamárı	Armárıo
Dádu	Dado	Lapéresè	Alferes
Dílu	Codılho	Lelang	Leılão
Dóbalō	Dôbro	? Lémo	Lımão
? Dórtorō	Doutor	Lójı	Lojı
Gága	Gago	Manıla	Manılle
Gájı	Gage	Mantéga	Manteıga
Gále	Galé	Marınıo	Meırınho
Gánho	Ganho	Matadóro	Matador
Garéja	Igreja	Máte	Matar
Garıdmong	Cardamomo	Méjan	Mesa
Isıtāraluga	Astrólogo	? Nómoro	Numero
Jandéla	Janela	Nona, nhonha	Dona
Jınerála	General	Palakko	Falcão
Jugarā	Jogar	Pannıtı	Alfinete
? Júnıba	Jıbão	Paráda	Prata
Kamalı	Câmera	Paráguta	Fragata
Kamándarē	Comendador	Paraséro	Parceıro
Kanhão (gun)	Canhão	? Pasa	Bazar

[illegible] Employees Union and [illegible] Labour Union. The Madras [illegible] Workmen's Union was [illegible] of the workmen [illegible] Meghalaya and Carnatic mills, and a [illegible] the Buckingham [illegible] Mill Employees Union as a [illegible] Labour Union which is an [illegible] in the same industry. The [illegible] Labour Union, Aruvankadus [illegible] during 1926-27. Unions [illegible] the employees of the [illegible] Workshops and the [illegible] Central India Madras, while [illegible] Employees Union which [illegible] was revived. The [illegible] in the cotton ginning and [illegible] in Tiruppur, Coimbatore [illegible] Union for their benefit. [illegible] in their programme [illegible] for protection for Labour [illegible] Legislative Council. The Oil Workers [illegible] other Union came into [illegible] only when there was an impending [illegible]

RAILWAYS.

[illegible] The All-India and Burma Covenant Ministerial [illegible] Railway Serviceman's Union	26[illegible]
The National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma	2,000

In addition to the above 20 individual Unions [illegible] the principal Railways in India

ALL-INDIA LABOUR ASSOCIATIONS

The All-India Railwaymen's Federation [illegible] Railway Men's Federation [illegible] Railway Men's Federation [illegible] No less than [illegible] discussion but the [illegible] related to wages and [illegible] hours of work and [illegible] of provident [illegible] Quarters. The Railway Board have [illegible] with a view to taking [illegible] in the matter.

The National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma was started by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma which came into existence as a [illegible] the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Guard strike in 1897. It was at first registered under the Indian Companies Act but after the Indian Trade Union Act came into being, it altered its name, redrafted its constitution and re-registered as a Trade Union. It has a membership of over 2,000 employees.

The All-India and Burmah Covenanted Non Gazetted Railway Services Association — This association, whose membership is limited to covenanted Europeans employed as foremen in railway workshops in India, was started in October 1926 with the object of securing for its members the benefits of the Lee Commission recommendations. It submitted a memorial to the Viceroy on this question in November 1926. It has a membership of about 300 employees scattered all over India and has its Head Office in Bombay. The Association registered with the Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency, in March 1928.

The All-India Trade Union Congress — This organisation was inaugurated in 1920 for two main purposes: (1) to co-ordinate the activities of the individual Labour Unions in India which till then remained incohate and were unable to take concerted action and (2) to recommend workers' delegates to the International Labour Conferences. When the Government of India had to select a Labour

13. Dayak

Dayak	*Portuguese*	*Dayak*	*Portuguese*
? Apam, abam	Apa	Lelang	Leilão
Badil	Fuzil	Liman	Limão
Bandéra	Bandeira	Mandúr	Mandador
Banko	Banco	? Mateí	Matar
Bijola, viola	Viola	Meja	Mesa
? Búyong	Boião	Mingo, mengo	Domingo
? Chap	Chapa	Ñoña	Dona
Chita, sita	Chita	Páso	Vaso
Gása	Ganso	Pingan	Palangana
Gudang	Gudão	? Piring	Pires
Judo ('luck, destiny')	Jogar	Práda, paráda	Prata
Kamandan	Comandante	Rénda	Renda
Kameja	Camisa	? Rupia, ropia	Rupia
Kanas	Ananás	Sabon	Sabão
*Kápal	Cavalo	Sábtu	Sábado
Kápir	Cafre	*Sago	Sagu
Kapítan	Capitão	Separo (adv)	Separado
? Karatas	Carta or cartaz	Setan	Satan
Karéta	Carrêta	Tambáko	Tabaco
? Kúpi	Café	Tempo	Tempo

14. Galoli

Galoli	*Portuguese*	*Galoli*	*Portuguese*
Abril	Abril	Aidúda	Ajudar
Achar	Achár, asár	*Alegra*	Alegrar (to gladden)
Adeus	Adeus	Alerta	Alerta
Admira	Admirar (to admire)	Alfándega	Alfândega
Adorasã	Adoração (Adoration)	Alferis	Alferes
Advogádu	Advogado	Alfinêti	Alfinete
Agôstu	Agôsto	*Alforg*	Alforge (portmanteau)
Agradéci	Agradecer		

ment in India shown any desire to become affiliated to the Congress

The eleventh Session of the Trade Union Congress held in Calcutta in July 1931 led to further disintegration in the ranks of labour and once again the Communist from Bombay were responsible The Girni Kamgar Union had split into two parts both bitterly opposed to each other One had by Mr S V Deshpande, General Secretary of the Trade Union Congress and the other by Mr G H Kandalkar President of the G K U and a Vice President of the Congress and both groups claimed to be the Girni Kamgar Union and therefore entitled to vote at the Congress The President Mr S C Bose a Congress politician decided in favour of Mr Kandalkar whereupon Mr Deshpande and the representatives of a few other unions broke away from the Congress with the result that this organisation which should guide and control the Trade Union movement in India is a useless and effect body with no influence and trifling membership

Trade Union Legislation

In 1920 a Company owning a mill whose workers were on strike brought a suit against the leader of the local labour union which was conducting the strike and others, seeking to restrain them from inducing the plaintiff s workmen to break their contracts and suing for damages for their actions in this respect The Madras High Court to whom the suit was referred gave their decision granting an *interim* injunction restraining the defendants from inciting the plaintiffs employees to continue the strike The case was eventually withdrawn but the proceedings suggested that in the absence of legislation, even legitimate trade union activity was attended by considerable peril As a result of a resolution moved by Mr N M Joshi and accepted by the Legislative Assembly in March 1921, Government were committed to take steps as soon as practicable to introduce such legislation as might be necessary for the registration & protection of Trade Unions The Government of India, accordingly formulated certain tentative proposals and circulated them for eliciting public opinion The opinions expressed were by no means unanimous,—some considered the proposed legislation premature, whilesome others realised that legislation was necessary but at the same time considered Trade Unions as a pernicious and dangerous growth which should be rigidly controlled, and others again urged that sufficient protection should be granted to them In August 1924, the Government of India circularised a draft Bill for opinion The Bill conferred certain privileges only on registered Trade Unions and left the question of registration at the option of Trade Unions themselves Provision was also made to ensure that the funds of a registered Trade Union are not expended on causes in which the bulk of the members have little interest A regular audit of the funds was proposed to be made compulsory and the manner in which the executive should be composed was also provided for

A number of amendments were made by the Select Committee and in the Legislative Assembly A clause permitting registered Trade Unions to maintain funds for political purposes was added The provision was on the model of the British Law on the subject and those members who contracted out of the liability to subscribe should not be compelled to contribute to the Political Fund nor would failure to contribute involve any disability or disadvantage except in so far as the control and management of the Political Fund was concerned The Bill was passed on the 8th February and received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th March 1926 It came into effect from the 1st June 1927

Mr N M Joshi introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 9th February 1928, a Bill to amend Section 43 of the Indian Penal Code in order to extend to the officers and members of unregistered Trade Unions the protection afforded by Section 17 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, which lays down that 'no officer or member of a registered Trade Union shall be liable to punishment under sub section (2) of section 120B of the Indian Penal Code, in respect of any agreement made between the members for the purposes of furthering any such object of the Trade Union as is specified in Section 15, unless the agreement is an agreement to commit an offence The Assembly, however, threw out the Bill

A Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 4th September 1928 with a view to amending Section 11 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 It was pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the existing section 11 of the Act admitted of doubt in two respects namely (1) It did not indicate clearly whether the first appeal lay to the judge appointed for the area within which the Registrar s office is situated or to the judge appointed for the area within which the head office of the trade union is situated The amendment is intended to make it clear that the latter is the competent court , (2) It did not indicate clearly what judge might be appointed to hear appeals in the Presidency towns and in Rangoon The amendment is designed to make it clear that in such areas the appeal lies to the High Court and there is no second appeal The opportunity has also been taken to define clearly the powers of the High Court in second appeals

The Bill was passed and received the assent of the Governor-General on 25th September 1928

Working of the Act—The Act has now been in operation for more than 3½ years Full information regarding the total number of Unions registered in all Provinces in India is not available The following table, however, shows the number of Unions registered and the character of the membership as at 1st April 1930 for those provinces for which information is available

Galoli	*Portuguese*	*Galoli*	*Portuguese*
Dispensa	Dispensa (dispensation)	Fita	Fita
		Flanela	Flanela
Distérra	Desterrar	Forsa	Força
Divinha	Adivinhar (to foretell)	Fôrnu	Fôrno
		Fórti	Forte
Dom	Dom	Fráku	Fraco
Dona	Dona	Fragata	Fragata
Dótor	Doutor	Fraskeira	Frasqueira
Dotrina	Doutrina	Freguezia	Freguesia
Dúra	Durar	*Friu*	Frio (cold)
Dúzi, dúsi	Dúzia	*Fuma*	Fumar (to smoke)
Ermida	Ermida		
Esa	Essa	Funil	Funil
Escola	Escola	Furtuna	Fortuna
Eskolta	Escolta	Galã	Galão
Eskomunhã	Excomunhão	Gaveta	Gaveta
Eskôva	Escova	*Gloria*	Glória (glory)
Eskriván	Escrivão	Gorgoleta	Gorgoleta
Esmola	Esmola	Gôstu	Gôsto
Espoleta	Espoleta	Govêrnu	Govêrno
Estribu	Estribo	Grasa	Graça
Estrika	Esticar	Guarda	Guarda
Evanjélhu	Evangelho	Infernu	Inferno
Ezámi	Exame	Insénsu	Incenso
Ezémplu	Exemplo	Intensã	Intencão
Fama	Fama	Ispirítu	Espírito
Farda	Farda (uniform)	*Ispirítu Santu*	Espírito Santo (Holy Ghost)
Farol	Farol		
Favor	Favor	Ispital	Hospital
Fé	Fé	Istôri	História
Feira	Feira	Janela	Janela
Ferias	Ferias (holidays)	Jara	Jarra
Festa	Festa	*Jardim*	Jardim (a garden)
Figura	Figura		
Filtru	Filtro (filter)	*Jaro*	Jarro (pitcher)
Finta	Finta	Jenebra	Genebra

	No. of disputes in				
	[illegible]	[illegible]	1928	1929	1930
[illegible]	[illegible]	60	119	78	48
[illegible]	[illegible]	43	39	33	13
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	7	10
[illegible]			9	4	6
		60	4	19	48
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	141	118

[illegible] there an average of at least [illegible] per month during that year. The [illegible] but for it was the cotton [illegible] industry in which no less than [illegible] during the year.

[illegible] 3,2761,781 working days

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION MACHINERY

[illegible]

Bombay Presidency. [illegible] Committee to [illegible] Bombay Presidency was the Industrial Disputes Committee appointed [illegible] with Sir Stanley [illegible] to report on the [illegible] of [illegible] machinery for the prevention and early settlement of Industrial disputes. This Committee made several recommendations with regard to the standardisation of [illegible] trade unions, the attitude employers should adopt towards Unions of their workers and the recognition of such Unions, Works Committees, Welfare Work, Co-operative Societies, Housing of Labour, etc. Their recommendations were in the nature of measures that might contribute to the prevention of industrial disputes. With regard to the methods of settlement when such disputes either develop irreconcilable differences between [illegible] labour or else become a menace to [illegible] community the Committee recommended the [illegible] to an Industrial Court of Enquiry to [illegible] necessary by an Industrial Court of Conciliation.

In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Industrial Disputes Committee, the Government of Bombay published a Bill to provide for enquiry into and settlement of trade disputes in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in May 1928. It was intended to introduce this Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council at the Monsoon session in July of the same year, but in the meanwhile the Government of India asked the Local Government not to proceed with this measure because they themselves intended to introduce similar legislation for the whole of India. This however was not the first occasion on which the Government of India considered the question of the advisability of introducing legislation to provide for the settlement of disputes. In 1920 they circularised all Local Governments asking their opinions as to the advisability of providing legislation on the lines of the Industrial Courts Act 1919. The opinions obtained by provincial Governments were almost unanimous that Labour was not properly organised and that therefore no useful purpose would be served by such legislation. The majority of the provincial Governments adopted the same view.

Bonus Dispute Enquiry Committee.—The next Committee to be appointed by the Government of Bombay was the Committee of Enquiry with Sir Norman Macleod, as Chairman to enquire into the general strike of the Bombay cotton mill workers of the year 1924 in connexion with the non payment of an annual bonus for the year 1923 by the Bombay mills.

The findings of the Committee were —

(1) That the mill workers had not established any [illegible] claim, customary, legal, or [illegible] the annual payment [illegible] bo[illegible]

Galoli	*Portuguese*	*Galoli*	*Portuguese*
Kovadu	Covado	Mārtır	Mártır
Koyabas	Goıaba	Mas	Mas
Kréda	Igreja	Meıa	Meıa, meıas
Kriadu	Criado	Méstrı	Mestre
Kriar	Criar	Meza	Mesa
Krısma	Crısma	Mılágrı	Mılagre
Kruz	Cruz	Mımútu	Mınuto
Kudır	Acudır	Mırínhu	Meırınho
Kunha	Cunha	Mısa	Mıssa
Ladaınha	Ladaınha	Mısã	Mıssão
Lámpa	Lâmpada	Mısál	Mıssal
Lampıã	Lampıão	Multa	Multa
Lansa	Lança	*Mundu (nea)*	Mundo (world)
Lápıs	Lápıs	Munısã	Munıção
Lata	Lata	Músıka	Músıca
Lavanka	Alavanca	Mustarda	Mostarda
Leı	Leı	*Nasã*	Nação (natıon)
Leılã, lelã	Leılão	Natál	Natal
Lénsu	Lenço	Néga	Negar
Letra	Letra	*Noda*	Nódoa (staın)
Linhu	Lınho (lınen)	Nota	Nota
Lısã	Lıção	Notísı	Notícıa
Lısensa	Lıcença	Númeru	Número
Lısta	Lısta	*Ofısıu*	Ofícıo
Lívru	Lıvro	Oku	Oco
Loısa	Loıça	*Okulu*	Óculos (spectacles)
Lumınárı	Lumınárıas		
Lúva	Luva	Onra	Honra
Maldısã, malısã	Maldıção	Ópa	Opa
Malkrıádu	Malcrıado	Oplısyál	Oficıal
Mantéga	Manteıga	Ora	Hora
Marcha	Marchar	Orasã	Oração
Marfim	Marfim	*Oragu*	Orago (patron saınt of a church)
Marrafa	Marrafa		
Marsu	Março		
Martelu	Martelo	Órgão	Órgão

MEDIATION RULES

[illegible]

The next Committee to be appointed in the Bombay Presidency was a Court of Inquiry appointed under the Trade Disputes Act in connection with the general strike of cotton mill operatives in Bombay City of 1929. This will be dealt with below under the heading "Trade Disputes Act."

Bengal.—Several special Committees were appointed by the Government of Bengal during the period of intense industrial unrest during the years 1920-21.

(1) As the result of a strike of taxi drivers and professional drivers of private cars in Calcutta which was caused by objections to certain rules, particularly (*a*) a new rule requiring medical examination of applicants for professional driver's license, and (*b*) another rule forbidding the carrying of attendants in taxis, Government appointed a Committee of Inquiry into the existing licensing regulations and the control of taxi in general. The strike lasted from the 12th to the 19th January 1921 and ceased as a result of the institution of the Inquiry. The Committee made a number of proposals for amendments in the existing regulations. These proposals were ultimately accepted and brought into effect on the 12th October 1921.

(2) As the result of a strike of drivers and conductors of Calcutta and Howrah tramways, which lasted from the 27th January to the 4th February 1921, Government appointed a Committee of Inquiry after the resumption of work by the strikers on the 8th March 1921. The men resumed work towards the end of February on conditions (*a*) that the Calcutta Tramways Company would investigate their grievances and announce their decision within a week, and (*b*) that if the men were dissatisfied with the Company's decision, Government would appoint a Committee of Inquiry. There was general agreement between the Company and the men's representatives in regard to the majority of the Committee's recommendations. Some, however, of the Directors of the Company did not accept the terms. Another strike of the tramway employees of a much more protracted character broke out in 1922. It lasted from 20th December 1922 to 27th January 1923. No Committee of Inquiry was appointed although the representatives of the men raised several points which arose from the previous inquiry. Work was resumed unconditionally.

(3) During a strike on the light railway of Messrs. Martin and Company in the 24 Parganas and Howrah which lasted from the 15th June to the 2nd July 1921, a special Conciliation Board was constituted by Government by a special resolution at the joint request of the employers and the employees concerned. The result of the Board's efforts was a compromise on most of the points raised by the workers, and as a result of the Board's recommendations it was agreed that joint works committees should be set up on the Howrah Amta and Howrah-Shakhala lines. Works Committees were established soon after the Board's report was published, but they failed to function owing to the men's indifference.

(4) The Bengal Legislative Council passed a resolution on the 4th March 1921 to the effect that Government should appoint a Committee to enquire into the general causes of the prevailing unrest and to suggest remedial measures. The report of the Committee was published on the 18th June 1921. The main recommendations of the Committee were—

(*a*) the establishment of joint works committees in industrial concerns,

(*b*) non intervention of Government in private industrial disputes, which it was considered, should be settled by voluntary conciliation,

Galoli	*Portuguese*
Sarjentu, saréntu	Sargento
Sarúto	Charuto
Satanaz	Satan, satanas
Sauda	Saudar (to drink to one's health)
Saúdi	Saúde
Sé	Sé
Seda	Sêda
Sekretariu	Secretaria
Sekretáriu	Secretário
Séla	Sela
Sêlu	Sêlo
Semana	Semana
Seminériu	Seminário
Semitéri	Cemitério
Sentensa	Sentença
Sentídu	Sentido
Sentinela	Sentinela
Séri	Sério
Sermã	Sermão
Sifra	Cifra
Sikóuro	Socorro (aid)
Silensiu	Silencio (silence)
Sinal	Sinal
Sinela	Chinela
Sínti	Sentir
Sínu	Sino
Sírvi	Servir
Sita	Chita
Soberba	Soberba (pride)
Soldádu	Soldado
Sombrelu	Sombreiro
Sóriti	Sorte
Sosiedádi	Sociedade

Galoli	*Portuguese*
Sotana	Sotaina
Splíka	Explicar
Sufrí	Sófrer
Tobáku	Tabaco
Táchu, tásu	Tacho
Tárdi	Tarde
Témpera	Têmpera
Témpu	Tempo
Tenda	Tenda (tent, booth)
Tenente	Tenente (lieutenant)
Ténta	Tentar
Terrina	Terrina
Térsu	Têrço
Testaméntu	Testamento
Tinta	Tinta
Tiras	Tira
Tíru	Tiro
Tôrri	Torre
Tráta	Tratar
Trataméntu	Tratamento
Trígu	Trigo
Triśti	Triste
Tropa	Tropa
Tualha	Toalha
Túmba	Tumba
Usu	Uso (use)
Uvas	Uvas (grapes)
Vasina	Vacina
Varanda	Varanda
Vázu	Vaso
Verniz	Verniz
Verónika	Verónica
Verruma	Verruma

persons whose work was vital to the welfare of the community generally should not be entitled to enter into a strike before sufficient time had been given to examine the merits of their grievances and to explore the possibilities of arriving at a possible settlement Provisions of a somewhat similar type already exist in the Indian Post Offices Act, in a number of Municipal Acts in India, and the principle is one which is widely accepted in other countries

Clauses 16 to 20 of the Bill contained certain special provisions relating to illegal strikes and lock-outs These clauses followed closely the provisions of sections 1, 2 and 7 of the British Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927 They were to be applicable only in the case of the strikes and lock-outs which satisfied both of two conditions In the first place, the strike or lock-out must have other objects than the mere furtherance of a trade dispute within the industry to which the strikers or employers belonged, and, in the second place, the strike or lock-out must be designed to coerce Government either directly or by inflicting hardship on the community If these conditions were satisfied, the strike or lock-out would become illegal Persons furthering the strike or lock-out were liable to punishment and would be deprived of the protection granted to them by the Indian Trade Unions Act, while persons refusing to take part in it would be protected from Trade Union disabilities to which they might otherwise be subjected

The motion for circulation was adopted in the Legislative Assembly and the Bill was circulated to all Local Governments for opinion Some Provincial Governments recommended that questions connected with picketing and intimidation of the type which were entirely responsible for the undue prolongation of the general strikes in the cotton mills of Bombay City of the years 1928 and 1929 and the rioting in Bombay in the year 1929, should also be covered The Bill was referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly in February 1929

The Select Committee decided to limit the duration of the Act to five years In connection with the definition of the term "Public Utility Services" they were of the opinion that the wide power enabling the Government to declare any industry business or undertaking to be a public utility service was undesirable as well as unnecessary and the provision made for this in the draft Bill was omitted Various proposals designed to lay upon the Government a definite obligation to convene a Court of Inquiry or a Board of Conciliation in cases where one of the parties so required were considered But the Committee thought that unless both parties were agreed in desiring a reference it would be useless to fetter the discretion of the Government as to the time at which the matter was reported for action under clause 3 At the same time they held that no option should be left to the Government to refuse to appoint a Court or Board where the Government was assured that both parties were agreed as to the necessity as well as to the form which it should take They therefore considered it necessary to provide that in every case a Court of Inquiry, where it consisted of one or more persons, should not include persons having an interest in the dispute or in any industry affected by it, and in this connection the Committee proposed a further definition of the term "An independent person" The clause relating to the publication of the findings of Courts and Boards was maintained on the lines of the English Act so as to make it quite clear that every report of a Court or Board, whether final or *interim*, must be published and that only the publication of such information or evidence as the appointing authority thought fit should be left to its discretion It was considered inadvisable to forbid the representation of parties before Courts and Boards by legal practitioners subject only to exceptions and they redrafted the clause in such a manner as to permit that such representation would ordinarily be permissible subject, however, to such conditions and restrictions as might be provided by the rules

The Select Committee accepted the principle underlying the clause in connection with strikes in public utility services but they held that the clause as originally drafted was open to certain criticisms For example, it was pointed out that many persons are actually employed upon a daily wage which is in practice paid monthly also that the clause as provided would appear to penalise abstention from work on the part of a particular individual and further that the clause was one-sided and inflicted no penalty upon an employer who locks out his workmen The latter point was considered as one which should certainly be met as by the nature of his employment a casual or day-to-day labourer must be entitled to cease work at any moment and be similarly liable to dismissal and it was agreed that he should therefore be excluded altogether from the operation of this clause The Committee adopted a suggestion made by the Government of Bombay which made it clear that the cessation of work must be in the nature of a strike as defined in the Bill and it was provided that in order to render it a penal offence the strike must be in breach of a definite contract between the employer and the workmen The Committee added a collateral provision penalising an employer for locking out his workmen in breach of any contract The Committee adopted the clause in connection with illegal strikes but with some amendments which in their opinion, would restrict its scope without materially impairing its effectiveness In sub-clause 2 of this section they made it clear that for the application of money to be illegal it must not merely tend to further or support the strike but have the direct effect of so doing This was intended to exclude a case in which money [illegible] spent upon the relief of the dependants of strikers A further sub-clause borrowed from a similar provision from the English Act of 1927 explaining the circumstances in which a group of workmen should be deemed to be within the same trade or industry was added The penalties provided for the instigation of an illegal strike were modified With regard to clause 20 of the draft Bill the Committee felt that there was no sufficient [illegible] giving an option to the [illegible] for injunctions restraining [illegible] funds of a Trade Union [illegible] illegal strike it was [illegible] clause to be [illegible]

Gujarati	*Portuguese*
Búch	Bucha
Buddu	Bordo
Burákh	Buraco
Chá, cháha, cháhe	Chá
? Chháp, chhāp-khánum, etc	Chapa
Dhumás, dumás	Damasco
Gája	Casa
Garád	Grade
Gárdí, gaddi	Guarda
Iscotri, iscutri, iskotarô	Escritório
Istrí, astrí, astarí	Estirar
Jāphran	Açafrão
Jugár, jugáru, juô, juvem, etc	Jogar
Káju	Caju
Kampás	Compasso
? Kandil	Candil
? Kaphí	Café
Kaphlád	Acafelar
Kaptán, kapattán	Capitão
Karnel	Coronel
Kārtús	Cartucho
Katholik	Católico
Kobi, kobij	Couve
Kôch	Coche
Kolerô	Cólera
Krus, krús	Cruz
Kurtani	Cortina
Lavad	Louvado
Lilam, nilám	Leilão
? Limbu, límbu	Limão
Majagarem, majagaram, misjagarúm	Visagra
Marmar	Mármore
Mej	Mesa
Mīstri, mistarí	Mestre
Nātál	Natal
Pader (*khanum*)	Padeiro
Pādrí	Padre
Pagár	Paga
Páj	Passo
Palmantrí	Palmatória
Paránch	Prancha
Parej	Preso
Pásum	Página
Páum, pámu	Pão
Pāyri	Peres
Pegám	Pregão
Pên	Pena
Per, perum	Perar
? Phalánum	Fulano
Pháltu	Falto
Phám	Fama
Phárm, pharmô	Forma
Phit, phint	Fita
Píp	Pipa
Pistol	Pistola
Polís	Polícia
Purāvó, purvāri	Prova
Purvár karvum	Provar
Rasíd	Recibo
Ratal	Arrátel
? Rent	Renda
Res	Rial, pl réis
Ríp, rip	Ripa

[illegible]

Bengal

[illegible]

Madras

The Government of Madras appointed a Labour Commissioner in the same year viz., 1921 to watch at least all times the conditions of labour particularly industrial labour *Bare keep the Legislature* and to keep Government informed by periodical reports of its movement and tendencies and of the existence of any disputes between employers and employed. *The settlement of labour disputes* and prevention of strikes are features of his work, but his interference in such disputes is limited to tendering his *offices to settle them*. In the case of disputes affecting the internal administration *of a railway he may interfere only if both sides agree to his intervention but he must obtain the previous sanction of Government in each case*. He is also *the Protector of Depressed Classes* in which *work most of his time is occupied*. On a par with the Labour Intelligence Officer, Bengal, the Labour Commissioner in Madras has also no special statistical office to deal with labour statistics and no reports have been published of any special inquiries into question connected with Industrial Labour in the Presidency. Since the creation of the Office the conduct of periodic censuses into agricultural wages is, however placed in his hands.

The Bombay Labour Office

The real pioneer work in the field of labour [illegible] and statistics in India during the last [illegible] year has been done by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay which was established in April 1921. In the Government resolution announcing the establishment of this office the following were declared to be its functions:

(1) *Labour Statistics and Intelligence*—[illegible] conditions under which labour [illegible] information relating to the [illegible] wages, hours of labour, family [illegible] and lockouts, and similar matters.

(2) *Industrial Disputes*—As experience and knowledge are gained and the activities of the Labour Office developed it will promote the settlement of industrial disputes when these arise, and

(3) *Legislation and other matters relating to Labour*. The Labour Office will advise Government from time to time as regards necessary [illegible] or the amendment of existing laws.

When the Labour Office was first started it was placed in charge of Director of Labour. The post of the Director of Labour was, however abolished in 1926 and at present the Officer in Charge of the Labour Office is styled the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence. He is also the Registrar of Trade Unions and the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation. In addition to the Director there are three other Gazetted Officers who are styled Investigators, one of whom is in charge of the branch office at Ahmedabad. There are also three whole time Lady Investigators in Bombay. All Investigators receive conveyance allowances. The office staff contains two Statistical Assistants, three senior clerks, eight junior clerks, two stenographers one typist one cashier, one despatcher, one daftari and five peons in Bombay and one peon in Ahmedabad. The activities of the office comprise (1) prices and cost of living, (2) wages and hours of labour, (3) rents, (4) economic and social conditions of various communities (5) unemployment, (6) industrial disputes (7) trade unions, (8) other industrial and labour intelligence, (9) international labour intelligence, (10) labour legislation, (11) the *Labour Gazette*, (12) library, and (13) office organisation.

The *Labour Gazette* has been published monthly from September 1921. It is intended to supply complete and up-to-date information on Indian labour conditions and especially the conditions existing in the Bombay Presidency, and to supply to local readers the greatest possible amount of information regarding labour conditions in the outside world. The *Labour Gazette* circulates to many different countries and is perhaps the only publication of its kind in India from which foreigners interested in labour and economic conditions in India can obtain accurate and up-to-date information. It has also hitherto been practically the only medium through which the work and publications of the International Labour Office have been made regularly available to people in India. A substantial grant is

Hindi	*Portuguese*	*Hindi*	*Portuguese*
Nilám, nīlám	Leilão	Rasíd	Recibo
Pādri	Padre	Sābún	Sabão
Parát, parāti	Prato	? Sāgú	Sagu
Papayá	Papaia	Sāyá	Saia
Pav-roṭí	Pão	Tambākú, tamākú, etc	Tabaco
Phāltu	Falto		
Phitá	Fita	Tauliyá	Toalha
Pīpá	Pipa	Varāndá, varandá	Varanda
Qamiz	Camisa		
? Qandil	Candil	Viskut	Biscoito

18. Hindustani

Hindustani	*Portuguese*	*Hindustani*	*Portuguese*
Achár	Achar	Berinjal	Beringela
Almāri	Armário	Bilambú	Bilimbim
Ālpín, alpín, alpin	Alfinete	Bindālú	Vinha de alhos
		Biskut	Biscoito
Āmá	Ama	? Botal, bottal	Botelha
Ambar	Âmbar	Bótám	Botão
? Āmin	Amen	Boyam	Boião
Ananás	Ananás	Bumbá, bamba	Bomba
Angrejí	Inglês	Chá, cháh, cháy, cháe	Chá
? Anīsún	Anis		
Argan, arghanúm	Órgão	? Chháp, chhāpa, chhāpkhana, etc	Chapa
Át, ātá	Ata		
Āyá	Aia	Chāvi, chābí, chābhí	Chave
Bāldí, bāltí	Balde		
Balsán	Bálsamo	Farmá	Forma
Bāolá	Baú	Fitá, fīta, phitá	Fita
? Báph	Bafo		
? Baptismá	Baptismo	? Fulan, fulaná	Fulano
Barmá	Verruma	Gārad	Guarda
? Bas	Basta	Garādiyá	Grade
Basan	Bacia	? Garandíl	Granadeiro

[illegible] central subject. The local Governments are not [illegible] active interests in the special [illegible] [illegible] of other labour questions.

Representation on Legislatures.—The [illegible]

Relation between Central and Local Governments.—[illegible] Governor General in Council. The actual administration of the Acts passed by the central legislature under the above heads falls on the local Governments who have to bear the entire cost of administration as it is not permissible under the constitution to incur any expenditure from central revenues on the administration of provincial subjects. This constitutional position is perhaps to some extent responsible for the opposition shown by some of the local Government to labour measures on which the opinion have been invited by the Government of India during recent years. The Governor General in Council exercises control over the administration of the Acts passed by the legislature in two ways. In the first place he is vested by statute with the general power of superintendence, direction and control, and secondly these Acts in most cases confer certain powers on him to make rules or powers conferred on local Government subject to his control. The general principle observed by the Government of India has been to grant to the provinces free hand in powers in the administration of the various All India Acts.

Effect of differences in Law in Indian States and British India. [illegible]

[illegible]

Hindustani	*Portuguese*	*Hindustani*	*Portuguese*
Sufa	Sofá	Tambúr	Tambor
Tambākú, tāmākú, tamakú	Tabaco	Tauliyá	Toalha
		? Tūfán	Tufão
		Tūranj	Toranja

19. Indo-French

Indo-French	*Portuguese*	*Indo-French*	*Portuguese*
Abada	Abada	Caoutchouk	Cate, cato, cáchu
Achar, achars	Achar		
Albatros	Alcatraz	Carambole, carambolier	Carambola
Aldee	Aldeia		
Alfandeque	Alfândega	Carry	Caril
Ananas	Ananás	Caste	Casta
Anil, anir	Anil	Cipaye	Cipai
Anone	Anona	Cobra-de-capello, cobra-capello	Cobra, cobra-de-capelo
Arack, rack	Araca		
Arec, areque, arequier	Areca	Coco, cocotier	Côco
Argamasse	Argamassa	Coco-de-mer	Côco do mar
Arratel	Arrátel	Comprador	Comprador
Arroyo	Arroio	Copre	Copra
Baladine, bayadère	Bailadeira	Corge, courge	Corja
		Cornac	Cornaca
Bambou	Bambu	Dorade	Dourado
Banane, bananier	Banana	Goyave, goyavier, gouave	Goiaba
Bangue	Bangue		
Benjoin	Beijoim, benjoim	Igname	Inhame
		Jagra, jagara, jagre	Jagra
Bétel	Betele		
Biche-de-mer	Bicho do mar	Jaque, jaquier	Jaca
Bonite	Bonito	Loje	Loja
Bonze	Bonzo	Mainate	Mainato
Caire	Cairo	Mandarin	Mandarim
Cange	Canja	Mangelin	Mangelim

[illegible] the conditions of financial [illegible] [illegible] machines manufactured by the [illegible] were selected as the [illegible] [illegible] of these arrived in [illegible] and training with them began [illegible]

[illegible] the proposal of an Indian State air [illegible] temporarily abandoned, [illegible] bought for him one of the [illegible] monoplanes ordered for [illegible] Within [illegible] and [illegible] there by [illegible] private flying in India

[illegible] Indian air race was flown over a [illegible] than Lucknow [illegible] Delhi course [illegible] and was very successful

THE SUEZ CANAL

[illegible] Meeting of the Suez Canal [illegible] the Chairman [illegible] the traffic of [illegible] Canal they referred [illegible] and even a certain [illegible] At the same time [illegible] less the lowest [illegible] in India and the depreciation [illegible] in China had a deep in effect upon the trade between Europe and certain parts of the East [illegible] under the influence of these [illegible] activity through the Suez Canal fell off considerably. To this there was added the effect of the reduction in rates of [illegible] which came into force on September [illegible] the result was that there was a reduction of about [illegible] in the transit receipts [illegible] compared with the previous year. It was in such circumstances that one could appreciate the advantages of the prudent financial policy which has so traditional in their company. Thanks to the steps taken in the years of prosperity the position of the amortization funds and various other provisions was such that the directors were able to propose that the amounts to be set aside should be substantially reduced enabling the gross dividend per capital share to be fixed at 6.60f.

Shipowners' Appeal for Reduction in Dues. The directors had received from shipowners—and especially from British shipowners—repeated requests for a further and substantial reduction in the company's transit tariff. The arguments which were submitted in support of the request had received most careful attention. It indeed they could have believed that as contended in certain quarters, the Suez Canal transit dues were an appreciable factor in the economic depression, *further* if they had reason to hope that a reduction in these dues might result in a substantial increase in the traffic of the Canal they would not hesitate to meet the wishes of shipowners, at least in part but the investigations such were made had led the directors to the opposite conclusion. A reduction in tariffs made under present conditions would impose upon the company a further and important sacrifice which would certainly find no appreciable compensation in a corresponding development in traffic. A time would come they hoped when, circumstances having changed a reduction in dues would appear opportune and then they would not fail to put it into effect spontaneously, as they had done many times in the past, but they refused to do it to day under the pressure of an opinion which they considered to be ill informed.

Traffic Returns.—The traffic through the Canal in 1930 showed a substantial falling off as compared with 1929, and was even below the level of 1928 amounting to only 31 668 759 tons net. The number of transits was 5 761 against 6 271 in 1929.

Japanese	*Portuguese*
Inferno, imberno	Inferno
Iruman	Irmão
Ishikiriban	Escrivão
Jaketsu	Jaqueta
Jejun	Jejum
Jiban, juban	Jibão
Kanekim	Canequim
? Kantera	Candil
? Kapaibe	Copaíba
Kapitan	Capitão
Kappa	Capa
? Karameiru, karumera, karumeira	Caramelo
Karisu	Cáliz
Karusan	Calção
Karuta	Carta
Kasováru, kasvaruchō	Casoar
Kareuta [1]	Galeota
Kastéra, kasutera	Castela
Katáru	Catarro
Katorikku	Católico
Kerubin, kerubu	Querubim

[1] ['Galliot, which in its Portuguese form of *galeota* became naturalised as a Japanese word Kareuta in Kyūshū' C R Boxer, *Portuguese Commercial Voyages to Japan*, etc , *Trans Japan Soc of London*, Vol xxxi, p 30 The existence of this word and of *Kunishimento* (infra) in Japanese was brought to my notice by Mr Boxer Ed and Tr]

Japanese	*Portuguese*
Kirishtan, kirishitan	Cristão
Kirismo	Crisma
Kohisan	Confissão
? Kompasu	Compasso
Kompra	Compra
Kompradoru	Comprador
Kontasu	Contas
Kóppu	Copo
Koreijo	Colégio
*Korera	Cólera
Kunishimento [1]	Conhecimento (bond or receipt)
Kurusu, kurosu	Cruz
Maki-tábako	Tabaco
Mana	Maná
Manteka	Manteiga
Manto	Manto
Maruchiriyo	Martirio
Maruchiru	Mártir
Maruméru	Marmelo
? Onsu	Onça
Orashyo	Oração
? Orogan	Órgão
Ostiya	Hóstia
Pan, paung, pan-ya	Pão
Pappu	Papa
Paraizo	Paraíso

[1] ['*Chōginsu shiyū Kuamme no* Kunishimento *Kwanei jūgonen Kugwatsu minichi*' C R Boxer, Portuguese Commercial Voyages to Japan, etc *Trans Japan Soc of London*, Vol xxi, p 73]

Travel in India.

Thirty years ago, a tour in India was possible only to the wealthy, the leisured and those who had friends in the country The cost of the journey was very high, the methods of transportation were very slow, and the facilities for travel were so indifferent that he was a bold man who consigned himself to the mercies of the country without a sheet of letters of introduction Now the mail which is posted in London on Thursday night, reaches Bombay in 14 days, and the passenger can travel by the same route and with the same speed as the mail It is also possible to reach Bombay in 11 days from Genoa or Venice by means of the Lloyd-Triestino line A dozen lines have covered the sea route between Europe and India and Ceylon with a plexus of regular services while Imperial Airways have a weekly service from Croydon to Karachi and from there the Indian State Air Service takes you to Delhi and before long it is hoped to Calcutta The Indian Railways provide facilities on the trunk lines equal to many of the best services in Europe and the Indian hotel has grown into a really comfortable caravanserai

The traveller to India has a choice of many ports by which he may enter To the majority of visitors from Europe and the West, Bombay provides their first glimpse of India, while others enter by Calcutta, Madras and Karachi and *via* Colombo

Owing to its geographical position Bombay is known as the Gateway of India through which for more than a century, the import and export trade of India has largely passed Ash-purple against the dawn, the spurs of the Western Ghats, thrones of mystery, stand sentinel about the inner sanctuary of Bombay Harbour Among and above these mountain heights Wellington fought the battles which earned for him his early military greatness Every schoolboy knows the story of the Mahratta campaigns, they are but one—the Mahrattas—of the races within races that populate this vast country where two hundred and twenty-two different vernaculars are spoken There is never an end to the land of India You will find life in its most up-to-date form and next to it the customs and habits of a nation which have not changed for hundreds of years Life will surge past you in a picturesque procession You will hear a medley of strange sounds—the tinkle of the temple bells, the throb of the drum, the chant of the 'muezzin' announcing that God is Almighty and Mohammed is his Prophet, the song of the Sharma the cry of the wild beast in the jungle The tropical sun blazing like a ball of molten gold in a turquoise sky, the silver moon sailing across the purple vault of heaven will awaken in you feelings which you have never known before If the visitor seeks variety and picturesqueness there is no region in all the world so full of vivid colour, of populous cities, of buildings designed by master architects of bygone days, of diverse races, of absorbing subjects for study and observation such as the customs, religions, philosophy and art of one of the oldest civilisations

To the true lover of nature, the botanist and the naturalist, India can offer every charm in forest, mountain, valley, cultivated plain, and wild waste

To the sportsman, it can furnish sport such as few countries can give, the tiger in the forest, the great mahseer in many rivers, the wily snipe on the jheels, the strong winged duck, the jinking pig and many another kind

To the mountaineer, the Himalayas offer the highest mountains in the world and some of the few famous peaks which are still unclimbed

To the statesman, businessman or politician who seeks rest and change without idleness, India presents a sense of busy administration, a nation in the making and an experiment such as has never before been tried

Bombay itself is cosmopolitan like many of the world's great ports and in it you will find jostling each other in the streets representatives of half the races of mankind The Towers of Silence and the Caves of Elephanta are among the sights to be seen Elephanta is one of those delightful islands which are freely scattered upon the waters over which Bombay reigns as Queen

But Bombay is a gateway and through it many interesting trips await the visitor and northwards to Delhi he has the choice of two routes either by the G I P Railway *via* the Ellora and Ajanta Caves, Sanchi, Gwalior, Agra and Muttra or by the B B & C I Railway *via* Baroda and through Rajputana with its famous cities of Mount Abu, Udaipur, Ajmer and Jaipur to Agra and Muttra If you decide to go by the G I P Railway route, you will find at Ajanta frescoes which rival many of the old frescoes found in Europe while at Ellora are the most wonderful caves in the world, mountains cut into colossal sanctuaries You will be able to compare the work of the Buddhists, the Jains and the Brahmins and learn more of Indian mythology than many hours of study will give you At Sanchi are Buddhist buildings dating back to 150 B C The stone carvings are remarkable and are well worth a visit As you proceed further north, Gwalior is reached The great Fort of Gwalior has been described by Fergusson as "the most remarkable and interesting example of a Hindu palace of an early age in India Seventy miles further on lies Agra and of all the romantic cities of India, Agra must surely come first for it contains that crowning glory in marble, the **Taj Mahal** Generations have come and gone since that far day when that most splendid of emperors Shahjehan bowed his head before his wife's coffin in the vault of the Taj The building is better known in the world Visit it by or by

Javanese	*Portuguese*	*Javanese*	*Portuguese*
Kéju	Queijo	Pitô	Fita
Kestin	Setim	? Pómpô	Pompa
Komendadór, komendúr	Comendador	Rasan, ransan	Raçaô
		Rêndô	Renda
Korsãn	Coração	Rial	Rial, réis
? Kotang	Cotão	Ródô	Roda
Koubis, kúbis	Couve	Róndô	Ronda
Kras, keras	Crasso	? Rôtô	Raso
Lamári, lemári	Armário	? Rupiya	Rupia
Lantérô	Lanterna	Sábtu, sáptu	Sábado
Legójo	Algoz	Sábun	Sabão
Lélang	Leilão	* Ságū	Sagu
Loji	Loja	Sapátu, sepátu	Sapato
Manátu, nenatu	Mainato	? Sékô, nyékô	Secar
Mandôr, mandúr	Mandador	Sélô	Sela
		Selôdô	Salada
Mantégô	Manteiga	Separo (adj)	Separado
Máski, méski	Mas que	Seruval	Ceroilas
? Máti	Matar	Setóri	História
Méjô	Mesa	Skólah	Escola
Míngu	Domingo	? Sore	Serão
? Misigit, mesigit, masigit	Mesquita	Sôrôdádu	Soldado
		? Suku	Soco
Nanas	Ananás	Sutrô	Sêda
Panjer	Penhor	Tambako, embako, bako	Tabaco
Pásu	Vaso		
? Patrol	Patrulha	Tambur	Tambor
? Pegen	Pegar	Tanjidur, panjidur	Tanjedor
Pelánki, plánki	Palanquim		
Pesiyar, besiyar	Passear	Tarvéla, trevela	Coelho
Pĕsti, pasti	Mister	Tempo	Tempo
Péstô, pistô	Festa	Téndô, tendô	Tenda
Pétor	Feitor	? Tjelônô	Pantalona
Pilar	Pilar	Toro	Toro
Pingan	Palangana	Tukar	Trocar
? Piring	Pires	? Tutung	Tudo
		Urdi	Ordem

of that dynasty made it a place of Royal, Residence, reminiscences of which are to be found to-day in the pleasure gardens, tombs, mosques and pavilions of Moghul architectural beauty which have won undying fame for that dynasty here and elsewhere in India

Khyber Pass, the great natural highway into India through the almost impregnable mountain barrier of the North-West Frontier, is rich in historical association and has from time immemorial been the route by which conquering hosts have passed into India to disturb the peace of her people and continually alter their destiny It is still the great trading route between India and the Central Asian States On Tuesdays and Fridays when the continual string of caravans of great shaggy camels laden with merchandise, accompanied by stern, strong and picturesquely dressed men with their women and children from Central Asia are moving to and from Afghanistan, the pass presents a most interesting and unique sight

Kashmir described by poets as ' an emerald set in pearls" is a land of rich forests and upland pastures, of slow flowing rivers and glittering mountain torrents, ringed with an almost unbroken girdle of mountain snow capped all the year If you can imagine Venice set in the heart of Switzerland that is Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir Life is good as you glide along the face of the lakes in a houseboat when the lotus flower is out and the banks are one mass of colour with the snow-capped mountains in the background When days are warm on the lakes, a trip can be made up the valleys and you can live in Arcady and see the bear in his native haunts and the mountain deer on the hill tops

For those who have arrived at Delhi *via* Bombay an interesting return trip can be made *via* Benares and Calcutta Many visitors, however, enter India *via* Calcutta and from here also many interesting tours can be made

Calcutta, one of the first trading ports of the British East India Company in India, was founded by Job Charnock, it is now the second largest city in the Empire Its public buildings, the Indian museum, the Fort the Jain Temple, the Hindu bathing ghats along the river front, the Hindu shrines, are all worthy of attention

Before winding your way towards Delhi trips should be made to Darjeeling to see the roof of the world and Mount Everest the highest mountain and to Puri, the home of the famous temple of Jagannath The ambition of every visitor to Darjeeling is to see Mount Everest, the world s highest peak, and, in order to do so they must travel some 7 miles away, past Ghoom station to Tiger s Hill (8,514 ft) as from Darjeeling the mountain is not visible The best time to see sunrise on Mount Everest is in the early Spring or late Autumn Then at the end you will find a view unequalled in any other part of the world Twelve peaks over 20,000 feet with the awe inspiring Kanchanjunga in the centre are spread out before you

Puri also is an easy run from Calcutta There in front of the gate of the temple is the famous black marble pillar, one of the most beautifully worked things in India with a tiny figure of the Dawn on its capitol Incongruous as it may seem, in Puri all caste vanishes The significance of this can be understood only by those who know India Once a year the image of Vishnu is carried in procession upon the famous Jagannath cars to the Garden Temple These cars, 45 feet high, standing on solid wooden wheels, seven feet in diameter, are dragged along by the devotees

Twenty miles north of Puri, along the sea coast, or 54 miles by motor road stands the Black Pagoda at Konarak, the temple of the Sun God Surya

On the road to Delhi, the visitor will travel through the Gangetic plain, one of the most fruitful areas of India Here he will find cities sacred to the Hindus such as Budh Gaya and Benares, cities intimately connected with the mutiny like Lucknow and Cawnpore and other flourishing cities

Budh Gaya is one of the most famous and most interesting of all the sacred sites of the Buddhists for it is the scene of the ' Great Renunciation' and the Enlightenment of Gautama afterward named Buddha It marks the site of his long penance and his final victory over worldly desire

Benares is reputed to be the oldest city in India, but there is no authentic record how old it is except that it is mentioned in those two great Hindu epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, which deal with events long before the Christian era Benares is, however, one of the most holy cities in India for the Hindu, and its spiritual significance is shown in the quotation "Happy is the Hindu who dies in Benares, for he is transported at once to Siva's Himalayan Paradise on Mount Kailasa, north of Lake Manasa, where the great three-eyed ascetic seeing the past, the present and the future, sits in profound meditation"

Benares rests on the banks of the Ganges and floating down the river in a boat the sight of Aurangzeb's Mosque and the many picturesque temples and ghats recalls to one s imagination through the dim vistas of time the endless processions of devout people wending their way down the narrow lanes to the temples with fragrant garlands to hang round the necks of the gods or to wreathe in solemn devotion the emblem of Siva s divinity

About 4 to 5 miles away from Benares lies Sarnath where Buddha preached his first sermon after obtaining divine wisdom at Gaya and in the adjoining Deer Park is a Museum of Archæology of vivid interest

Lucknow is a city hallowed by memories of a grim struggle, of heroic deeds and noble sacrifice, its appeal to the Westerner is influenced by its historical connections its beautiful buildings and the mysterious glamour so closely associated with the East Legend connects the founding of the city with Lakshmana, son of King Dasaratha of Avodhya and brother of Rama, the mythical hero of the Ramayana, the epic poem of the Hindus but Lakshmanpur or Lucknow as it is now called was at its greatest under the five Kings of Oudh (1732-1856)

All visitors wend their way to the Residency and pay homage to the gallant band who held it during the Mutiny against terrific odds

Kanarese	*Portuguese*
? Káphı	Café
Káphrı	Cafre
Kathólıka	Católıco
Kırıstánu	Crıstão
Kōbısu	Couve
Komphısáñ	Confissão
Komunıyāñ	Comunhão
Krújı	Cruz
Kuśını	Cozınha
Lántaru	Lanterna
Leylam, hılámu, yálam, yélamu	Leılão
? Lımbe, nımbe	Lımão
? Manu	Maná
Mējódu	Meıa
Meju	Mesa
Mestre	Mestre
Mīsayagavu	Mıssa
Mısıyonár	Mıssıonárıo
Natalu	Natal
Novenú	Novena
Óstu	Hóstıa
Pádrı, pádarı	Padre
? Pagadı	Paga, pagar
Phalánı	Fulano
Pangayu	Pangaıo
Pappáya (v t parangıhannu)	Papaıa
Papósu	Papuses
Pápu (pope)	Papa
Parata	Prato
Paska	Pascoa
Penu (sīsapenu, penıl)	Pena
Pérla-mara, pérla-hanṇu	Pera
Phannále	Funıl
? Phaṭókı	Foguete
Pıngánı	Palangana
Pıpe, pıpáı, pīpáyı	Pıpa
Pıstúlu	Pıstola
? Polıs	Polıcıa
Pulpıtu	Púlpıto
Rabaku	Rabeca
Rasídı, raśıdı, raśıdu	Recıbo
Rátalu	Arrátel
Rejmu	Resma
Rıpu	Rıpa
Sābbu, sābúnu	Sabão
? Sāgo, seıgo	Sagu
Sakraméntu	Sacramento
Sakrıstı	Sacrıstıa
Saládu	Salada
Sankrıstán	Sacrıstão
Semıtérı	Cemıtérıo
Sódtı	Sorte
Spanju	Esponja
Spırıtu Sántu (C)	Espírıto Santo
Tambakı	Tabaco
? Tambure	Tambor
? Tubu	Tubo
? Tuphanu	Tufão
Turıbulu (C)	Turíbulo
Váru	Vara
Varanda	Varanda
Vésperu	Vésperas

Manager Indian Railways Publicity Bureau, 'Delhi House' 38 East 57th Street New York will work out tours to suit the convenience of individual parties Many of the leading tourist companies will also arrange for inclusive and conducted tours There are certain places, which are very well known such as Delhi Agra, Benares Darjeeling Jaipur the Khyber Pass Kashmir and Mysore but there are innumerable other places almost as well known containing sights which cannot be equalled in other parts of the world Puri, Lucknow, Amritsar, Udaipur, Mount Abu Gwalior, Ellora and Ajanta Caves and Madura are a few of them while in Burma, Mandalay and, the famous old cities of Ava and Amarpura nearby are well worth a visit

A selection of itineraries for long and short tours in India and Burma is given below These show what can be seen in certain periods of time, but they can be varied to suit individual parties or taken in the reverse direction

Tour No 1 —4 weeks —Bombay Udaipur, Jaipur, Peshawar, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore Lucknow Benares, Darjeeling and Calcutta

Alternatives (*a*) Puri and Konarak in place of Darjeeling
(*b*) Gwalior Sanchi Ellora and Ajanta Caves in place of Jaipur and Udaipur

	1*st*	2*nd*	Servants 3*rd*
Total fare (approximate) on the basis or return tickets at 1½ single fares Calcutta—Darjeeling and Delhi—Peshawar	Rs 300 £ 25 $ 120	185 13 62	63 5 4 20

Tour No 2 —2 weeks —Bombay, Udaipur, Jaipur, Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, Sanchi and Bombay
Alternative Benares in place of Gwalior and Sanchi

	1*st*	2*nd*	Servants 3*rd*
Total fare (approximate)	Rs 192 £ 14 $ 69	96 7 34	32 2 11

If the alternative is taken the fares are increased by about one-quarter

Tour No 3 —1 week —Delhi Lahore, Amritsar, Peshawar and Delhi

	1*st*	2*nd*	Servants 3*rd*
Total fare (approximate) on basis of return tickets at 1½ single fares	Rs 90 £ 5 $ 25	45 3 13	16 1 4

Tour No 4 —10 days —Bombay, Poona, Mysore, Madras Trichinopoly, Madura and Colombo

	1*st*	2*nd*	Servants 3*rd*
Total fare (approximate)	Rs 181 £ 14 $ 66	95 5 7 34	38 2 12

NOTE —If extra time can be allowed at Mysore, Somnathpur, Gersoppa Falls and Ootacamund can be visited

Tour No 5 —2 weeks —Colombo Madura, Madras, Mysore, Ootacamund, and Colombo

	1*st*	2*nd*	Servants 3*rd*
Total fare by train (approximate)	Rs 166-8 £ 12 $ 63	91-6 7 32	36-5 2* 11

NOTE —An interesting trip can be made after leaving Ootacamund *via* Cochin where the white Jews live, along the backwaters to Alleppey and Quilon by motor launch and motor car, down to Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore, by train, and by motor car to Cape Comorin, the southernmost point of India and, back *via* Trivandrum and Madura to Colombo This would take about seven days

* Motor Mysore Ooty from Rs 75 additional per car

Konkani	*Portuguese*	*Konkani*	*Portuguese*
Ābsolusāmv	Absolvıçao (absolutıon)	*Ākānh (bhīd)*	Acanho (bashfulness)
Ābusār-karunk (māthyār basunk)	Abusar (to abuse)	*Akānhād (bhıdest)*	Acanhado (bashful)
Ādes	Adeus	*Ākolt* (eccles)	Acólıto (acolyte)
Ādmınıstrador	Admınıstrador	*Ākompāmhāment (pāvnı)*	Acompanhamento (brıdal party)
Ādmınıstrāsāmv (chalaunı)	Admınıstração (admınıstratıon)	*Ākompānhant (pavnó)*	Acompanhante (member of a brıdal party)
Ādr	Adro	*Ākt*	Acta (record)
Ādūph	Adufa	*Ākt*	Acto (religıous functıon)
Ādvent (eccls)	Advento (advent)	*Ākuzāı-karunk (panvâdumk)*	Acusar (to accuse)
Ādvogād	Advogado	*Ākuzāsāmv (phıryād)*	(Açusacão (accusatıon)
Advogār-karunk (vakılı-karunk)	Advogar (to plead)	*Āldıāv (khıl)*	Aldrava (doorlatch)
Ag-bént, ālmét, alménт	Água-benta	*Ālegāsāmv (dakhaun)*	Alegação (allegatıon)
Āgemt (' kārbhārı ')	Agente (agent)	*Ālegar (samtośı)*	Alegre (cheerful)
Āgôst	Agôsto	*Ālegrêt (kumdı)*	Alegrete (flowerpot)
Āgphurtād	Aguas-furtadas (garrets)	*Ālekıı*	Alecrım (rosemary)
Āgsál	Agua e sal (kınd of curry)	*Ālelui*	Aleluıa (alleluıa)
Āgvādôr	Aguador (waterıng-can)	Āletô	Alerta
Ājud (pıchkārı)	Ajuda (enema)	Ālgārıjm	Algarısmo
Ājudānt	Ajudante	Ālgôj	Algôz
Ājudār-karunk	Ajudar	*Ālıment (ann)*	Alımento (sustenance)
Ājust (khand)	Ajuste (contract)	Ālkātıph	Alcatıfa
Ājustar-karunk (khamdunk)	Ajustar (to contract)		

Hill Stations

In India especially during the months of April and May and at Christmas time, everybody tries as much as possible to take a holiday in the hills. Being anything from 2,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea and difficult of access for motor traffic, the hill stations are delightfully cool and peaceful. Here one can usually ride, walk, play tennis and golf, or simply laze in beautiful surroundings and forget all about the trials of work and prickly heat. These are the principal hill stations in alphabetical order:—

Darjeeling (8,000 ft.)—From Darjeeling the highest mountain peaks in the world can be seen. The temperature averages 2° above that of London all the year round; that is, it neither exceeds 80° in summer nor falls below 70° in winter. Darjeeling is the summer seat of the Government of Bengal. To reach it, the traveller must start from Calcutta by taking train to Siliguri, a journey of 10 hours. From Siliguri the journey is completed either by motor or hill railway in about 6 hours. The principal hotels in Darjeeling are the Mount Everest, the Grand (Rockville) and the Park.

Kangra Valley—The Kangra Valley is situated about 100 miles east-north-east of Lahore at the foot of the Dhauladhar Range of the Himalayas. There are magnificent landscapes and many historic temples and buildings. The visitor must take train from Lahore to Pathankot where he changes over the newly opened narrow-gauge railway running between Pathankot and Joginder Nagar in Mandi State. Places to stay at are Dalhousie, Dharmsala and Kangra. The best hotels at Dalhousie are Stiffle's Grand View and the Aryamoor, and at Dharmsala the Switzers.

Kashmir—Perhaps the most famous beauty spot in the world can be reached by taking train (either G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I.) from Bombay to Rawalpindi (about 48 hours) whence the remainder of the journey is accomplished by motor. The average height of the valley is about 6,000 feet, and it is entirely surrounded by the lofty, snowy outer ranges of the Karakoram and Himalaya. Visitors usually stay either at Srinagar or Gulmarg. At Srinagar one can live at Nedou's Hotel or in boarding houses, or one can hire a houseboat and live on the River Jhelum. At Gulmarg Nedou's is the only hotel. As at Srinagar visitors usually take up their quarters in wooden huts rented through the Srinagar agencies or in tents.

Kodaikanal (7,000 ft.)—Regarded by many as the most beautiful of South India's hill stations, is situated on the precipitous southern side of the Palni Hills overlooking the plains. Reached by metre gauge from Madras to Kodaikanal Road and thence by a 4 hours' motor run. The Carlton is the principal hotel. There are also boarding houses.

Matheran (2,500 ft.)—The nearest hill station to Bombay, ideal for walkers and anybody wanting rest and quiet. Reached by taking train from Victoria Terminus, Bombay, to Neral (about 1½ hours) whence Matheran may be reached by hill railway (2 hours) or by pony, rickshaw, or on foot by a good walker. Stay at the Rugby Hotel.

Mahableshwar (4,500 ft.)—Until recently, when expenditure had to be cut down, the summer seat of the Government of Bombay. Those who do not motor the whole way from Bombay, a distance of about 180 miles, usually take train to Poona and then hire a car from Poona to Mahableshwar. Mahableshwar is noted for its delightful vegetation, orchids and lilies bloom in April and May. Hotels — Race View and Frederick.

Mount Abu (4,500 ft.)—An ideal place for combining the pleasures of a mountaineering holiday with the interests of an archæological excursion. Reached by B. B. & C. I. trains to Ahmedabad, thence by metre gauge to Abu Road, whence the journey is completed by car. The Rajputana Hotel is recommended. There is also a Dak Bungalow containing four furnished rooms; permission to use which must be obtained from the Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Mount Abu.

Murree (7,000 ft.)—The summer headquarters of the Northern Command. Magnificent views and walks. Visitors take train to Rawalpindi whence they complete the remaining 37 miles by car. The principal hotels are the Cecil and the Viewforth.

Mussoorie (7,500 ft.)—Much frequented on account of its exceptionally fine climate. Reached from Bombay by G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. trains to Dehra Dun, a journey of 35 hours, where it is necessary to change over to motor which reaches Mussoorie about two hours later. The leading hotels are the Cecil, Charleville, Hackman's Grand, and the Savoy.

Naini Tal (6,500 ft.)—Is the summer residence of the Governor of the United Provinces. From Bombay there are two ways of getting there. The first is to take either G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. train to Muttra, thence by metre-gauge to Kathgodam, and thence by motor (2 hours). The second route which takes about 5 hours longer is to take G. I. P. train to Lucknow and then change over to the metre-gauge railway. The Grand, Metropole and Royal are the best hotels.

Ootacamund—Familiarly known as Ooty is situated on the famous Nilgiri Hills at an altitude of 7,500 feet. The mean average of temperature for the year from sunrise to sunset is 57·33 degrees. Ootacamund is the administrative centre of the District and the seat of the Madras Government for six months of the year

Konkani	*Portuguese*	*Konkani*	*Portuguese*
Barl	Barril	*Bej* (*umāmv*)	Beijo (kiss)
Barmo, birmo	Verruma	*Bemjiment*	Benzimento (blessing)
Barrāmv	Varrão		
Barrêt	Barrete	*Bems*	Bens (property)
Barsál	Braçal	Bemsámv	Bênção
Baisalat (*kāmlan*)	Bracelete (bracelet)	Benhār karunk	Benzer
		Bentín	Bentinho
Bās ('*jaidi*')	Baço (spleen)	*Bêr*	Beira (brink, eaves)
Bāś (*mus*) (*nichasavan*)	Baixo (bass)	Bhobló (also bobr)	Abóbora
Baśão	Baixão (bassoon)	*Bibliotek* (*pustaksāl*)	Biblioteca (library)
Basí, baśí	Bacia or Bacio	*Bík* (*nal, nalī*)	Bica (spout)
Bást	Basta	Bilambí, bimblí, bilambem, bimblem	Bilimbim
Bastāmv	Bastão		
Bātālhāmv	Batalhão		
Batatim (*kangi*)	Batatinha (medicinal tuber)	*Bilhêt* (*chit*)	Bilhete (card)
Batató	Batata	Binokl	Binóculo
Bātedoi (*petnem*)	Batedor (a rammer)	Bíph	Bife
		Bisêst	Bissexto
Bateló	Batel	Biskút	Biscoito
Bāteri	Bateria	Bísp	Bispo
Bātk	Bátega	*Bispād*	Bispado (bishopric)
Bāú	Baú		
Bāvtíjm	Baptismo	Bizágr	Visagra
Bāvnêt	Baioneta	Bob	Bobo
Báyś (unav)	Baixa	*Bobd* (*ghumat, bhumyār*)	Abóbada (vault)
Beāt	Beata (a religious woman who does not live in a community but by herself)	*Bôb decaméd*	Bobo de comedia (buffoon)
		Bodad	Bordo
		Bokād ('*ghāms, kutko*')	Bocado (morsel, small piece)
Bebdó	Bêbado	Ból	Bola

The New Capital.

The transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to **Delhi** was announced at the Delhi Durbar on December 12, 1911 It had long been recognised as necessary, in the interests of the whole of India, to de-provincialise the Government of India, but this ideal was unattainable as long as the Government of India were located in one Province, and in the capital of that Province—the seat of the Bengal Government—for several months in every year It was also desirable to free the Bengal Government from the close proximity of the Government of India which had been to the constant disadvantage of that Province To achieve these two objects the removal of the capital from Calcutta was essential its disadvantages had been recognised as long ago as 1868, when Sir Henry Maine advocated the change Various places had been discussed as possible capitals, but Delhi was by common consent the best of them all Its central position and situation as a railway junction, added to its historical associations, told in its favour, and, as Lord Crewe said in his despatch on the subject, "to the races of India, for whom the legends and records of the past are charged with so intense a meaning, this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of venerable Empire should at once enforce the continuity and promise the permanency of British sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country"

The foundation stone of the new capital was laid by the King Emperor on December 15, 1911, the finally selected site being on the eastern slopes of the hills to the south of Delhi, on the fringe of the tract occupied by the Delhi of the past The land chosen is free from liability to flood, has a natural drainage, and is not manworn It is not cumbered with monuments and tombs needing reverent treatment and the site is near the present centre of the town of Delhi A Committee consisting of Surgn-General Sir C P Lukis, Mr H T Keeling, C.S.I., A.M.I.C.E., and Major J C Robertson, I.M.S., was appointed to consider the comparative healthiness of the site and of an alternative one to the North of the existing city Their report, dated 4th March, 1913, states that "the Committee, after giving full consideration to the various points discussed in the above note is bound to advise the Government of India that no doubt can exist as to the superior healthiness of the southern site, the medical and sanitary advantages of which are overwhelming when compared with those of the northern site"

The Town Plan and Architecture—A report by a Town-Planning Committee, with a plan of the lay-out, was dated 20th March, 1913 Work was begun in accordance with it and its main lines have been followed throughout The central point of interest in the lay-out, which gives the motif of the whole, is Government House, and two large blocks of Secretariats This Government centre has been given a position at Raisina hill near the centre of the new city Sir Edwin Lutyens is the architect for Government House and Sir Edward Baker for the Secretariats The former building is estimated to cost approximately Rs 140 lakhs and the latter groups were originally estimated to some Rs 124 lakhs The provision made in the design of the Secretariats for extensions in case if used has already partly been utilised The Secretariat personnel has largely increased in the past few years and numerous additional rooms had to be provided to make room for Army Headquarters, which moved into the new capital at the end of the Simla season, 1929 To the east of the forum, and below it, is a spacious forecourt defined by an ornamental wall and linked on to the great main avenue or parkway which leads to Indrapat Across this main axis runs an avenue to the shopping centre Other roads run in different directions from the entrance to the forum The axis running north east towards the Juma Masjid forms the principal approach to the new Legislature Chambers They are officially described as the Council House and the road is named Parliament-street The railway station for the new city finds its place about half way between the old and new cities off the road through Paharganj, which lies to the west of Old Delhi in the direction of The Ridge The main roads or avenues range from 76 feet to 150 feet in width with the exception of the main avenue east of the Secretariat buildings where a parkway width of 1,175 feet has been allowed The principal avenues in addition to the main avenues are those running at right angles to the main east to west axis

For a temporary capital, for the use of the Government of India during the period of the building of the new capital an area was selected along the Alipur Road, between the existing civil station of Delhi and the Ridge The architecture and method of construction were similar to those adopted in the exhibition buildings at Allahabad in 1910, but the buildings have outlasted the transitional period for which they are intended Army Headquarters were still housed in them in the winter until the season 1929-30 and others are occupied for various purposes including the temporary accommodation of Delhi University

In October, 1912, by proclamation, there was constituted an administrative **enclave of Delhi** under a Chief Commissioner. This enclave was entirely taken from the Delhi district of the Punjab and its total area is 573 square miles On the basis of the Census of 1911, the population of the area originally included in the Province was 398,269 and of the new area 14,552, or a total of 412,821 The population of the Municipal town of Delhi was 2,29,144 The plans of the New Capital allow for a population within it of 70,000 Its present population is approximately 40 000 Sites have been allotted for forty Ruling Princes and Chiefs to build houses for their own occupation during their visits to the new city, and several of these habitations have been erected

There was, as regards architecture, a prolonged "battle of the styles" over Delhi Finally, to use the language of the architect, it has been the aim "to express within the limit of the medium and of the powers of its users the ideal and the fact of British rule in India, of which the New Delhi must ever be the monument" The inspiration of the designs is manifestly Western, as is that of [illegible] but they combine with it d[illegible]n features without abandoning

Konkani	*Portuguese*
Chāvêr ('a bunch of keys'), chāví	Chave
Chepém	Chapéu
Chermel	Charumela
? Chhāp, śáp, chhāpunk, chhāpní, chhāpkár, chhāpí, chhāpó, chhāpekár	Chapa
Chikān (*tatdomg*)	Chicana (chicanery)
Chikanêr (*tatdhomgi*)	Chicaneiro (one up to chicanery)
Chíkr	Chícara
Chinel, chinelkārn	Chinela
Chirpām	Chiripos
Chit	Chita
Chokolāt	Chocalate
Dād	Dado
Dālmātik (eccles)	Dalmatica (dalmatic)
Dām	Dama
Dāms	Dança
Damāsk	Damasco
Dāt (*tārikh*)	Data (date)
Defêyt (*agun, khod*)	Defeito (defect)
Degrāv	Degrau
Degred (*kālyā pānyāk dhādnem*)	Degredo (exile)
Degredād (*kālyā pānyāk dhādlalo*)	Degredado (exiled)
Dejembr	Dezembro (December)
Dejm	Décima (tithe)
Dekór (*tondpath*)	De cor (by heart)
Dekrét	Decreto
Delegād	Delegado (deputy)
Demānd (*myāy*)	Demanda (lawsuit)
Demāndist, demāndkār (*nyāyi*)	Demandista (litigious person)
Demón (us fig.)	Demónio (devil)
Depôr karunk (*gvāhiki divumk*)	Depor (to testify to)
Depóst (*thevnem*)	Depósito (deposit)
Deputād(*vakil*)	Deputado (deputy)
Desemh (*nakśó, chitr*)	Desenho (design drawing)
Despāch	Despacho
Despêz	Despesa
Desprezār karunk	Desprezar
Devosāmv, Devót ('religious serenade')	Devoção
Devôt (*bhaktivaṁt*)	Devoto (a devout man)

site close to the south east of the Secretariats The building is an imposing pile circular in shape, consisting in the main of three horse shoe shaped Chambers for the Chamber of Princes, Council of State and Legislative Assembly respectively and surmounted by a large dome over a Central Library connecting all three Chambers

H E the Viceroy (Baron Irwin) proceeded in state to the new Legislative buildings henceforward to be known as the Council Buildings and formally declared them open on 18th February 1927 The India legislature began its sessions in them next day

During 1928, official and public attention became focussed on the need to effect drastic improvements in some of the crowded areas of the old city and to provide for its expansion and for suburban developments This led to the examination of the possibilities of the area lying between the old and new cities and of the desirability of driving connecting roads through the City walls in order to give access outwards in this direction The old city is now rapidly expanding in a westerly direction, *i e*, towards and up the Ridge which runs behind both cities and the spaces between the two cities are being developed and utilised So far the plan for a direct thoroughfare from the midst of the new city through the old city wall to the middle of the old city has not been proceeded with and consequently the magnificent thoroughfare, name Parliament Street which was constructed for the purpose in New Delhi remains in a truncated condition

All India War Memorial—H R H the Duke of Connaught on 10th February, 1921, laid the foundation stone of an All-India War Memorial at the southern end of the Central Vista The place chosen is a fine position in the centre of the circular Princes' Park and the construction of the building was for economy's sake proceeded with slowly It is now practically complete

The Memorial takes the form of a triumphant arch spanning Kingsway, the avenue running down the centre of the Vista It is generally similar to the Arc de Triomphe in Paris but is simpler The monument reaches a height of 160 feet and the inner height of the arch is 87 feet 6 inches and its breadth 70 feet Over the arch on both fronts appears in capital letters the single word INDIA and this is flanked on each side by the initials MCM (*i e* 1900) whilst immediately below them on the left hand are the initials XIV (*i e*, 14) and on the opposite side the figures XIX (*i e*, 19) Above the Arch is a circular stone bowl 11½ feet in diameter A column of inoffensive chemical smoke ascends from this on ceremonial occasions and anniversaries and is illuminated by electric light reflections after dark. The memorial is solely Indian in purpose and bears the names of British and Indian officers and N C Os men of the Indian regiments who fought on the Indian Frontier in the Great War (those fought on other fronts being commemorated by memorials erected in those countries)

Public Institutions—It was proposed during 1914 that a higher college for Chiefs should be established at Delhi and in this connexion a conference of Chiefs and Political Officers was held at Delhi at which the Viceroy presided The proposal is still under consideration To implement it would require an estimated capital outlay of Rs 12½ lakhs

The Government of India further in the Spring session of their Legislature in 1922 introduced and carried a Bill for the establishment of a unitary, teaching and residential **University of Delhi**, the buildings for which would be erected in the new capital The plan was to provide a local university on the model recommended for Dacca University by the Calcutta University Commission The provision of funds for the complete realisation of the university must be a matter of time and it was, therefore decided to commence work with the existing colleges in their present buildings and to permit them gradually to modify their organisation The initial work of organisation was quickly effected by the Executive Council Unfortunately the inability of the Government of India to allot considerable funds was a severe handicap It was hoped that H E the Viceroy would be able to lay the foundation-stone of the university buildings in November, 1922, but this proved impracticable The general question of the finances of the University was in 1927 the subject of inquiry by a special Committee appointed by Government For the time being the University was housed in the temporary buildings in old Delhi occupied by the Civil Secretariat until 1929 and in 1931 Old Viceregal Lodge was allocated to it for its future home

H E the Viceroy on 10th January 1930 laid the foundation stone of a large European and Indian General Hospital to be built in the course of the next few years at a cost of Rs 75 lakhs for the service of both old and new cities A portion of the scheme will at a cost of Rs 40 lakhs be executed as a first stage during the ensuing two years This will provide 254 beds and the necessary laboratories and administrative and residential quarters The second stage will provide another 110 beds The hospital is situated between the old and new cities No progress has yet been made with the building

The new city was the scene of notable inauguration ceremonies in February, 1931 The first of these was the unveiling of four "**Dominion Columns**" suitably placed about the great place between the two Secretariat blocks The columns are of red stone surmounted each by a gilded merchantman of the old style in full sail The columns are designed to resemble the historic ones erected in various parts of the land by Asoka and were presented by Canada Australia, New Zealand and South Africa The first two and fourth of these Dominions sent their own representatives to perform the ceremony of unveiling New Zealand nominated a Member of the Government of India to act in her behalf for the same purpose The second great ceremony was the inauguration of the **War Memorial** This was performed in State by His Excellency the Viceroy in the presence of representatives of every unit of the army in India of the Royal Air Force and of a large concourse of official and other spectators There was a large popular fete on the ground lying below the old Fort and between it and the river Jumna Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin arranged a programme of festivities at The Viceroy's House

Konkani	*Portuguese*
Dyāmānt	Diamante
Dyāmv	Deão (dean)
Editāl (*dākhló*)	Edital (proclamation)
Efêt (*gun*)	Efeito (effect)
El	Velho
Elephānt	Elefante
Elesāmv (*vimchap*)	Eleição (election)
Empātār karunk (*bād karunk*)	Empatar (to make equal)
Emprêg	Emprêgo
Empregād	Empregado (person employed)
Emprestār-karunk	Emprestar
Ensāy (*pariksā*)	Ensaio (rehearsal)
Entrād	Entrada (hall)
Entrād (*svāri*)	Entrada (entry)
Entrār zavunk (*bhitar sarunk*)	Entrar (to enter)
Entreg (*deném*)	Entrega (delivery)
Entregār karunk	Entregar (to deliver)
Epākt	Epacta (epact)
Epistl (eccles)	Epistola (epistle)
Érāms (*dāyz*)	Herança (inheritance)
Erdār-karunk	Herdar
Érdêr (*dāyyi*)	Herdeiro (heir)
Erêj	Herege (heretic)
Erejı	Heresia (heresy)
Ervādôs	Erva doce (dill herb)
Ervelād (*jhād-palacho voiz*)	Ervenário (herbalist)
Es	Essa
Eskānd	Escândalo
Eskolt	Escolta
Eskomumgād (*sirāp padlalo*)	Excomungado (excommunicated)
Eskomumgār karunk	Excomungar (to excommunicate)
Eskomunhāmv	Excomunhão
Eskôv	Escôva
Eskūs (*nīb*)	Excusa (excuse)
Esmālt	Esmalte (enamel)
Espādílh	Espadilha
Espāitılh	Espartilho (corset)
Espérāms	Esperança
Eśpért	Esperto
Espertêz (*huśarki*)	Esperteza (smartness)
Esplikār-karunk	Explicar
Esplikāsāmv (*vivaran*)	Explicação (explanation)
Esponj	Esponja
Espozisāmv (eccles)	Exposição (exposition of the Blessed Sacrament)
Estād (*bhês*)	Estado
Estānt	Estante
Estāsāmv	Estação (cathecism)
Estāsāmv	Estação (station)

Here "Orion" unrecognized at home, aided in the secession of some of its members who obtained a warrant, on the recommendation of the parent Lodge from the Grand Lodge of England Two years later it was discovered that no notification of the existence of "Orion-in-the-West" had reached England, nor had any fees been received, although these including quarterages had been paid into the Provincial Grand Lodge Coast of Coromandel It was further ascertained that in granting a warrant for a Bombay Lodge the Provincial Grand Master of Coromandel had exceeded his powers Ultimately a new warrant No 598 was granted as already stated in 1833 Lodge "Perseverance" was started in Bombay No 818 in 1828 Up to this time the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England in India had not been invaded but in 1836 Dr James Burnes was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, P G M of Western India and its Dependencies No Provincial Grand Lodge however was formed until 1st January 1838 A second Scottish Province of Eastern India was started which on the retirement of the Marquis of Tweedale was absorbed within the jurisdiction of Dr Burnes, who in 1846 became Provincial Grand Master for all India (including Aden) but with the proviso, that this appointment was not to act in restraint of any future sub-division of the Presidencies Burnes may be best described as being in 1836, in ecclesiastical phrase as a Provincial Grand Master "in partibus infidelium" for whatever Lodges then existed throughout the length and breadth of India were strangers to Scottish Masonry But the times were propitious There was no English Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay and the Chevalier Burnes, whom nature had endowed with all the qualities requisite for Masonic Administration, soon got to work and presented such attractions to Scottish Freemasonry that the strange sight was witnessed of English Masons deserting their mother Lodges, to such an extent that these fell into abeyance, in order to give support to Lodges newly constituted under the Grand Lodge of Scotland In one case, indeed, a Lodge "Perseverance" under England went over bodily to Scotland, with its name, jewels, furniture, and belongings, and the charge was accepted by Scotland This Lodge still exists in Bombay and now bears No 338 on the Register of Scotland From this period, therefore, Scottish Masonry flourished, and English Masonry declined until the year 1848 when a Lodge St George No 807 on the Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again formed at Bombay, and for some years was the solitary representative of English Masonry in the Province In 1844 Burns established a Lodge "Rising Star" at Bombay for the admission of Indian gentlemen the result of which is seen at the present day Thus the seed planted at Trichinopoly in 1774 by the initiation of Umdat-ul Umra has borne fruit, resulting in the initiation of thousands of Indian gentlemen of all castes and creeds, and which has gone far to establishing that mutual trust between West and East, a distinguishing characteristic of Speculative Freemasonry A Provincial Grand Lodge was re-established in Bombay in 1860, and converted into a District Grand Lodge in 1861

The Grand Lodge of England—All three Constitutions of the United Kingdom, the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Ireland and the Grand Lodge of Scotland hold jurisdiction in India By far the largest is the first the next largest is the third and the number of Lodges under Ireland is as yet small The Grand Lodge of England divides its rule under Five District Grand Masters independent of each other and directly subordinate to the Grand Master of England by whom they are appointed

Bengal

81 Lodges Rt Wor Bro Eric Studd, P G D, Dis G Master, Dy D G M, Edward A H Blunt C I E O B E, I C S Assist D G M, A Aitken

Madras

35 Lodges Dis G M, Rt Wor Bro A Y G Campbell, C S I, C I E, C B.E, I C S, P G D, Dy D G M, P M Sivangnanam Mudaliar, P G D

Bombay

49 D G M Rt Wor Bro Sir Reginald A Spence, Kt, P G D, Dy D G M W A C Bromham

Punjab

34 Lodges Rt W Bro C A Barron, C S I., C I E, C V O, I C S, District Grand Master, Owen P C Roberts, P G D, Dy D G M.

Burma

20 Lodges Rt W Bro Sir Lee Ah Yain, P A G Reg District Grand Master Dr N N Parikh, P G D, Dy D G M

The Grand Lodge of Scotland exercises its rule through a Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, who is elected by the Brethren subject to confirmation by the Grand Master Mason of Scotland Sir John Ernest Hotson, K C S I, O B E, I C S, is the present incumbent of the office, and controls 78 Lodges Under him the several districts are in charge of the following Grand Superintendents —

Lt -Col R W Castle, G Supdt, Northern India
G Lindsay " " Central "
The Hon'ble Lt -Col T H Keyes, C S I, C M G, C I E " " Southern "
W Murdoch, O B E " " Eastern "

The Grand Secretary is R W Bro J C Mistree, J P, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay

The Grand Lodge of Ireland granted a warrant to establish a Lodge at Kurnal in 1837, but it was short lived An attempt was made in 1869 to establish a Lodge in Bombay, but on the representation of the Grand Secretary of England, to the Deputy Grand Secretary of Ireland that it would be objectionable to create a third masonic jurisdiction in the Province, there being two already, *viz*, English and Scottish, the Grand Lodge of Ireland declined to grant the warrant In 1911, however, a warrant was sanctioned for the establishment of Lodge "St Patrick" and since that year two other Lodges have sprung into being one of which is now defunct

The Grand Lodge of Ireland has no District Grand Master in India at present, the Lodges corresponding direct Grand Lodge in Dublin There are 6 in 3 in Ceylon and 2

Konkani	*Portuguese*	*Konkani*	*Portuguese*
Gurgulét	Gorgoleta	*Interesād (bhāgidār)*	Interessado (shareholder)
Guvārd	Guarda	*Intêr (purumk, mātiyek lavumk)*	Enterrar (to bury)
Guvārdanáp	Guardanapo	*Interés (ādāv)*	Interêsse (interest)
Guvārnisāmv	Guarnição (trimming of a garment)	*Intimāsāmv (kalaunī)*	Intimação (intimation)
Igraz, igarz	Igreja	*Intimār-karunk (kalaunk)*	Intimar (to cite)
Iló (dolo)	Ilhó (eyelet)	*Intuvāi karunk (svarumk)*	Entoar (to hum)
Imāz	Imagem	*Intuvāsāmv (svarni)*	Entoaçao (air, tune)
Imgrāt (anupkāri)	Ingrato (ungrateful)	Intrūd	Entrudo
Imphern	Inferno	*Invéj (nichkuchāi, nirduhkh)*	Inveja (jealousy)
Imphormāsāmv (dād)	Informação (information)	*Invejoz (nichkuchāri)*	Invejoso (jealous)
Imyn (sadgit)	Hino (hymn)	*Invemtār (zhadti)*	Inventario (inventory)
Inglêz, ingrêz	Inglês	*Ipokrésy (dhomg)*	Hipocrisia (hypocrisy)
Inimig (duś mān)	Inimigo (enemy)	Irmāmv	Irmão
Inimizād (duś mānkāy)	Inimizade (enmity)	Irmit	Ermida
Injustis	Injustiça	Isād, iśad	Enxêrto
Inosems	Inôcencia	Iskād	Escada
Inosent (gunyamv nāslalo)	Inocente (innocent)	Iskādor	Esquadro
Imspektôr (adhikārī)	Inspector (inspector)	Iskalér	Escaler
Imstāms (leg)	Instância (legal tribunal)	Iskól	Escola
Imstrument	Instrumento	*Iskrivānki (śenaypan)*	Escrivania (clerkship)
Imsultār karunk (mān kādumk)	Insultar (to insult)	Iskrivamv	Escrivão
Imsult (akmān)	Insulto (insult)	Isóp	Hissope
Intemsāmv	Intenção		
Imtentār karunk (leg , *nitin ghālunk)*	Intentar (to commence legal action)		

Scientific Surveys.

[illegible]

Mammal Survey. [illegible] of looking [illegible] correct [illegible] Mammals in India [illegible] Bombay Natural History Society [illegible] in India the [illegible] the further [illegible] Indian Mammalian fauna. Up to 1891 not full's in India had to rely [illegible] Dr Jerdon's Mammals of India published in 1874. In 1896 [illegible] Natural History of India, Mammals, a purely popular work which did not [illegible] to Jerdon's book. In 1901 [illegible] by Dr Slater, Hon Secretary to the Zoological Society and edited by Barnum Brower, Huxley and other well known [illegible] was presented to the Secretary of State for India. The memorial recommended that a series of volumes dealing with the fauna of India should be prepared and Dr Blanford should be appointed Editor. The memorial resulted in the publication in 1888-1890 of the Volume on Mammals in the "Fauna of British India" Series and since 1891 this volume has been the standard work on *Indian Mammals*. Blanford's book was however based on the information then available and the shortcomings of the book have been revealed in the light of more recent research. Further knowledge in regard to distribution and classification and the [illegible] of new species have rendered it [illegible] practically obsolete.

To remedy this defect at the instigation of the Keeper of the British Museum, the Bombay Natural History Society decided to institute what is now known as the Mammal Survey. Mr. W. S. Millard, then Hon. Secretary of that Society, issued an appeal to its members to enlist the Society to engage the services of [illegible] European collectors so as to make a systematic collection of the mammals of India, Burma and Ceylon. The response to the appeal [illegible] in over a lakh of rupees being raised between 1911 and 1920 partly by subscriptions from the Society's members, contributions from Indian Princes, and grants from the Indian Government, the Government of Burma, Ceylon, Native States and the Provincial Governments. Subscriptions were also received from a few Learned Societies and Institutions in England and America. By the outbreak of the war the Survey had been carried on over large areas of the country, the districts covered being—In Western India a portion of Sind, the whole of Gujarat, Kutch and Kathiawar; the Southern Mahratta country and Kanara. In Southern India, in Coorg and Mysore, in the centre large tracts of the Central Provinces and some districts of Bengal and Behar. In Northern India the Society's collectors had worked over Kumaun, Darjeeling and Sikkim and the Bhutan Duars. In Burma, collections were made along the Chindwin river, in Central Burma and in the Shan States. Pegu and a portion of Tenasserim. The whole of Ceylon was also systematically surveyed.

The material, which up to the outbreak of War comprised some 17,000 specimens, was forwarded to the British Museum where the collections were scientifically worked out by the late Mr R. C. Wroughton, formerly Inspector General of Forests, Mr Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S., Curator of Mammals at the British Museum, Mr Martin C. Hinton and others. The results of their researches were published in a series of scientific papers in the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society. The enormous mass of material then collected resulted in the discovery of large numbers of new forms and species and by increasing our knowledge of the distribution of Indian Mammalia has enabled the revision of Blanford's Mammalia to be undertaken and early in 1921 the Secretary of State for India commissioned Mr R. C. Wroughton, since deceased, and Mr M. C. Hinton to undertake the work.

When demobilization rendered it possible the work of the Survey which had been in abeyance during the war was resumed and a collector, Mr C. Primrose, was sent to Assam and the Mergui Archipelago and Mr Oldfield Thomas has written very appreciatively of his work among those Islands. Mr Primrose then began [illegible] inland but ow[illegible] to [illegible]

Konkani	*Portuguese*
Kājámv	Ocasião
Kākāv	Cacau
Kāld	Caldo
Kālderiyn	Calderinha (kettle)
Kāldin	Caldinha (a kind of curry)
Kālkul (*ganam*)	Cálculo (reckoning)
Kālor (*garmi*, *ubál*)	Calor (heat)
Kālot (*phaṣaunem*)	Calote (swindling)
Kāls	Cáliss
Kālsād	Calçado
Kālsādor	Calçador (shoehorn)
Kālsāmv	Calção
Kām	Cama
Kāmād (*gānthan*)	Cambata (string of fish)
Kāmbrād	Camarada
Kāmbrist	Camarista (Municipal Counsellor)
Kāmizol	Camisola
Kāmp	Campo
Kāmphr	Cânfora
Kāmpín	Campainha
Kāmr, kambr	Câmara
Kānitor (*gānār*)	Cantor (singer)
Kāmv (*ghodo*)	Cão (trigger)
Kān	Cano
Kānāl	Canal
Kānāpó	Canapé
Kānār	Canario

Konkani	*Portuguese*
Kānel	Canela
Kānhāmv	Canhão
Kānkr (*chālampuli*)	Cancro (cancer)
Kānokl	Canóculo (perspective glass)
Kānt (*gāyan*)	Canto (singing)
Kāntār, kāntār-karunk (*gāvumk*)	Cantar
Kantrel	Cantareira (niche to keep bottles, etc)
Kānvêt	Canivete
Kāp	Capa
Kapāmv	Capão
Kapāmv-karunk (*āmd khādumk*)	Capar (to castrate)
Kapāz	Capaz
Kapél	Capela
Kapelāmv	Capelão (chaplain)
Kāphi, kāphó	Café
Kāphlār karunk	Acafelar
Kāpitamv	Capitão
Kāpitl (*āmk*)	Capitulo (chapter)
Kāpôt	Capote
Kapsél (*māthem*)	Capitel (capital of a column)
Kaphlād	Capelada (uppers of a shoe)
Karāb	Cravo

ing based on tidal observations, tidal predictions and the publication of Tide Tables for nearly 40 ports between Suez and Singapore the Magnetic Survey, astronomical observations with seismographs and meteorological records at Dehra Dun and geodetic investigations of an international character in regard to which India occupies a unique position between the greatest land masses of the world and a deep ocean extending to the Antarctic. Indian geodesy has thus disclosed by far the largest known anomalies of gravitational attraction in the earth's crust which have led to some of the most important developments of modern geodetic research.

While expansion of topographical and geodetic work all funds allotted by Imperial Revenues the Department is steadily developing the policy of utilising local surveys in various ways, on payment by those concerned. These miscellaneous operations include all forest and cantonment surveys and work for Boundary Commissions, many riverain irrigation railway and city surveys and surveys of tea gardens mining areas &c with a great deal of control levelling for them. Miscellaneous administrative assistance and officers are given to the revenue officers of various Provinces and States. The Printing Office does much work for other Government departments such as printing special maps illustrations for Archæological Reports all diagrams for Patents &c. The Mathematical Instrument Office gives valuable aid to all Government departments by ensuring a high standard of instrumental equipment, especially in connection with optical work and by the manufacture and repair of high-class instruments which would otherwise have to be imported from abroad.

The Department is also responsible for all survey operations required by the Army and has rapidly been developing measures to meet the greatly increased complexity of modern military requirements especially in connection with air surveys. The development of air surveys for various civil purposes is also receiving all possible encouragement and assistance, while the latest methods of stereo photography are being studied experimentally.

Administration is by the Surveyor General under the Education, Health and Lands Department of the Government of India. Head quarter offices are at Calcutta under the Assistant Surveyor General.

There are seven Directors, including the Director Map Publication who is in administrative charge also of the Photo Litho Office and the Mathematical Instrument Offices, at Calcutta, and the Director, Geodetic Branch, at Dehra Dun. For topographical purposes India is divided into five Circles, each under a Director as follows:—Frontier Circle which deals chiefly with the Army, has Headquarters at Simla, Central Circle Headquarters Mussoorie, Eastern Circle, Headquarters Shillong, Southern Circle Headquarters Bangalore and Burma Circle Headquarters Maymyo. Any inquiries regarding surveys may be addressed either to the Headquarters office or any of the Directors concerned, from whom also maps and publications of the Survey of India can be obtained, as well as from the Map Sales Office, situated at 13, Wood Street, Calcutta.

Indian Science Congress—The Indian Science Congress was founded largely owing to the efforts of Prof. P. S. Macmahon and Dr. J. L. Simonsen. These two gentlemen worked jointly as Honorary General Secretaries of the Congress till 1921. The Asiatic Society of Bengal undertakes the management of the Congress finances and publishes annually the proceedings of the Congress. The objects are (1) to encourage research and to make the results generally known among science workers in India, (2) to give opportunities for personal intercourse and scientific companionship and thus to overcome to some extent one of the chief drawbacks in the life of workers in science in India, (3) to promote public interest in science, for this end the Congress is held at different centres annually, and evening lectures open to the public form an important part of the proceedings of each Congress.

The Congress which is progressive and vigorous, meets in January each year, the proceedings last for six days. The Head of the Local Government is Patron of the Congress, the Congress session is opened by a Presidential Address delivered by the President for the year. The President is chosen annually, the different sections being represented in turn. The sections are (1) Agriculture, (2) Physics and Mathematics, (3) Chemistry and Applied Botany, (4) Zoology and Ethnography, (5) Botany, (6) Geology, (7) Medical Research, when the sections meet separately each section is presided over by its own President also chosen annually. The mornings are devoted to the reading and discussion of the papers, the afternoons to social functions and visits to places of interests, in the evenings public lectures are delivered.

The Indian Research Fund Association—This Association, which is a much older body than the National Research Council in England, was constituted in 1911 with a sum of rupees five lakhs (£33 000) set aside as an endowment for the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. It can claim to be amongst the pioneers in organised medical research on a large scale and has been referred to by other countries in very complimentary language. Still better, it has been copied by several other nations.

During 1929 the constitution of the Governing Body was altered by the Government of India. It was considered that, in view of the largely increased activities of this Association, the Governing Body, which had hitherto most expeditiously and economically conducted the business of the Association should be now made more representative in character. It was accordingly enlarged by including two non-official members from the Legislative Assembly, one from the Council of State, two from the Medical Faculties of the Universities and one non medical scientist. The creation of a Recruitment Board in India for selecting the personnel employed by the Association and of a Consultative Recruitment Board in England also came under the consideration of Government. It was further decided that the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association should be the

Konkani	*Portuguese*
Khāpri	Cafre
Khuris, khuris kādunk, khursār kādunk, khursār zadunk, khursar mārunk, khuris karunk	Cruz
Kirit (*khodi kadnem*)	Critica
Kirit mārunk (*khodi karunk*)	Criticar
Kistel ('reproof')	Clister (enema)
Klāret	Clarete (claret)
Klārinet	Clarinete (clarinet)
Klās (*varg*)	Classe (class)
Klaustr (*math*)	Claustro (cloister)
Klerizi	Clerezia (clergy)
Kobrador (*patlār*)	Cobrador (bill collector)
Kobrāms (*pat*)	Cobrança (bill collection)
Kobrār karunk (*path gevumk*)	Cobrar (to collect bills)
Koch	Coche
Kochêr	Cocheiro
Kodjudôr	Coadjutor (coadjutor)
Kokād	Cocada (cocoanut sweet in Indo-Port.)
Kolāi (*galebamd*)	Colar (neck band)
Kolārinh	Colarinho (men's collar)
Kolun	Coluna
Kophr	Cofre
Koym ('cattle pound')	Coima (a fine)
Kob	Couve
Kobd	Côvado
Koléj	Colégio
Komāndānt	Comandante
Komd	Cómoda (chest of drawers)
Komed (*nātikā*)	Comedia (comedy)
Komend	Comenda
Komendador	Comendador
Komesār karunk (*ādāvumk, ārāmbhumk*)	Começar (to begin)
Komgr	Congrua (allowance to a priest)
Kompanher (*sāngāti*)	Companheiro (companion)
Komphet	Confeito
Komphôrt (*kusalpan*)	Confôrto (comfort)
Komphrāri, komphr	Confraria
Komphujāmv (*gomdhal*)	Confusão (confusion)
Komphuz (*ghābro*)	Confuso (confused)

Posts and Telegraphs.

POST OFFICE

The control of the Posts and Telegraphs of India is vested in an officer designated Director General of Posts and Telegraphs who works in subordination to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour. For the efficient working of the Department a representative of the Finance Department—the Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs—has been attached to the office of the D. G. P. & T. The Financial Adviser not only controls the finances of the Department but also assists the D. G. generally in all matters containing financial implications. The superior staff of the Direction in addition to the Director General himself consists of the postal side of one Senior Deputy Director General, one Deputy Director General (postal) (vice) and seven (including one temporary) Assistant Director General who status is similar to that of Deputy Postmaster General.

There is also a Publicity Officer attached to the D. G.'s office. The headquarters of that officer is at London.

For postal purposes the Indian Empire is divided into nine circles as shown below, Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Burma, Central Madras, Punjab and North West Frontier, United Provinces and Sind and Baluchistan. Each of the first eight is in charge of a Postmaster General and the Sind and Baluchistan Circle is controlled by a Director, Posts & Telegraphs. The Central Circle comprises roughly the Central Provinces and the Central India and Rajputana Agencies.

The Postmasters General are responsible to the Director General for the whole of the postal arrangements in their respective circles, including those connected with the conveyance of mails by railways and inland steamers. All the Postmasters General are provided with Deputy and Assistant Postmasters General. The nine Postal Circles are divided into Divisions each in charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices or Railway Mail Service as the case may be and each Superintendent is assisted by a certain number of officials styled Inspectors.

Generally there is a head post office at the head quarters of each revenue district and other post offices in the same district are usually subordinate to the head office for purposes of accounts. The Postmasters of the Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras General Post Offices and of the larger of the other head post offices are directly under the Postmaster-General. The Presidency Postmasters, indeed, have one or more Superintendents subordinate to them. When the duties of the Postmaster of a head office become so onerous that he is unable to perform them fully himself a Deputy Postmaster is appointed to relieve him of some of them, and if still further relief is required, one or more Assistant Postmasters are employed. The more important of the offices subordinate to the head office are designated sub-offices and are usually established only in towns of some importance. Sub-offices transact all classes of postal business with the public, submit accounts to the head offices to which they are subordinate incorporating therein the accounts of their branch offices, and frequently have direct dealings with Government local sub-treasuries. The officer in charge of such an office works it either single handed or with the assistance of one or more clerks according to the amount of business.

Branch offices are small offices with limited functions ordinarily intended for villages, and are placed in charge either of departmental officers on small pay or of extraneous agents such as school-masters, shopkeepers, landholders or cultivators who perform their postal duties in return for a small remuneration.

The audit work of the Post Office is entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, who is an officer of the Finance Department of the Government of India and is not subordinate to the Director-General. The Accountant-General is assisted by Deputy Accountants General, all of whom, with the necessary staff of clerks, perform at separate headquarters the actual audit work of a certain number of postal circles.

In accordance with an arrangement which has been in force since 1883, a large number of sub post offices and a few head offices perform telegraph work in addition to their postal work and are known by the name of combined offices. The policy is to increase telegraph facilities everywhere and especially in towns by opening a number of cheap telegraph offices working under the control of the Post Office.

The Inland Tariff (which is applicable to Ceylon and Portuguese India except as indicated below) is as follows —

	When the postage is prepaid	When the postage is wholly unpaid	When the postage is insufficiently prepaid
Letters	Annas Pies		
Not exceeding two and a half tolas	1 3	Double the prepaid rate (chargeable on delivery)	Double the deficiency (chargeable on delivery)
Every additional two and a half tolas or part of that weight	1 3		
Book and pattern packets			
Every 5 tolas or part of that weight	0 6		

Konkani	*Portuguese*
Kontrāfort (*dhiró*).	Contraforte (a buttress)
Kontrāord (*ulat hukum*)	Contra-ordem (counter-order)
Kontrāpez (*sambhār*)	Contrapeso (counter-poise)
Kontrāt ..	Contrato
Kontrāvontād (*khuśibhāyr*)	Contra vontade (unwillingly)
Kóp	Copo
Kóp .	Cópia
Kopām	Copas
Kopist (*sarekār*)	Copista (drunkard)
Kôr	Côr
Kôr	Côro
Kórd	Corda
Kordāmv('gold chain')	Cordão
Korejm	Quaresma
Kórj	Corja
Kornél	Coronel
Kornêt	Corneta
Korporāl (eccles)	Corporal (corporal)
Korrimāmv (*kathdo*)	Corrimão (bannister)
Kortesi (*mansugi*)	Cortesia
Kota	Cota (a lawyer's gown)
Kota (eccles)	Cota (surplice)
Kristāmv	Cristão
Krizm	Crisma

Konkani	*Portuguese*
Krizm divunk	Crismar (to give confirmation)
Kryād	Criada (servant girl)
Kryād	Criado (man servant)
Kubert (*olchem*)	Coberta (bed sheet)
Kuidād (*phikir*)	Cuidado
Kuitād .	Coitado
Kujner (*ramdhpi*)	Cozinheiro (cook)
Kujument (*kado*)	Cozimento (infusion)
Kulās	Colaça
Kulchāmv (*dāpdi*)	Colchão
Kulchêt	Colchete
Kulér (*doy*, (*davli*)	Colher
Kulêt .	Colete
Kulp (*chûk*)	Culpa (fault)
Kumāmv (*kākūs*)	Comua (latrine)
Kumār, kumārki	Comadre
Kumpār, kumpārki	Compadre
Kumpās	Compasso
Kumsādôr	Confessadouro (confessional)
Kumsār-karunk (kumsarzāvunk)	Confessar
Kumsvār	Consoada
Kunh, kunj	Cunha

[illegible]

Limits of Weight

[illegible]

Limits of Size

Letters 1½ feet in length by 1½ feet in width [illegible] feet in length [illegible] in diameter

Printed Papers and Insurance Papers—To [illegible] 2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth

To all other destinations 1½ feet in length by 1½ feet in width or depth

If in form of roll dimensions in all cases are [illegible] in length and 4 inches in diameter

Samples To Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State, Ceylon, Hongkong the Straits Settlements, the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth

To all other destination—1½ feet in length by 6 inches in width and 4 inches in depth

If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 1½ feet in length and 6 inches in diameter

Money Orders—To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in rupee currency, the rates of commission are as follows:—

	Rs	a
[illegible] exceeding Rs 10	0	3
[illegible] exceeding Rs 10 but not [illegible]	0	6
[illegible]	0	6

[illegible] sum of Rs 2 and 6 annas [illegible] provided that if the remainder [illegible] Rs 10 the charge for [illegible] annas

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in sterling the rates are as follows:—

	Rs	a
On amounts not exceeding £1	0	4
" " exceeding £1 but not exceeding £2	0	7
" £2 " " £3	0	10
On amounts exceeding £3	Rs	a
but not exceeding £4	0	13
" £4 " " £5	1	0
£5 "	1	0

for each complete sum of £1 and 1 rupee for the remainder provided that if the remainder does not exceed £1 the charge for it shall be 4 annas if it does not exceed £2, the charge shall be [illegible] annas if it does not exceed £3, the charge shall be 10 annas, and if it does not exceed £4 the charge shall be 13 annas

Insurance fees (for registered letters and parcels only)

Insurance of letters and parcels to Mauritius, British Somaliland, the Seychelles, and of parcels to Zanzibar and Portuguese India

	Annas
Where the value insured does not exceed Rs 180	4½
For every additional Rs 180 or fraction thereof	4½

For insurance of letters and parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to British Possessions and Foreign countries (other than those mentioned above) to which insurance is available

	Annas
When the value insured does not exceed £12	4½
For every additional £12 or fraction thereof	4½

Acknowledgement fee—3 annas for each registered article

Magnitude of business in Post Office—At the close of 1930-31 there were 115,505 postal officials, 21,171 post offices, and 160,558 miles of mail lines During the year, 12,097 million articles, including 51 million registered articles were posted, stamps worth Rs. 63 millions were sold for postal purposes over 39 million money orders of the total value of Rs 804 8 millions were issued, a sum of Rs. 247 millions was collected for tradesmen and others on V P articles, over 5 million insured articles valued at 1,187 5 millions of rupees were handled Customs duty, aggregating over 6 6 million rupees was realized on parcels and letters from abroad pensions amounting to Rs 16 1 millions were paid to Indian Military pensioners and 14,091 lbs of quinine were sold to the public. On the 31st March 1931, there were 2,477,613 Savings Bank accounts with a total balance of Rs 370 millions and 79,058 Postal Life Insurance policies with an aggregate assurance of Rs 148 6 millions,

Konkani	*Portuguese*	*Konkani*	*Portuguese*
Ley	Lei	Lovād	Louvado
Leylāmv	Leilão	Lôys	Loiça
Leytamv (dhukurlo)	Leitão (sucking pig)	Luí (' influence of moon on lunatics ')	Lua (moon)
Libr	Libra (pound sterling)	Luminād	Luminária
Liberdād (sattyā)	Liberdade (liberty)	Lunêt	Luneta (eyeglass)
Lig (bhāmdhap)	Liga (garter)	Lut	Luto
Likor	Licor (liqueur)	*Lúv* (' phases of the moon ')	Lua (moon)
Limb	Limbo (limb)	Lúv	Luva
? Limbó, nimbó, nimbu	Limão	Māchíl, mānchil	Machila
Limonād	Limonada (lemonade)	*Māchphem (kalāsi)*	Macha-fêmea (tongue and groove)
Lingís	Linguça	Madan, madín	Madrinha
Linhār karunk (dāgo baruṅk)	Alinhavar (to baste, to tack)	Madér	Madeira
Lisems	Licença	Mādr	Madre
Lisāmv	Lição	*Madrupél (motyāchi śimpi)*	Madrepérola
Lisev	Liceu (Lyceum)	*Magnes* (med)	Magnesia (magnesia)
Līst	Lista	Mājor, mānjor	Major
Lívr	Livre	*Māk (dol)*	Maca (stretcher)
Lívr	Livro	*Māknet*	Maquineta
Livrār karunk	Livrar	Mākn	Máquina
Livrārí (pustalaśālā)	Livraria (library)	*Māknist (yamtram chalaitolo)*	Maquinista (machinist)
Lôb	Loba	Māl	Mala
Loj	Loja	*Mālāssād*	Mal-assado (half-boiled egg)
Lôjêr, lôjkār paśārkār)	Lojeiro (shopkeeper)	Māldisāmv	Maldição
Lôt (iāmto)	Lote (share)		
Loterí	Lotaria		

[illegible]

Foreign Tariff — [illegible]

[illegible]

Radio Telegrams — [illegible]

[illegible]

	Total charge per word Rs a
(1) All Government or Private Telegrams except those mentioned in (2) to (4) below	0 13
(2) Irish, Indian or Colonial Government Radio telegrams to His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War or Ships of the Royal Indian Marine	0 8
(3) Irish, Indian or Colonial Private Radio telegrams to His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War	0 8
(4) Radio telegrams to Spanish [illegible]	0 1–

[illegible]

DAILY LETTER TELEGRAMS

Daily Letter Telegrams in plain language, [illegible] telegraphically through [illegible] on any day of the week, except [illegible] and telegraph holidays, and [illegible] delivered to the addressee after [illegible] hours. They are subject to the [illegible] prescribed for Deferred Foreign telegrams with certain exceptions as stated [illegible]

The charge for a Daily Letter Telegram is [illegible] quarter of the charge for a full rate [illegible] of the same length and by the same [illegible] to a minimum charge equal to the [illegible] for 20 words at such reduced rate [illegible] the indication DLT

The late fee system does not apply to Daily Letter Telegrams and such telegrams are not accepted during the closed hours of an office

On Indian lines Daily Letter Telegrams are [illegible] Deferred Foreign telegrams

In the Daily Letter Telegram service the special instructions relating to prepayment of [illegible] are admitted other special services are inadmissible in DLT Telegrams

Lacked messages messages intended to be communicated to different persons are not accepted in the text of Daily Letter Telegrams The charge for a week end letter telegram to Great Britain and Northern Ireland is 4 annas a word for Eastern and 3½ annas a word for LKT subject to a minimum charge for 20 words per telegram including the indication WLT

TELEGRAPHS

ABBREVIATED LIST OF RATES "via LRT"

	Only Rs	a	Defd Rs	a	DLT Rs	a
Europe —						
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1	0	0 8	0	4	
Irish Free State	1	1	0 8	0	4½	
Belgium	1	2	0 9	0	5	
Holland, France	1	3	0 9½	0	5	
Germany	1	3	0 10	0	5	
Switzerland	1	3	0 10	0	5	
Italy, Norway	1	4	0 10	0	5	
Spain	1	4	0 10			
Other Countries in Europe	1	5	0 10½†			

† No deferred rate to Bulgaria, Russia, and Turkey.

Konkani	*Portuguese*
Māy, māvśimāy, māy-tí, Vhadlí-māy, dhāktı-māy)	Mãe
Māy (*vaıśākh jyeshth*)	Maıo (month of May)
Māynel (*kathdo*)	Maınel
Meāmv (mus)	Meão (strıng)
Mech (*gamdkhādı, vāt*)	Mecha (suppository , tent for a wound)
Medālh	Medalha
Medısın (*vaıjıpan*)	Medıcına (Medıcıne)
Mel (*momh*)	Mel (honey)
Metar-karunk (*mhomvavumk*)	Melar (to coat wıth sugar)
Melās (*kākaı*)	Melaço (treacle)
Membr (sāmdho)	Membro (lımb)
Mendāmv	Mandıoca (manıoc)
Menorıst (eccles)	Menorısta (one wıth the four mınor orders)
Merend (' sweets for afternoon-tea ')	Merenda (afternoon-tea)
Mıran, mırnı	Meırınho
Mest, mestır, mestırn, mestírpan	Mestre
Meter, menterzāvunk (*ghusaumk*)	Meter-se (to ınterme ddle)
Mey	Meıa
Mey (*māyvelo*)	Meıo (mıddle)
Méz	Mesa
Mıyer (*daldır*)	Mısérıa (wretchedness)
Mıyerıkord	Casa de Mıserıcordıa (a charıtable ınstıtutıon ın Goa)
Mıyerāvel (*daldıró*)	Mıseravel (wretched)
Mılāgr	Mılagre
Mılıtār	Mılıtar
Mınıstr	Mınıstro
Mınut (*khardo*)	Mınuta (draft of a wrıtıng)
Mınut karunk (*khardo karunk*)	Mınutar (to make a draft)
Mınut	Mınuto (a mınute)
Mınuyet	Mınuete (mınuet)
Mıs, mısācho pādrı	Mıssa
Mısāl	Mıssal
Mısāmv	Mıssão
Mısıyonār	Mıssıonárıo
Mıstér	Mıstérıo
Mıstıs, mıştıs bonchurdı	Mestıço
Mıtr (*bıspāchó tōp*)	Mıtra (mıtre)

Sanitation.

The history of the sanitary departments in India goes back for about fifty years. During that period great improvements have been effected in the sanitary condition of the towns, though much remains to be done, but the progress of rural sanitation which involves the health of the great bulk of the population has been slow and incommensurate with the thought and labour bestowed on the subject. The reasons lie in the apathy of the people and the tenacity with which they cling to domestic customs injurious to health. While the inhabitants of the plains of India are on the whole distinguished for personal cleanliness, the sense of public cleanliness has ever been wanting. Great improvements have been effected in many places, but the village house is still often ill ventilated and overpopulated, the village site dirty, crowded with cattle choked with rank vegetation and poisoned by stagnant pools and the village tanks polluted, and used indiscriminately for bathing, cooking and drinking. That the way to improvement lies through the education of the people has always been recognised."

Of recent years the pace has been speeded up as education progressed, education developed, and funds were available. In a resolution issued in May 23rd, 1914 the Government of India summarised the position at that time, and laid down the general lines of advance. This resolution (*Gazette of India*, May 23th, 1914) should be studied by all who wish to understand the attitude of the Government of India towards sanitation prior to the passing of the Reform Act of 1919. It will be found summarised in the Indian Year Book of 1922 (page 475 *et seq.*) and earlier editions. One of the greatest changes effected by the Reform Act of 1919 was the transfer of sanitation to the provinces making it a subject directly responsible to local control through Ministers. It is yet too early to attempt to indicate the effects of this change.

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in a general review of health organisation in British India which he laid in January, 1928, before the Interchange Study Tour organised for Medical Officers of Health from the Far Eastern Countries by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, concluded that the State effort in regard to Health Organisation in British India is one of no mean importance, that it has evolved over a couple of centuries during which many mistakes in policy must be admitted that it has provided the Officers and the stimulus necessary for laying the foundations of medical education, that it has tried to uphold the ethical standards of western medicine and that in whichever way it is regarded it is an effort of which no Government need be ashamed." He quoted the remark of the Government of India in their Resolution of 1914, that "In the land of the ox cart one must not expect the pace of the motor car."

The Public Health Commissioner in his annual report for the year 1925 noted the introduction of the political element into health matters as a result of the Reforms and said that the improvements being introduced before the Reforms were in some provinces now in a fairway to maturing but that in other provinces "with less appreciation of the actual needs so far from adhering to the organisation as they have found it have shown a desire to scrap even some of what they originally possessed." But, he says, though the picture is neither bright nor the future rosy, it is becoming increasingly evident that a considerable section of the Indian community is thinking seriously on these public health problems amid much futile and destructive criticisms of State and municipal efforts here and there valuable and suggestive criticism can be met with which goes to prove my contention.

India's birth rate in 1925 was nearly twice that of England and Wales, her death rate was twice that of England and Wales and nearly three times that of New Zealand and her infantile mortality rate was nearly 2½ times that of England and Wales and nearly 4½ times that of New Zealand. The information furnished for the great group of infectious diseases of world import i.e. plague cholera, small-pox, yellow fever, typhus, malaria and dysentery shows (says the Public Health Report already cited) that if we except typhus and yellow fever, India is one of the world's reservoirs of infection for the others and the main reservoir of infection for plague and cholera. The significance of these facts must adds the Commissioner be obvious to all who think. 'Briefly their implication is that India's house, from the public health point of view is sadly out of order and that this disorder requires to be attended to. It is not for India to say that so far as she is concerned prevention is impossible. If we think of the effect of sunlight on tubercle ridden children, of the effect of feeding on rickets, scurvy and beri beri, of the way in which malaria cholera yellow fever, dengue, ankylostomiasis and filariasis can be and have been overcome we need have no fear in regard to India provided the necessary measures are put into operation.

The Public Health Commissioner in an address before the annual congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, held in Calcutta in December, 1927, urged the importance of instituting a Central Ministry of Health which should be charged with the functions of co-ordinating the policies and activities of the departments concerned in the several provinces and with keeping them abreast of scientific progress. There is at present no public Health Act for the whole of India, nor under existing administrative arrangements is one immediately possible, but the desirability of the Central Ministry of Health and of such an Act is likely to be urged in the course of the revision of the Constitutional Reforms now in progress.

Konkanı	*Portuguese*	*Konkanı*	*Portuguese*
Nót	Nota	Orāsāmv	Oração
Notar-karunk (khún karunk)	Notar (to mark)	*Oratôr*	Oratório (place for private worship)
Notís	Notícıa		
Novembı (kārttık mārgaśırsh)	Novembro (November)	Ord	Ordem
Novén	Novena	*Ordenāsāmv*	Ordenação (ordınatıon)
Numr	Número	Org, orgām	Órgão
Objeksāmv (ād)	Objecção (objectıon)	Orgānıst	Organısta
		Órt	Horta
Oboy	Oboe (hautboy)	*Ortelamv (pudınā)*	Hortelã (peppermınt)
Obr (kam)	Obra (work)		
Obrey	Obreıa (wafer)	*Ôspīs*	Hospıcıo (hospıce)
Obrıgād	Obrıgado		
Obrıgar-karunk	Obrıgar	Ospıtāl, ıspaṭal	Hospıtal
Obrıgāsāmv	Obrıgação	Ôst	Hóstıa
Oıtád	Oıtava (a drachm)	*Ōṭél*	Hotel (hotel)
Okl	Óculos	Otūbr (*āśvınakarthık*)	Outubro (October)
Okupād (kāmı)	Ocupado (busy)	Padan, padın	Padrınho
Okupāsāmv	Ocupação	Padêr	Padeıro
Ól	Óleo	Padrí, pādrıpan, pādrı-lok	Padre
Oms	Onça		
Onr, mān	Honra	Padrovād	Padroado
Op	Opa	*Pādtıv*	Padre tıo (reverend uncle)
Ophendêr karunk	Ofender		
Opheresêr-karunk	Oferecar	Pág	Paga
Ophart (denem)	Oferta (gıft)	*Pākāu*	Pacau (a kınd of card game)
		Pāl	Pala (the uppers of a shoe)
Ophıs	Ofıcıo		
Ophısyāl	Oficıal	Pál	Pálıs
Ór (*ghadı*)	Hora	*Palās (manıdr)*	Palácıo (palace)
Orag	Orago (patron Saınt)	Palgan	Palangana
		Pālmātór ..	Palmatórıa

Chief Causes of Mortality —There are three main classes of fatal diseases specific fevers diseases affecting the abdominal organs, and lung diseases, Intestinal and skin parasites, ulcers and other indications of scurvy widely prevail The table below shows the number of deaths from each of the principal diseases and from all other causes in British India and death rates per 1,000 during 1929 —

Mortality during 1929.

D—*Deaths* R—*Ratio per mille*

Province		Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Respiratory Diseases	All other causes
Delhi	D	193	236	1	8,437	825	4,905	3,730
	R	38	47	0001	16 85	1 64	9 97	7 48
Bengal	D	81,090	20,407		713 531	37,156	52,843	189,236
	R	1 7	4		15 3	8	1 1	4 0
Bihar and Orissa	D	104,034	6,671	8,266	602 038	20,008	6,537	167,8[illegible]9
	R	3 0	2	2	17 7	6	2	4 9
Assam	D	7,765	1,648		83 520	9,662	5,794	34 891
	R	1 13	24		12 19	1 41	85	5 09
U Provinces	D	50,024	11,725	37,678	810,583	14,865	33 532	141 377
	R	1 12	26	83	17 86	33	74	3 12
Punjab	D	2,300	7,763	2,053	402,420	13,208	51 877	110 324
	R	11	38	10	19 61	64	2 55	5 37
N W F P	D	30	586		42,415	301	2 182	5[illegible] 3
	R	01	27		19 86	14	1 02	2 36
C P & Berar	D	6,168	1,391	2,808	271,054	29,034	38 269	125 248
	R	44	10	20	19 48	2 15	2 75	9 01
Madras	D	25 846	9 708	1,801	339 032	75,587	90 159	495 2[illegible]9
	R	0 63	0 24	0 04	8 27	1 84	2 20	12 09
Coorg	D	1	23	1	3,111	120	206	367
	R	01	14	01	18 99	0 73	1 62	2 24
Bombay	D	9,084	10,635	18,014	246 428	25,108	91 596	175 881
	R	47	56	94	12 86	1 31	5 21	9 18
Burma	D	7,970	1,841	1,867	78 546	8,481	12 97	127 709
	R	74	17	17	7 26	78	1 14	11 80
Ajmer Merwara	D	20	250		11,759	215	332	2 162
	R	04	54		23 74	42	70	4 49
British India	1929 D	295,434	72,884	72,489	3,612,90[illegible]	265,476	331 04[illegible]	1 70 [illegible]
	1929 R	1 22	30	30	14 90	97	1 [illegible]	6 54
	1928 D	351,305	96,123	121,242	3,428 051	221,3[illegible]	3[illegible]	1 [illegible]
	1928 R	1 45	40	50	14 [illegible]	92	1 [illegible]	[illegible]

Statistical health reports for all India are always [illegible] the number of provinces from which returns have to be collated.

Konkani	*Portuguese*	*Konkani*	*Portuguese*
Páy, páy-tıv, vhadlo páy, dhākṭo páy	Paı	*Pesārmār* (' to worry ')	Peça, (cannon) and Armar (to arm)
Pāy	Paıo (a thıck sausage)	Pest	Peste
Pāyrı	Peres	*Pestān*	Pestana (edgıng on a garment)
Pāyśāmv (*ras*, *rag*)	Paıxão (passıon)	Pêt	Peıto
Paz	Passo	*Petrol*	Petróleo (petroleum)
Pázu, pasém	Págına		
Pel (*chendú*)	Pela (ball)	*Phābık* (eccles)	Fábrıca (parısh commıttee)
Pén	Pena		
Pen	Empena (the gable end)	*Phābıkêr*	Fabrıqueıro (warden of a church)
Penāmv	Penão (pennon)		
Penêd	Pendente (pendant)	*Phāgot*	Fagote (bassoon)
Penıtems, pıntems	Penıtêncıa	*Phajend*	Fazenda (revenue department)
Pemsāmv (*baıthāpagāı*)	Pensão (pensıon)	Phajendār	Fazendeıro
Pér, perad	Pera	*Phālkâr*	Faqueıro (one skılledın carvıng) us restrıct
Perdāmv	Perdão		
Perdıd	Perdıdo		
Pergāmv	Pregão		
Perīg (*kal*)	Perıgo (danger)	*Phāl*	Fala (Speech)
Perjunt	Presunto (ham)	? Phalāno	Fulano
Pern (' pāy, jamghlı ')	Perna (leg)	*Phālhāı-zāvunk*	Falhar (to fall short of)
Perturbad (*uchambal*)	Perturbado (perturbed)	Phāls	Falso
		Phālt	Falta
Perturbār-karunk (*uchambalaıunk*)	Perturbar (to annoy)	Phált	Falto
		Phāltār-zāvunk	Faltar
Perum	Peru	Phām	Fama
Pes	Peça	*Phāmıl* (*kutāmb*)	Famılıa (famıly)

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY

General Health statistics of the British Army in India during the year 1929

1929	Average Strength	Admissions		Deaths		Invalids sent Home		Invalids Discharged in India		Invalids finally discharged in United Kingdom		Average Constantly sick	
		No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000
Officers	2,395	9,96	415 9	17	7 10	34	14 20					36 64	15 30
British Other Ranks	55,628	33,908	609 5	158	2 84	544	9 78					1,693 47	30 44
British Other Ranks' wives	3,921	1,259	321 1	9	2 30	58	14 79					43 34	11 05
British Other Ranks' wives —parturition		826										33 84	
British Other Ranks' children	6,162	1,690	274 3	87	14 12	14	2 27					62 00	10 06
Others		2,005		40		23						73 93	

There were 158 deaths or 2 84 per 1 000 of the strength compared with 2 95 per 1,000 in 1928 and 3 34 in 1913

The most important causes of mortality were —

Local injuries	22
Enteric group of fevers	19
Pneumonia	16
Appendicitis	9
Drowning	8
Tuberculosis of lung	7
Malaria	7
Effects of heat	6
Suicides	6

544 or 9 78 per 1,000 of the strength were sent home as invalids compared with 9 87 in 19 8 and 7 49 in 1913

The principal *causes of invaliding* to the United Kingdom were —

Tuberculosis—		
Pulmonary	40	57
Other forms	17	
Diseases of middle ear		52
Mental diseases		52
Disordered action of heart		36
Epilepsy		28
Deformities of the feet		17
Neurasthenia and hysteria		17
Valvular disease of heart		14
Bronchitis		12
Dysentery		10
Dislocation and displacement		10
Rheumatic fever		9

The invaliding rate shows no significant change, the slight fall that has occurred was due to a decrease in the number of invalids for middle ear disease and deformities of the feet

The average number constantly sick in hospital was 1,693 47 or 30 44 per 1,000 of the strength, compared with 28 04 per 1,000 in 1928, 29 18 in 1927 and 29 68 in 1913

81,437 men, or 1,464 0 per 1,000 of the strength were treated as out patients, with an average daily number under treatment of 1 105 57 or 19 88 per 1,000

The combined ratio constantly sick in hospital and under treatment as out patients was 50 32 per 1,000 of the strength compared with 46 97 in 1928

The actual loss to the army in India in working days was 615,116 due to sick in hospital and 405 642 due to sick in barracks making a total of 1,021,758 days compared with 970,0[illegible] in 1928

Konkani	*Portuguese*
Phônt	Fonte
Phôr	Fôro
Phorkajay (*asaktāy*)	Fraqueza (weakness)
Phorr	Fôrro
Phorrār karunk	Forrar
Phôrs	Fôrça
Phórt	Forte
Phosphor	Fósforo (safety match)
Phót	Fota (fine cloth)
Phrád, pharád	Frade
Phrāk, pharāk	Fraco
Phrāsk	Frasco
Phrāskêr	Frasqueira
Phre	Frei (friar)
Phresk	Fresco
Phrey	Freio
Phri (*thand*)	Frio (cold)
Phrontal (eccles)	Frontal (altarpiece)
Phrut (*phal*)	Fruta (fruit)
Phugāmv (' chicken pox ')	Fogagem (pimples)
Phujāmv	Fugião (a coward)
? Phugati	Foguete
Phumch	Funcho (fennel)
Phumksāmv (*chalaum*)	Função (function)
Phund (*pôt*)	Fundo (fund)
Phunel	Funil
Phuri, *khurī* (*kadkado*)	Fúria (fury)
Phurtun	Fortuna
Phuslán	Porcelana
Phustāmv	Fustão (fustian)
Phyād (*udhar*)	Fiado (on credit)
Phyādor (*jamin*)	Fiador
Phyāms (*jaminki*)	Fiança (surety)
Phyrm (*thir*, *ghatt*)	Firme (firm)
Pi	Pia
Pidiêr	Pedreiro
Pikāmv	Picão
Pikándar	Picadeira
Pilôt	Piloto
Pimsel (' kalam ')	Pincel (painter's brush)
Ping	Pingo (grain of gold)
Pính	Pinho
Pinhor	Penhor
Pintālgem	Pintada
Pintar-karunk	Pintar
Pintor (*chitāri*)	Pintor (painter)
Pintúr	Pintura
Pip	Pipa
Piphn (*piluk*)	Pifano (fife)
Pir	Pires
Pirder-zavunk (*sāmdunk*)	Perder (to lose)
Pirdisāmv	Perdição
Pirzent	Presidente
Pirzep	Presepe (stable, crib)
Pismat	Posponto (running stitch)

Ophthalmology, in places like Madras and Calcutta where ample facilities exist At these schools advanced teaching and research in ophthalmology would be carried out, and the next step would be to organise a system of ophthalmic relief at selected centres all over India " (There are now schools of ophthalmology at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, and Lahore)

Again in an editorial from the same journal (Sept 1920) the following statements are made— 'What is wanted is some large organisation covering the whole of this sub-continent and aiming chiefly at **Prevention rather than treatment** In brief what the position now calls for is an all-India movement Obviously the main question is one of general public health Public health is a transferred department, but if the Health Department of the Government of India interests itself in the matter in co-operation with missionary and voluntary movements, we do not despair of seeing an all-India organisation created and built up "

Associations known as **"Blind Relief" Associations** have been working for several years in Western India in conjunction with Government hospitals, to alleviate this affliction of blindness The number of eye doctors in India is notoriously small and those there are stay mostly in the large towns The Associations work by means of travelling hospitals, which bring relief to the villages in the rural areas They also work by means of trained village workers, whose duty it is to find out the hidden blind' and get them to the medical centre for relief, to find out cases of small-pox (a constant source of blindness in children), to inspect new born children for the detection of ophthalmia neonatorum, to keep registers of all blind and partly blind persons and persons suffering from eye disease, and to treat in the villages simple cases of conjunctivitis or sore eyes Since their inception the Associations have been the means of restoring sight to thousands of blind people and of preventing blindness in many thousands more The work is capable of indefinite extension and the need for some such organisation has been shown In 1917 Colonel Elliot wrote as follows, ' To me it seems that the duty and privilege of undertaking this work lie with the State and that no sum spent on such a task could be too large Unfortunately this is not the view that has been taken by those in authority and consequently we see the spectacle of private enterprise endeavouring to undertake this colossal task It is at least permissible to voice an admiration for the stand taken by Mr Henderson [Founder of the Blind Relief Association movement, who began the work in 1913] The best that one can hope for his endeavour is that he will succeed in arousing the conscience of educated Indians to the needs of their less fortunate countrymen, and that this little cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, will end in a monsoon of active effort" As the above was written in 1917, it is not altogether applicable to the criticism of Government of to-day, as it has already been shown that there are now several schools of ophthalmology in India, and the Government eye hospitals are doing tremendous work, but these hospitals are situated in the large towns and cannot possibly by any stretch of imagination, give relief to the millions living in the rural areas

The All-India Blind Relief Association.—(The Green Star Society) exists to co-ordinate and centralise the various Associations in the mofussil and to extend their work It is under the patronage of the Governor of Bombay, and has for its life President, Mr C G Henderson (late I C S) who founded and managed for many years all the branch Associations working in Western India It is affiliated to the International Association for the Prevention of Blindness, which has its headquarters in Paris and was formed on September 14th, 1920, under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies and the American Society for the Prevention of Blindness The organising Secretary is R Crawford Hutchinson, The Town Hall, Bombay

A beginning has been made, but it is only a beginning, and it is but the fringe of this vast problem that has been touched The schools of ophthalmology in India, are turning out ophthalmic surgeons who are crowding their profession in the cities and large towns A scheme for taking these men and placing them in selected centres has been worked out, all that is required is monetary help The cost is *minimal* and here is an opportunity for the generous and public spirited to emulate Sir Ernest Cassel, and give to India an eye service of which India and the whole world could be proud, and to the peoples of India that which to them is probably their most precious possession—their sight

Konkanı	*Portuguese*
Prophesor (*śenay, guru*)	Professor (teacher)
Prophet	Profeta
Propr	Próprıo
Prosés	Processo
Protestānt	Protestante (Protestant)
Prov	Prova
Provār-karunk	Provar
Provısor	Provısor
Provızamv (*purav*)	Provısão (provısıon)
Provızāmv	Provısão (bestowal of a church lıvıng)
Puyal	Poıal
Puyñ	Punho (sleeve)
Púkr	Púcaro
Pulpút	Púlpıto
Pultran	Poltrona
Púrg	Purga
Purgator	Purgatórıo
Purím	Prumo
Pursāmv	Procıssão
Puzad	Poısada (ınn)
Pyāmv	Peão
Pyān	Pıano (pıano)
Rābān (*dumdumem*)	Rabana (kettledrum)
Rabar (*sān*)	Rebôlo (a grınd stone)
Rajār (*prārthan*)	Reza (prayer)
Rajār-karunk (prāthan karunk)	Rezar (to pray)
Rām	Ramo
Rāmālyet (*buchko*)	Ramalhete (nosegay)
Ránch	Rancho
Rāsāmv	Ração
Rātér	Ratoeıra (rattrap)
Razāmv	Razão
Rebek	Rabeca
Rebekamv	Rabecão (double bass)
Rebekıst	Rabequısta (vıolınıst)
Rebem	Rebem (bull's pızzle)
Rechêr-karunk (*barunk*)	Rechear (to stuff)
Rechey	Recheıo
Rêd	Rêde
Regr	Regra
Regrāmv	Regrão (a lıned sheet of paper ın Indo-Port)
Regulament (*vyavasthā*)	Regulamento (regulatıon)
Reınol	Reınol
Rejedor (patel)	Regedor (a vıllage officıal)
Rejedory	Regedorıa (the office of the 'regedor')
Rejıment (*paltan*)	Regımento (regıment)
Rejın (*râl*)	Resına (resın)
Rejıst	Regısto
Rejıstār karunk	Regıstar (to regıster)

Central Provinces—In these provinces the Child Welfare Division of the Red Cross Society receives a considerable grant from Government for the support of child welfare schemes in the various towns and districts There is a great demand for these, and fortunately the demand can be met since the presence of a Health School provides the necessary number of Health visitors The work is excellently organised and it appears probable that the health workers in the province may be formed into a proper cadre in the not distant future The Health School is entirely maintained by Government

The high degree of organisation shown in a province usually regarded as backward is remarkable and is due mainly to the enthusiasm of the Secretary who though not a paid worker, devotes a great deal of time to the work

United Provinces—In these provinces the work is organised by a medical woman, a member of the W M S who is assistant to both the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and the Director of Public Health As a result the work has made rapid progress and many centres are at work The training school at Lucknow supplies the workers Government gives extensive grants to the committee of management which is a sub-committee of the Indian Red Cross Society There is also a midwives training school which trains large numbers who go to work in the districts subsequently Baby and Health Weeks are also celebrated with aid from headquarters

A course of training in Health work for women Sub assistant Surgeons was commenced in 1931 a diploma is granted by the State Medical Faculty, U P This course supplies a long felt want for training medical women to do maternity and child welfare work

The Punjab—The work here is perhaps more directly 'official' than in any other province An Inspector of health centres works under the Director of Public Health who constantly tours and inspects the centres giving much advice and encouragement The local management of centres is usually in the hands of voluntary committees which receive grants in aid both from the provincial Government and local bodies Though the province is passing through a time of financial stress the principle of grants in aid is recognised and will be adhered to The training school for health visitors is wholly undertaken by the provincial government The high quality of the work done in the various centres is mainly due to the excellent training received at the school

Assam—There is no organised work on the part of the provincial government, though in a few places an effort is being made to start it The poverty of the province, the poor education of the women and the nature of the country make progress very difficult

Bihar and Orissa—This is also a poor and backward province but a beginning has been made at Patna and Cuttack with the appointment of Maternity supervisors to control the work of indigenous *dais* In the coal mine areas, after many years of hesitancy, a start has been made which should lead to great activity and corresponding benefit to the people Health visitors are also at work in one of the most important of the Orissa Feudatory States

Delhi—The work in Delhi was started early in the history of the movement, and it has been carried on in a manner worthy of the seat of Government The Municipality employs a medical woman who superintends the work under the Medical Officer of Health Centres are placed strategically throughout the city the indigenous midwives are taught and controlled and medical inspection of school children is carried on New Delhi and the district are under the Medical Officer of Health New Delhi is also the seat of the oldest Health School in India which is mainly supported by the Maternity and Child Welfare bureau and which turns out well qualified health visitors every year as well as running two welfare centres

North West Frontier Province—Practically the only civil work is carried on at Dehra Ismail Khan This was started some years ago and has continued to flourish A provincial *dais* training school is found here which provides for the training of *dais* from various districts of the province

Baluchistan—At Quetta the maternity work of the city has resulted in very complete control of the indigenous practising midwives to the great advantage of the people

Rajputana—The Maternity Home, Ajmer, trains midwives for many of the States, and a certain amount of child welfare work is also carried on Child welfare work is in existence at Jaipur and Nasirabad and there are possibilities latent in the various states which good organisation could develop

Child Welfare in the Army—The care needed by the wives and children of sepoys is being increasingly realised and nowhere more than in the units themselves The result has been, in the last few years, the opening of much work in this direction Much of it is purely medical work which in the absence of families hospitals for the Indian soldiers, is a necessity But genuine child welfare activities are also present in some centres many of them assisted by the M & C W Bureau Indian Red Cross Society which has undertaken the organising work in place of the Lady *Birdwood Army Child* Welfare Committee A remarkable feature of this movement is the keenness of the men themselves to aid it realising as they do the benefit to their own women and children There are now very few cantonments where some work of this kind is not going on

So far all the schemes have devoted their attention to educating women in the elements of mothercraft and attempting to preserve infant lives and improve child health In a land of so many languages and superstitions progress will necessarily be slow and India has yet to decide whether she will work intensively and try to rear a few well developed children as far as adolescence or extensively attempt to bring a large number of infants through the first critical months, only to have them perish at a later stage from the many ills that childhood is heir to in a land of great poverty, under nourishment, epidemics and famine In Western

Konkani	*Portuguese*
Retorn (*vātāv*)	Retôrno (exchange)
Retrāt	Retrato
Rev (*pratıvādı*)	Réu (accused person)
Revolt (*bamd*)	Revolta (revolt)
Revunyámv	Reúnıão
Rey	Reı
Reytor	Reıtor
Rısk (*regh*)	Rısca (lıne)
Rısk (*kāl, zokh*)	Rısco (rısk)
Rıskad (*reghāmcho*)	Rıscado (ruled)
Rıtvāl	Rıtual (rıtual)
Rod	Roda
Rojêt, rojvêt (' star-shaped ornament ')	Roseta (the rowel of a spur)
Roklo	Rocló (cloak wıth sleeves)
Rôl	Rôlo
Romāns (*kadambārı*)	Romance (romance)
Rond	Ronda
Rôp	Roupa
Ropêr	Roupeıro (a dealer ın cloth)
Rôst	Rosto (the Holy Wındıng Sheet)
Rot (*vet*)	Rota (walkıng stıck)
Rotêr	Roteıro (one who bottoms chaırs, ın Indo-Port)

Konkanı	*Portuguese*
Róz	Rosa
Roz de pers	Rosa de Persıa
Rubım (*mānık*)	Rubı (ruby)
Rum	Verruma
Rutāmv	Rolão
Ruzáy	Rosárıo
Sabāmv, sābú	Sabão
Sābr	Sabre
Sādrej (*chaturang*)	Xadrez (chess)
Sāgıād (*pavıtr*)	Sagrado (sacred)
Sagıāsāmv (*samskār*)	Consagração (consecratıon)
? Sāgú, sābú	Sagu
Sāguvāt	Saguate
Sāk	Saco
Sākād	Sacada (balcony)
Sākādoı (' patkar ')	Sacador (collector of dues)
Sākādôry	Sacadorıa (the office of the ' *sacador* ')
Sākarôl	Saca-rôlhas
Sākı	Sacra (each of the three tablets on the altar)
Sākrāment	Sacramento
Sākrār	Sacrárıo
Sākrılej	Sacrılégıo
Sākrıphıs	Sacrıfıcıo
Sākrıstāmv	Sacrıstão
Sākrıstı, sānkrıstı	Sacrıstıa
Sál	Sala
Sālād	Salada

St JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

(Indian Council)

The St John Ambulance Association was founded in 1877, by the Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England, and has for its objects —

(*a*) The instruction of persons in rendering First Aid in cases of accident or sudden illness and in the transport of the sick and injured ,

(*b*) The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing, and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a sick room ,

(*c*) The manufacture, and distribution by sale or presentation, of ambulance material, and the formation of ambulance depots in mines, factories, and other centres of industry and traffic ,

(*d*) The Organisation of Ambulance Corps, Invalid Transport Corps, and Nursing Corps ,

(*e*) And generally the promotion of instruction and carrying out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war independently of class nationality, or denomination

An Indian Council of the Association was constituted on a regular basis in 1910 It has since issued 1,90,703 certificates of proficiency in First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and Sanitation and 9,602 tokens such as Vouchers, Medallions, Labels and Pendants for special proficiency in those subjects The object of the Association is not to rival, but to aid, the medical man, and the subject matter of instruction given at the classes qualifies the pupil to adopt such measures as may be advantageous pending the doctor's arrival, or during the intervals between his visits

In 1930 the Indian Council spent Rs 70,094 in furthering its objects and closed the year with Govt securities of the face value of Rs 70,000 The Association has five grades of members, namely, Patrons, Honorary Councillors, Life Members, Annual Members and Annual Associates Their respective subscriptions are Rs 1,000, Rs 500, Rs 100, Rs 5, and Rs 2

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as President, Lady President and Chairman, respectively, with 17 members form the Indian Council The general business of the Indian Council is conducted by an Executive Committee of which the Hon'ble Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Kt , C I E , I C S , is the Chairman, Miss Norah Hill, A R P C , the General Secretary, and Sir Ernest Burdon, K T , C S I , C I E , I C S , the Honorary Treasurer

---

INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS IN INDIA

The accommodation for the treatment in British India of persons who suffer from mental disorders is still very inadequate In the Indian States, the condition of affairs is even worse, for, with the sole exception of Mysore State which has a small and highly archaic "mental hospital" at Bangalore, there are no mental hospitals in existence so that persons suffering from all forms of mental disease are confined in the Jails where, of course, no provision exists for any kind of treatment According to the last Census (1921) out of a total population of 318,942,480 (India and Burma) there are 88,305 persons insane, making a proportion of insane to sane of 3 per every 10,000 In the United Kingdom the proportion of insane to sane is roughly 40 per 10,000, while in New Zealand it is as much as 45 per 10,000 In reviewing these figures it must be borne in mind that those of the United Kingdom and New Zealand include the "feeble-minded" an item that is not included in the figures for British India

Konkani	*Portuguese*	*Konkani*	*Portuguese*
Selim	Selim (English saddle)	Sijñór	Senhora
Sempr (*sadām*)	Sempre (always)	*Sīlb* (*akśar*) .	Silaba
Semtiment	Sentimento (grief)	Siminár	Seminário
Sémsur (*jhadni*)	Censura (censure)	Simitér	Cemitério
Semsurār karunk (*jhādumk*)	Censurar (to censure)	*Simphoni* (*samgit*)	Sinfonia (symphony)
Sentems	Sentença	*Simser* ('*bholó*')	Sincero
Sepārād	Separado	Sinál	Sinal
Sepūlkr (' Holy Sepulchre ')	Sepulchro (sepulchre)	*Sinapijm*	Sinapismo (mustard plaster)
Ser	Sério	Sintid .	Sentido
Seraphim (*mogācho bhadvo*)	Serafim (seraphim)	Sinturāmv	Cinturão
Serezámv (*nakajālalem*)	Sem-razão (unreasonably)	Sintinel	Sentinela
Sermāmv	Sermão	Sinz (eccles)	Cinza (ash)
Sermón	Cerimónia	Siphr .	Cifra
Serpênt (*sairap*)	Serpente (snake)	*Siphlin*	Disciplina (mortification by penance)
Sert (*kharo*)	Certo (certain)	*Sīr* (*vhadli vāt*)	Cirio (large candle)
Sertez (*kharepan*)	Certeza (certainty)	*Sidāmv* (*chitt*)	Certidão (certificate)
Serúl	Ceroilas	*Sirgīr*	Sirgueiro (silk-throwster)
Servej	Cerveja	Siring	Seringa
Sesm	Sesma (sixth part)	*Sirkulār* (*subst prasiddhpatr*)	Circular (a circular)
Setembr	Setembro (September)	Sitār karunk (*satten āpaumk*)	Citar
Setím	Setim	Sitsāmv (*serkāri āpaunem*)	Citação
Sidād	Cidade	*Sirventi* .	Serventia (passage)
Sigār	Cigarro		
Sij	Cisa (cess)		
Sijñôr	Senhor		

As regards the incidence of insanity among the various races of India as well as the incidence of insanity in relation to occupation, no reliable information is available in view of the comparative paucity of cases in proportion to the general population that come under observation On the other hand the incidence by age is shown fairly well in the Census Report of 1921 which is as follows —

INDIA.

AGE	Insane		Distribution of the insane by age per 10,000 of each sex	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
YEARS				
0- 5	651	484	121	142
5-10	2,905	1,882	539	553
10-15	4,098	2,753	761	803
15-20	4,366	3,076	810	904
20-25	5,518	3 379	1 024	993
25-30	6,861	3,582	1,273	1,053
30-35	7,231	3,849	1,342	1,131
35-40	5,651	2,949	1 049	867
40-45	5 316	3,486	987	1 025
45-50	3 332	2,157	618	634
50-55	3,132	2,492	581	733
55-60	1,465	1,036	272	305
60-65	1,683	1,471		
65-70	602	439		
70 and over	1,070	1,006		
Unspecified	270	133		..
Total for all India	54,151	34,154	623	857

A further result of the widespread ignorance and apathy both official and non official, towards psychiatry and its cognate interests, is the lack of any provision for the care and treatment of mentally defective children In 1925, the Hon'ble Haroon Jaffer moved the Council of State to recommend to the Governor-General in Council that the Provincial Governments be asked to investigate the best means of dealing quickly and adequately with cases of mental defectives A discussion followed which was remarkable only for the ignorance of the subject displayed by all who took part in it The motion was eventually withdrawn

Finally there is still a lamentable failure everywhere to appreciate the intimate association of crime with mental disorder and the extreme paucity of medical men throughout the whole of India with any real knowledge of mental diseases leave the decision of questions involving what the law terms 'responsibility in crime in the hands of medical men who are in no sort of sense "experts" In other words the current ideas both as regards the theory and practice of dealing with insanity and crime in India can only be described as archaic

(See also "Insanity in India" by Colonel G F W Ewens, I M S, and 'Lunacy in India' by Colonel A W Overbeck-Wright, M D D P E I M.S and Colonel H P Jago Shaw's book)

Konkani	*Portuguese*	*Konkani*	*Portuguese*
Suspet (*dhubav*)	Suspeita (suspicion)	*Tarbáz* (*kast*)	Trabalho (labour)
Sustemt (*annpāni*)	Sustento (sustenance)	Tārd	Tarde
Sustentār-karunk (*posunk*)	Sustenter (to maintain)	*Tarimb* (*sipāyāchem khātlem*)	Tarimba (bed for soldiers)
Sustitut (*badlecho*)	Substituto (substitute)	*Tarpāsêr* (*labōd*)	Trapaceiro (a cheat)
Suyis	Suíssa (Swiss)	*Tarsād* (*taivār*)	Terçado (a sabre)
Tabád (*ankzál*)	Tabuada	*Tas* (*dhāran, patti*)	Taxa (rate, tax)
Tābel (*patti*)	Tabela (tariff)	*Tekl*	Tecla (organ-key)
Tabelyāmv	Tabelião (notary)	Telegram (*tár*)	Telegrama (telegram)
Tabernākl	Tabernáculo	*Tem* (*māng*)	Teima (obstinacy)
Tābl	Tabula (a piece in draught)	*Temdilyāmv*	Tendilhão (a small tent)
Tābler (*chaupat*)	Tabuleiro (draught-board)	*Templ* (*devmandir*)	Templo (temple)
Tadalsānt	Todos os Santos (All Saints day)	*Tempr* (eccles)	Têmporas (temple)
Tālemt	Talento	Tempr	Têmpera
Tālhār-karunk (*kātrunk*)	Talhar (to cut clothes)	Temprād	Temperado
Tālher	Talher (set of knife, fork and spoon at table)	*Temsāmv* (*man*)	Tenção (intention)
		Tend (*tambū*)	Tenda
Tāmbak .	Tambaca	*Tenent* (*nāyb*)	Tenente (lieutenant)
Tambor .	Tambor	*Tenor* (*madhyasavan*)	Tenor (tenor)
Tambret (*chaukī*)	Tamboreti	Tentār-karunk (*nādumk*)	Tentar
Tāpêt .	Tapete		
Tāphetā, tāphtā	Tafetá (taffeta)		
Tāpyok ..	Tapioca (tapioca)	Tentāsāmv .	Tentação

furnished quarters are provided free o' rent or a house rent allowance to be determined by the Provincial Committee may be granted in lieu of it

Officers of the Service are permitted to engage in private practice provided it does not interfere with their official duties, and the Provincial Committee has the power to determine whether such duties are thus interfered with Except in very special cases retirement is compulsory at the age of fifty-five An officer recruited in England, whose appointment is not confirmed or who is dismissed, is granted an allowance sufficient to pay her passage to England

Leave Rules —(*a*) Casual Leave, which is occasional leave on full pay for a few days, and is not supposed to interrupt duty (*b*) Leave on average pay is granted up to 2-11 of an officer s period on duty, according to Fundamental Rules More than eight months' leave on average pay is not granted at one time (*c*) Study leave may also be granted up to twelve months during the whole service An allowance of 12 sh per day is granted in addition to ⅔ average pay during study leave (*d*) Extraordinary leave at any time at the discretion of the Executive Committee (*e*) Leave not due may be granted subject to the following conditions —(*i*) on medical certificate, without limit of amount, and (*ii*) otherwise than on medical certificate, for not more than three months at any one time and six months in all, reckoned in terms of leave on average pay (*f*) The maximum period of continuous absence from duty on leave granted otherwise than on medical certificate is 18 months (*g*) When an officer returns from leave which was not due and which was debited against her leave account, no leave will become due to her until the expiration of a fresh period spent on duty, sufficient to earn a credit of leave equal to the period of leave which she took before it was due There are no allowances during extraordinary leave A doctor appointed in England receives a sum of £100 to cover her passage and incidental expenses There are also allowances to cover the cost of journeys by rail and road

There is also a Provident Fund, each member contributing monthly thereto ten per cent of her salary, the Association contributing an equal amount, and each subscriber's account being granted interest on the amount standing to credit at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, "or at such rate as the Council can invest without risk to the funds of the Association"

An officer loses the contributions made to her account by the Association with the interest thereon if she resigns (except on account of ill-health) before completing five years' service or in the event of dismissal On retirement after approved service the sum which has accumulated to the credit of the subscriber is handed over to her

Free Passages —Officers of the Women's Medical Service are granted free return passages corresponding to those granted under the Lee Concessions to officers of all India services The maximum number of return passages granted during an officer's entire term of service must not exceed four, the first falling due after 4 years service

The Training Reserve of the Women's Medical Service —This Service has a sanctioned cadre of eight, and is open to women graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities Salaries range from Rs 200 to Rs 300 per month, with furnished quarters or the equivalent in money, to those employed in India

2 Two of the eight members of the reserve, but not more at any one time, may be deputed to Europe by the Executive Committee for post graduate training, and shall receive a stipend at the rate of £ 200 a year each paid quarterly and return passage Any member not so deputed shall be employed in India

3 Ordinarily four years shall be spent in the reserve before a member is considered for appointment to the Women's Medical Service, but the Executive Committee shall have power to shorten this period in special cases Service in the reserve shall be considered by the Executive Committee when appointments are being made to the Women s Medical Service, but shall not of itself constitute a claim to appointment

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was organised by Lady Curzon in 1903, in order to secure a certain amount of improvement in the practising dais of India A sum of about 6½ lakhs was obtained by public subscription, and centres were organised in each Province to carry out the objects of the Fund Over 2,000 midwives have been trained in addition to large numbers who have been partially trained Of late years the Fund has done much to pave the way for the registration and supervision of indigenous dais It has also done much propaganda work The fund is now administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau of the Indian Red Cross Society

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

The Lady Hardinge Medical College was opened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th February 1916 It is a residential Medical College staffed entirely by women, and was founded to commemorate the visit to Delhi, in 1911, of the Queen Empress Lady Hardinge took the initiative in raising funds by public subscription to meet the cost of buildings and equipment Thirty lakhs of rupees, in all, have been given for these purposes, mostly by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India After Lady Hardinge s death in 1914, it was suggested by Her Imperial Majesty Queen Mary that the institution should serve as a memorial to its founder, and be called by her name

Konkani	*Portuguese*
Trokār-karunk	Trocar
Trombon	Trombone (trombone)
Trop	Tropa
Trúmph	Trunfo
Túb	Tubo
Túmb	Tumba
Tumbar	Tumor
Tūnk (*āmglem*)	Túnica (tunic)
? Tuphān .	Tufão
Tūrm (*pendém*)	Turma (a company)
Turmét	Trombeta
Tusin (*dhukrachi charab*)	Toucinho (fat in pork)
Tután (*memdu*)	Tutano (marrow)
Tutor (*rakhnār*)	Tutor (guardian)
Tuvāló	Toalha
Tyātr (*nātakśāl*)	Teatro (theatre)
Tyolg	Teólogo (a student of theology)
Tyology (*devjñañ*)	Teologia (theology)
Typ (*chhāp*)	Tipo (type)
Typográphy (*chhapkhāno*)	Tipografia (printing press)
? Umbôr	Umbreira
Uniphorm	Uniforme
Urnôl, urnel .	Urinol
Urre (*intej*)	Hurrah (hurray)
Usād (*parno*)	Usado (used)
Uz (*samvay*) .	Uso (habit)
Vāj	Vasa (a trick in cards)
Vāl ('*tappālachi hundi* ')	Vale (postal money order)
Valāmt	Volante (gauze)
Vāls	Valsa
Vanjel	Evangelho
Vanjelist .	Evangelhista (evangelist)
Vāpor	Vapor
Vār	Vara
Varánd	Varanda
Vāret (*gaj*)	Vareta (ramrod)
Vāsimbór .	Va-se-embora (get out !)
Vāsín	Vacina
Vāskin (*ghāgró*)	Vasquinha (skirt)
Vāz	Vaso
Vemtoz	Ventosa (cupping-glass)
Verank	Verónica
Verd	Verde
Verdúr	Verdura
Vernız	Verniz
Vérs	Verso
Vespr	Vésperas
Vestid	Vestido
Vestiment	Vestimenta (vestment)
Vev	Véu
Vid (*jivit*)	Vida (life)
Vídr	Vidro
Vigār	Vigário
Vigi (*terluk*)	Vigia (night-watch)

Nursing Bodies —The Secretary of the Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution is Mr A R Nicholson, Allahabad Bank Buildings, Calcutta The names and addresses of the other Nursing bodies in Calcutta are Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association (Bengal Branch), 4, Hungerford Street, Lady Rogers' Hostel for Indian Nurses, 144, Russa Road South, Nurses' Academy, 6, Suburban Hospital Road, and Nurses' Bureau, 37, McLeod Street In Madras there is the General Hospital, with a staff of 62 nurses the Government Maternity Hospital, the Caste and Gosha Hospital at Kilpauk, the Royapetta Hospital and the Ophthalmic Hospital, also the Lady Ampthill Nurses Institute and the South Indian Nursing Association (now amalgamated) President, Her Excellency Lady Goschen The Association has under its management—*The Lady Ampthill Nurses Institute*, Western Castle, Mount Road, Madras Fully trained and experienced nurses for all cases of illness both among Europeans and Indians, always available *The Lady Willingdon Nursing Home*, Western Castle Mount Road Madras, and *Nilgiri Nursing and Convalescent Home* Ootacamund for Medical Surgical and Maternity cases The Nilgiri Nursing Home affords admirable facilities for convalescents

Bombay Presidency —The Bombay Presidency was amongst the first in India to realise the value of nursing in connection with hospital work The first steps were taken on the initiative of Mr. L R W Forrest at St George's Hospital, Bombay, where a regular nursing cadre for the hospital was established together with a small staff of nurses for private cases This was followed by a similar movement at the J J and Allied Hospitals and afterwards spread to other hospitals in the Presidency Ultimately the Government laid down a definite principle with regard to the financial aid which they would give to such institutions, agreeing to contribute a sum equal to that raised from private sources Afterwards, as the work grew, it was decided by Government that each nursing association attached to a hospital should have a definite constitution and consequently these bodies have all been registered as Associations under Act 21 of 1860 By degrees substantial endowments have been built up, although the Associations are still largely dependent upon annual subscriptions towards the maintenance of their works This Association was incorporated under the Societies' Registration Act of 1860, in the year 1911, with the primary object of establishing a nursing service from which the Nursing staff at Government aided hospitals under management of Nursing Association might be recruited This function however, was never carried out by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, and under the present circumstances it appeared to the Committee improbable that it could be carried out, but up to now the auxiliary function of the examining and granting certificates to nurses and midwives, and maintaining a register of qualified nurses and midwives and also maintaining a Provident fund for the employees of the affiliated associations have been successfully carried out from 1911 to 1928 Memorandum, Rules and By-laws of the Association were however revised or brought into line with the actual working of the Association Towards the end of 1927, the Committee decided that some steps must be taken to do so and accordingly appointed a sub committee to consider the revision and amendment of the Memorandum, Rules and By-laws The Sub Committee reported that it appeared to be impossible to amend and revise the present rules piecemeal and that the only way to put things in order would be to draft an entirely fresh constitution and rules

After fully considering the Sub Committee's report the Committee agreed that the Association be incorporated by an Act on the line of the Registration Act in the United Kingdom Pending the passing of the Act the new Memorandum of Association having received the approval of Government was brought into operation from 1st April 1929

The following are affiliated associations as well as Training Institutions —

St George's Hospital Nursing Association Bombay, (for nurses only), Hon Secretary F B Thorneiv, Esq

Jamshetji Jijibhoy Hospital Nursing Association Bombay, (for nurses and Midwives), Hon Secretary Dr Mehta, O B E, F R C P

Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association, Bombay (for nurses only), Hon Secretary W Dillon Esq I C S

Cama & Albless Hospitals Nursing Association, Bombay, (for Nurses and Midwives) Hon Secretary H C B Mitchell, Esq

Sassoon Hospital Nursing Association, Poona, (for Nurses and Midwives), Hony Secretary N J Wadia Esq, B A, Bar at law

Karachi Civil Hospital Nursing Association (for Nurses only), Hon Secretary H H Hood, Esq

Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Nasik (for Nurses and Midwives), Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Nasik

Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Ahmedabad (for Nurses and Midwives), Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad

Victoria Nursing Association, Sholapur, (for Nurses and Midwives), Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Sholapur

The following are only affiliated Associations but not Training Institutions —

Ahmednagar Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar

Bijapur Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Bijapur

Byramji Jijibhoy Nursing Association, Matheran, Hony Secretary Lt-Col M S Irani, I M S

Dharwar Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Hony Secretary Civil Surgeon, Dharwar

Kanara Nursing Association, Karwar, Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Karwar

Panch-Mahals Nursing Association, Godhra, Hony Secretary Civil Surgeon, Godhra

Prince of Wales Nursing Association, Aden, Hony Secretary G Richmond, Esq

The following are recognised Training Institutions —

V J Hospital, Ahmedabad (for Nurses and Midwives)

State General Hospital, Baroda (for Nurses and Midwives)

Lashari-Hindustani	*Portuguese*
Hamár, már	Amarra
Iskát	Escada
Istap, istúb	Estopa
Istingí	Estingue
Jāket	Jaqueta
Kalmariyá	Calmaria
Kalpatti, kalāpatiyá	Calafate
Kamra	Câmera
Karva	Curva
Kasturá	Costura
Katarnál	Cadernal
? Kátvāi	Catavento
Kavila, kabíla	Cavilha
Kuñiyáñ	Colchão
Kuñya, kuñiyañ, koniyá	Cunha
Kurdam	Cordão
Kurdami	Cordame
Kustád	Costado
Largá	Largo
Lás	Lais
Madár	Mandar
Mantēlá, mantelá, mantel, matelá	Amantilho
Mārká	Marca
Martil, martol, martaul	Martelo
Mej	Mesa
Mistri	Mestre
Mutám, motám matám	Moutão
? Naul, nuval	Naulo
Páo	Poa
Parānchá	Prancha
Pāsādor	Passador
Perchá	Percha
Phāltú, faltú	Falto
Phanel, fannel	Funil
Pharal (karná)	Forrar
Pont, ponta, puntá	Ponta
Prum	Prumo
Prek	Prego
Resan	Ração
Rikáda	Arraigada
Rodá	Roda
Rol	Rôlo
Sabdorá, subdhará	Cevadeira
? Salúp	Chalupa
Sinta, sit	Cinta
Sisidor, sizādor	Serzideira
Sūlí	Sul
Talıyāmár, talıyavár	Talhamar
Tenchan	Tanchão
Tôpi	Tope
Trāpá	Trapa
Trikat, tirkat, trinkat	Traquete
? Tufán	Tufão
Virādor	Virador

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

Within the abnormally short period of eleven years the Woman Suffrage movement has risen in India, swept through the country sympathetically and achieved the political enfranchisement of women in all the nine British Provinces and in four Indian States

Three fundamental causes have led to this remarkable success first the deep veneration that is given by the Hindu and Muhammadan religions to the feminine aspect of life equally with the masculine as shown by the importance of goddesses by the necessity for the presence of the wife at all ceremonies performed by a Brahman by the idea of the sacred mystery of womanhood implied by the purdah, and by the general veneration of motherhood Secondly the time was psychological for a new era was beginning for the Indian people by the introduction of a Scheme of Reforms in Indian government which was planned to give a basis of representative government on a much extended scale The door was being opened to complete Self government but only men were being invited to enter through it, although women compose half the people of the country and it had been by the joint efforts of men and women that the agitation for reform in the government had been made The men and women of India were too awakened and too just to allow this injustice to remain unredressed Thirdly, the long and strenuous agitation for the vote by women in Britain and America and their recent victories had brought vividly to the consciousness of all educated Indian men and women the whole question of the inclusion of women in public life, and it was also a national and international necessity that Indian women should be given as high a status as women in other parts of the Empire

Though the **Municipal franchise** had been granted to the women of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies over fifteen years ago it was so limited in numbers that it did not make a large impact on women's consciousness and indeed no protest was made when it was suddenly withdrawn from Madras women some years later Over 1,700 women are qualified to vote for the Bombay Corporation and a fair percentage of these have polled at each election, and similarly in other Municipalities in that Presidency women have exercised their vote responsibly and intelligently Since 1922 over 100 women have become Municipal Councillors and members of Local Government Boards Their appointment has chiefly been by nomination but there have been notable seats won by election in open contest with men, such as the election of all the four women who first entered the contest for seat in Bombay Corporation, also the instance in which the single woman contestant in the Municipal elections in Lucknow secured the largest poll of any of the candidates Many important local reforms have been secured by this large band of women Councillors, and every year sees a greater number of women serving on these local Councils and Boards

It was owing to the rise of the political agitation for Home Rule between 1914 and 1917 that women began to wake up to their position of exclusion by British law from any share in representative government The internment of one of their own sex, Dr Besant, stimulated political activity and political self-consciousness amongst women to a very great extent The moment for the ripe public expression of their feelings came when the Secretary of State for India came to India to investigate and study Indian affairs at first hand in 1917

During the Hon E S Montagu's visit only one Women's Deputation waited on him but it was representative of womanhood in all party of India, and it brought to his notice the various reforms which women were specially desirous of recommending the Government to carry out

The first claim for women suffrage for Indian women was made in the address presented to Mr Montagu at this historic **All-India Women's Deputation** which waited upon him in Madras on the 18th December 1917 The section referring to enfranchisement merits full quotation

"Our interests, as one half of the people, are directly affected by the demand in the united (Hindu-Muslim Reform) scheme (I 3) that 'the Members of the Council should be elected directly by the people on as broad a franchise as possible,' and in the Memorandum (3) that 'the franchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people' We pray that, when such a franchise is being drawn up, women may be recognized as 'people,' and that it may be worded in such terms as will not disqualify our sex, but allow our women the same opportunities of representation as our men In agreeing with the demand of the abovementioned Memorandum that 'a full measure of Local Self-Government should be immediately granted, we request that it shall include the representation of our women, a policy that has been admittedly successful for the past twenty years in Local Self-Government elsewhere in the British Empire The precedent for including women in modern Indian political life has been a marked feature of the Indian National Congress, in which since its inception women have voted and been delegates and speakers, and which this year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President Thus the voice of India approves of its women being considered responsible and acknowledged citizens, and we urgently claim that, in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation, our sex shall not be made a disqualification for the exercise of the franchise or for service in public life"

Macassar	*Portuguese*	*Macassar*	*Portuguese*
Paraséro	Parceiro	Sábung	Sabão
? Pásarā	Bazar	? Ságu	Sagu
Pásu	Passar	Saláda .	Salada
Pétorō	Feitor	Saloda .	Solda
Pijarā, pijā	Fechar	Saluvára	Ceroilas
Pilúru	Pelouro	Sapada	Espada
? Pinjen	Palangana	Sapadila	Espadilha
Pípa	Pipa	Sapátu, chapátu	Sapato
? Piring	Pires	Sáttu	Sábado
Réi	Rei	Sorodádu	Soldado
Rénda	Renda	Sóta	Sota
Réyala	Rial	Tambáko	Tabaco
Róda ..	Roda	? Tantu	Tanto
Ronda ..	Ronda	Tarúmpu	Trunfo
Rósi ..	Rosa	Turumbéta, turumpéta	Trombeta
Rupiya	Rupia		

29. Madurese

Madurese	*Portuguese*	*Madurese*	*Portuguese*
? Arom	Aroma	Kéju	Queijo
Banko	Banco	Kértô	Carta
? Bedil .	Fuzil	Kóbis	Couve
Blútru	Veludo	Lamári, lemári	Armário
Bóla	Bola	Lanas	Ananás
Chinélô	Chinela	Lantérô	Lanterna
Chita	Chita	Mandôr	Mandador
? Galdri	Galeria	Mejô	Mesa
Gréjô, grijô .	Igreja	Mentégô	Manteiga
Káldu, káldo	Caldo	Nyoña, noña	Senhora
Kámar .	Câmara	Pálsô	Falso
Kaméjô	Camisa	? Patrol	Patrulha
? Kampong, kampung	Campo	Pélar	Pilar
		Pélor	Pelouro
Kápal	Cavalo	Péta	Fita
Karétô	Carrêta	Pôkô	Tabaco

In 1925 soon after the All India Women's Educational Reform was held in Patna, the Legislative Council of Behar and Orissa gave women the right of voting election and nomination to the Council on the same terms as men Thus the whol of British India has now given to women equal political rights with men The result has already demonstrated itself in the remarkable advancement of all the interests of women along the lines of education health leg g, morality and social customs

The Indian Native States of Travancore Cochin and Rajkot are the only places in India which the sex disqualification has been completely removed from the statute book These have allowed women the right to stand for election for the Legislative Council as well as the right to vote for it and two women have been elected to the newly formed Representative Council of Rajkot The year 1925 has been noteworthy for the appointment of the first woman Minister to Government Mrs Poonem Lubha became a member of the Travancore Legislative Council on taking the position of State Darbar Physician She acted as Minister for Health to the State for three years Cochin State nominated Mrs Madhavi Amma as a member of its first Legislative Council

In British India by the terms of the Reform Bill the Councils had no power to alter the disqualification of sex which remains against the right to stand as candidates for election to the Councils This could only be changed by the vote of the British Parliament and the gaining of this right remained as a further objective of the women suffragists Many large, influential meetings were held claiming the right of women to entry of the Legislatures A deputation of women about this subject waited on the Madras Governor and their claims were supported by him and by his Government The Imperial Legislative Assembly and the Council of State had been accorded the power to grant women the franchise for their assemblies also by resolution, but only for those provinces which had already granted women the Legislative franchise The Legislative Assembly has passed by a large majority a Resolution granting the Assembly franchise to the women of such Provinces Accordingly In November 1923 women in India voted for the first time for the elections of both Provincial Legislative Councillors and members of the Legislative Assembly The number of women who voted in the large cities was surprisingly large in Bombay and Madras Presidencies and comprised women of all castes and communities

In April, 1926 as a result of a favourable recommendation of the Muddiman Committee on Franchise Reforms, the Rule was changed in the Reform Bill which disqualified women from entering the Legislatures Power was granted to the Councils and the Assembly to pass Resolutions allowing qualified women to be elected or nominated as members of these bodies Again Madras Council on the 17th July, was the first to pass a Resolution admitting women to its membership Bombay and the Punjab followed its lead in August and October respectively This enabled women to become members of the Councils which have been functioning since then But the permission came too late for women to stand for election with any great chance of success, so the Women's Indian Association asked that women be nominated by Government for the new Councils in those Provinces which had voted to admit them and that women also be nominated to the Assembly and the Council of State Thus the year 1926 marked another milestone passed on the road to the complete political emancipation of Indian womanhood

In 1926 the Central Provinces, the Punjab and Bengal all granted the franchise to women The year 1927 was notable for the nomination of the first woman member to a Legislative Council in British India, the recipient of the honour being Dr MUTHULAKSHMI AMMAL, and she was further honoured by being elected unanimously by her colleagues in the Madras Legislative Council, to the Office OF DEPUTY-PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL Since then Mrs Kale has been nominated to the Legislative Council of the Central Provinces, and Mrs Ahmed Shaw to that of the United Provinces A Deputation from the All-India Women's Conference in Delhi in 1928 waited on the Viceroy requesting him to nominate two women to the Legislative Assembly That has still remained ungranted

The number of women enfranchised by the grant of the vote throughout India will not be more than a million under the present qualifications Property and not literacy is the basis of the franchise, though the grant of the vote to every graduate of seven years' standing ensures that the best educated women of the country as well as those who have to shoulder the largest property responsibilities will be those who rightly will be the legislating influence on behalf of womanhood As regards the custom of purdah prevailing in parts of India special provisions have been made in Municipal voting for purdah recording stations for purdah women in which a woman is returning officer and this has been found quite satisfactory and has been adopted also where desired in connection with Legislative Council elections

Though the Women's Indian Association was the only Indian women's society which had woman suffrage as one of its specific objects, almost all other women's organisations have combined in special efforts for the gaining of municipal and legislative rights and the following ladies have identified themselves specially with the movement Lady D Tata, Lady A Bose, Lady T Sadasivaier, the Begum of Cambay, Mrs Ramabai Ranade Mrs Sarojini Naidu, Mrs Taiji Jehangir Petit, Mrs Tata, Mrs Wadia, Mrs Jinarajadasa, Dr A Besant, Mrs M E Cousins, Mrs Srirangamma, Mrs Chandrasekhara Iyer Miss S Sorabji, Mrs Khedkar, Dr Mistry, Dr Muthulakshmi Ammal, Mrs Palmer, Mrs Saraladevi Chondhuri, Mrs Kumudini Basu, Mrs K N Roy, Lady Shafi, Mrs Hassan Imam, Miss S R Das, Mrs P K Sen, Mrs Rustomji Faridoonji, Mrs B Rama Rao, Mrs Deep Narain Singh, Mrs. Raschid, Mrs van Gildemeester, etc

Malay	*Portuguese*
Alcatıfa	Alcatıfa
Alcobıtera	Alcovıteıra
Alcunıa	Alcunha
Alfiate	Alfaıate
Algójo, algója, algújo, algúju	Algoz
Almarıa, almárı, lamárı, lemárı	Aımárıo
Almursar	Almoçar
Alpéres	Alferes
Alpıneto	Alfinete
Amah	Ama
Ambar, amber	Ambar
? Amın	Amen
Ananas, anas, nānas, nınas	Ananás
? Apam	Apa
? Aprıl	Abrıl
Aría	Arrear
Arku	Arco
Arlójı	Relójıo
Armada	Armada
Arroyo	Arroıo
Arrúda, arúda	Arruda
Arúm	Aroma
A saber	A saber
Asegay	Azagaıa
Assar	Assar
Avés	Avêsso
Áya	Aıa
? Bahatra	Batıl
Bala	Baılar
? Balasan	Bálsamo
Báldı	Balde
Báloq	Balão

Malay	*Portuguese*
? Báluq	Falua
Baluvárdı	Baluarte
Bandeja, bandeya	Bandeja
Bandéra	Bandeıra
Bandóla, bandála	Bandola
Bánku	Banco
? Bartıon	Bastıão
Básı	Bacıa
Basta	Basta
Batattas	Batata
Bateria, terıa	Bateria
? Bátıl	Bátega
? Bedıl	Fuzıl
Bem-ensınado	Bem-ensınado
Ben pode	Bem pode
Berınjal	Berıngela
Ber-júdı	Jogar
Bīsúrey	Vıso-reı
Bıtíla	Beatılha
Boba	Bouba
Boetta, bosséta	Boçeta
? Bokar	Bocal
Bóla	Bola
Bolsa	Bôlsa
Bomba	Bomba
Bembardero	Bombardeıro
Bonéka, bonıka	Boneca
Bórdo, bórdu	Bordo
Bortá	Voltar
? Bot	Bote
Botafóra, botapóra, batapóra	Bota-fora
? Bótol, bótul	Botelha

35 Non-Official Presidents of Municipal Corporations in Presidency Towns and Rangoon, within their respective municipal jurisdictions Private Secretary to the Viceroy, and Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to Local Governments

36 Accountants-General other than Class I, Chief Accounts Officer, East Indian Railway, Chief Auditors of State Railways Chief Commercial Managers of State Railways, Chief Conservators of Forests, Chief Engineers * Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, Chief Operating Superintendents of State Railways, Chief Mechanical Engineers of State Railways Chief Mining Engineer Railway Board, Colonels, Command Controllers of Military Accounts Deputy Controller of the Currency at Bombay Directors of Agriculture Director Agricultural Research Institute Pusa Director of Army Audit, Director of the Botanical Survey of India, Director of Civil Aviation in India Director General of Observatories Directors of Public Instruction under Local Governments Director, Military Lands and Cantonments, Directors, Railway Board, Directors of the Survey of India, Director, Zoological Survey Expert Advisers, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs His Majesty's Trade Commissioners Bombay and Calcutta Inspectors General, Civil Hospitals Inspectors-General of Police under Local Governments and in the North West Frontier Province, Inspectors General of Prisons under Local Governments, Master of Security Press, Nasik, Members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Indian Political Department of 23 years civil service, whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 55, Mint Masters Calcutta and Bombay President of the Forest College and Research Institute Provincial Directors of Public Health and Traffic Managers and Locomotive Superintendents of State Railways

37 Military Secretary to the Viceroy

38 Solicitor to the Government of India and Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Bengal

39 Presidency Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland

40 Chairman of Port Trusts and of Improvement Trusts of the Presidency Towns Rangoon and Karachi, Chief Executive Officers of the Municipalities of the Presidency Towns and Rangoon, within their charges Chief Inspector of Mines, Commissioners of Police in the Presidency Towns and Rangoon, and Settlement Commissioners

41 Collectors of Customs Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue Calcutta, Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara Deputy Commissioners of Districts Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur) Political Agents and Superintendents, and Residents (other than those of the 1st and 2nd Class), Commissioners of Income Tax Opium Agent, Ghazipur, and Remembrancers of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates under Local Governments

42 Deputy Financial Adviser, Military Finance Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Director of Inspection Indian Stores Department Director of Public Information Government of India, Director of Purchase and Intelligence, Indian Stores Department Establishment Officer in the Army Department Secretary to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Secretary Public Service Commission Secretary to the Railway Board and Secretaries to Residents of the First Class, within their respective charges

43 Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli Director of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar Director of the Indian Institute of Science, and Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee

44 Assistant to the Inspector General of Forests, Budget Officer, Finance Department Government of India, Chief Electrical Engineers Civilian Superintendents of Clothing Factories Civilian Superintendents of Ordnance Factories Colliery Superintendent, East Indian Railway Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, North West Frontier Province, Comptroller, Assam Conservators of Forests Controller of Army Factory Accounts Controller of Marine Accounts Controller, Royal Air Force Accounts, Deputy Agents, Deputy Traffic Managers and Officers of similar status of State Railways Deputy Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, Deputy Director General, Indian Medical Service Deputy Director General of the Post Office Deputy Director General Telegraph Traffic Deputy Director Intelligence Bureau, Deputy Director Ordnance Factories and Manufactories (Civilian), Deputy Inspectors General of Police Deputy Military Accountant General, Director Medical Research Directors of the Public Health Section and of the Veterinary Section Deputy European Telegraph Department Director Telegraph Engineering Director of Wireless District Controllers of Military Accounts Divisional Superintendents, Indian Railways Lieutenant Colonels Medical Officers of the Indian Civil Service and of the Indian Medical Department 18 years civil service [illegible] this Article [illegible] Postmaster General [illegible] Superintendents [illegible]

* Present incumbents of the offices of Chief Engineers [illegible] Warrant of 1895 will rank in entry 35 of this Warrant [illegible] Chief Engineers

† Officers of similar status are Deputy Superintendents [illegible] Superintendents Carriage and Wagon Department [illegible] Engineers State Railway Coal Superintendents [illegible] Transportation Superintendents [illegible] Engineers and Deputy Chief Engineers

Malay	*Portuguese*
? Fulán, púlan	Fulano
Fusta	Fusta
Gade, gájı, gádeı, gádeıkan	Gage
? Gágap	Gago
Gaganet	Baıoneta
Gaları, galrı	Galerıa
Gallo	Galo
Galôjo	Guloso
Galyúm	Galeão
Gánchu	Gancho
? Gánsa, gása	Ganso
Gárdu, gărdu	Guarda
Gárfu, gárpu	Garfo
Gargalét, bargalét	Gorgoleta
Gáveı	Gávea
Getéra	Guıtarra
Grado, gerádı	Grade
Grosso	Grosso
Gubernadúr, gubernúr, gurnadúr gurundúr	Governador
Hora	Hora
Igresıa, gréja, gríja	Igreja
Imagem	Imagem
Incenso	Incenso
Ingeolar	Ajoelhar
Ingınıo	Engenho
Ingrıs	Inglês
Ismola	Esmola
Istrıka	Estıcar
Intero, ınterú, enteıro, entéro, antéro	Inteıro
Janéla, janalá, jınelá, jandéla, jendéla, jındéla	Janela
Jangkar, dyankar	Âncora
Jaspe, jasbe	Jaspe
Jendral	General
Julu	Julho
? Jun	Junho
Kabáya	Cabaıa
Kabos	Caboz
Kadéra	Cadeıra
Kajar	Caçar
Káju, gajus	Caju
Káldo, káldu	Caldo
Kalépet, kalpát	Calafate
Kámar	Câmara
Kamıja, kaméja	Camısa
? Kampong, kampung	Campo
? Kandíl	Candıl
? Kang	Canga
Kantar	Cantar
Kántu	Canto
Kapıtán, kapítan	Capıtão
Kápor (subst)	Acafelar
Káprı, káfrıs	Cafre
Kardamon	Cardamomo
Karéta, keréta, kréta, krıta	Carrêta

Engineer and A[illegible]
Wharf [illegible]
Service of Inspector [illegible]
to be of good [illegible]
Advisory Board [illegible]
Office of the Archi[illegible]
Departmental Offi[illegible]
Service Officer [illegible]
Service Officer of the [illegible]
Public Works Department [illegible]
Accounts Service Officer [illegible]
Head of the Mint [illegible]
Officers of the Superintendent [illegible]
of State Railways [illegible]
Officer [illegible]
of the Telephone Division [illegible]
the Telegraph Department [illegible]
Cashiers of [illegible]

61 Assistant [illegible]
Northern Indian [illegible]
Controller of Stores [illegible]
Assistant Controller [illegible]
Central Indian Stores Department [illegible]
Director of Inspection [illegible]
ment Assistant Director [illegible]
Stores Department [illegible]
Purchase Indian Stores Department [illegible]
Metallurgical Inspection [illegible]
ment Assistant Director [illegible]
Assistant Director [illegible]
Directors Railway [illegible]
Master Mint [illegible]
to the Government [illegible]
to Customs [illegible]
Government [illegible]
ment Chief Inspector [illegible]
in Bengal and [illegible]
Steam Company [illegible]
of the Indian [illegible]
Curator of the [illegible]
Assistant [illegible]
tant Director [illegible]
Assistant [illegible]
nal Inspector [illegible]
Deputy Controller [illegible]
Deputy Director [illegible]
Director [illegible]
Opium [illegible]
Inspector [illegible]
Section of the [illegible]
[illegible] Examiner [illegible]
Examiner [illegible]
Travelling Inspector [illegible]
Public [illegible]
Inspector [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Malay	*Portuguese*
? Meskin, miskin	Mesquinho
Mester, místi	Mister
Mĕstĕri, mester	Mestre
Milagro	Milagre
Mísa	Missa
? Misigit, mesígit, masigit	Mesquita
Moler	Mulher
Mostárdi, mustárdi	Mostarda
Muran	Morrão
Músik .	Música
Natal .	Natal
Negociar	Negociar
Nen	Nem
Nyóra, ? nyonya nónyá, nóna	Senhora
Obrigacion	Obrigação
Ordi, úrdi, rúdi, rodi	Ordem
Organ, orgam, organon	Órgão
Orivis	Ourives
Pádri	Padre
Pálsu	Falso
Panjar	Penhor
Paon	Pão
Papa	Papá
Papáya, peppaya, pápua	Papaia
Para .	Para
Parecha	Frecha
Parente	Parente
Parésku	Fresco
Paresser	Prazer
Par forsa, per forsa	Por força
Paris	Par
Parséru, parséro	Parceiro
Paskil, paskvil	Pasquim
Pasiyar	Passear
Pastel, pastil	Pastel
Pasu, básu .	Vaso
Pātarána .	Poltrona
Patrás, patraz	Patarata
? Patrol .	Patrulha
? Patuley	Patuleia
Páu	Pau
Pavam	Pavão
Pay	Pai
? Pĕgan .	Pegar
Peito	Peito
Pelánki, planki	Palanquim
Pelúru, pélor, pilóru, pilor	Pelouro
Pena	Pena
Péna	Pena
Pepinio	Pepino
Permísi	Permissão
Persén	Presente
? Pétas, petásan	Petardo
Píchu	Fecho
Píjar	Fechar
Pingan, pinggan	Palangana
Pipa	Pipa
? Piring	Pires
Piskal	Fiscal
Pistol	Pistola
Pitár	Fitar

Persons	No of Guns.	Occasions on which salute is fired
Governors of Presidencies and Provinces in India	17	On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently On occasions of a *public* arrival at, or departure from a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar, or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief Also on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, if desired
Resident, 1st Class Agents to the Governor General Commissioner in Sind Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar	13 13 13 13	Same as Governors
Resident 2nd Class Political Agents (*b*)	13 11	On assuming or relinquishing office, and on occasion of a *public* arrival at, or departure from a military station
Commander in Chief in India (if a Field Marshal) Commander in Chief in India (if a General)	19 17	On assuming or relinquishing office On *public* arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired
Naval Commander in Chief, East Indies Squadron (*c*)	..	Same as for military officer of corresponding rank (*see* K R).
G O C in C Commands (*d*) Major General Commanding Districts (*d*) Major Generals and Colonel Commandants Commanding Brigades (*d*)	15 13 11	On assuming or relinquishing command, and on occasions of *public* arrival at or departure from, a military station within their command Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.

Permanent Salutes to Ruling Princes and Chiefs

Salutes of 21 guns.

Baroda The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of
Gwalior The Maharaja (Scindia) of.
Hyderabad The Nizam of
Jammu and Kashmir The Maharaja of
Mysore The Maharaja of

Salutes of 19 guns

Bhopal The Begam (or Nawab) of.
Indore The Maharaja (Holkar) of.
Kalat The Khan (Wali) of
Kolhapur The Maharaja of
Travancore The Maharaja of
Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharana of.

Salutes of 17 guns

Bahawalpur The Nawab of
Bharatpur The Maharaja of
Bikaner The Maharaja of
Bundi The Maharao Raja of
Cochin The Maharaja of
Cutch The Maharao of
Jaipur The Maharaja of
Jodhpur (Marwar) The Maharaja of.
Karauli The Maharaja of
Kotah The Maharao of
Patiala The Maharaja of
Rewa The Maharaja of
Tonk The Nawab of

Salutes of 15 guns

Alwar The Maharaja of
Banswara The Maharawal of
Bhutan The Maharaja of
Datia The Maharaja of
Dewas (Senior Branch) The Maharaja of
Dewas (Junior Branch) The Maharaja of.
Dhar The Maharaja of
Dholpur The Maharaj Rana of.
Dungarpur The Maharawal of
Idar The Maharaja of
Jaisalmer The Maharawal of

(*b*) Within the territories of the State to which they are attached
(*c*) According to naval rank, with two guns added
(*d*) No military officer shall receive an artillery salute unless he is in actual military command and is the senior military officer in the spot Attention is invited to the extra guns allowed for individuals

Malay	*Portuguese*	*Malay*	*Portuguese*
Taledor ..	Traidor	Tocca	Touca
Tambáko, tembáko, tembáku	Tabaco	Tóma	Tomar
		Tópa	Tofa
		Toro	Toro
? Tambur	Tambor	Torto	Torto
? Tángki	Tanque	Trígu, terigu	Trigo
Tanjedor, tanjidur	Tangedor	Tronko, tarunku	Tronco
Tanji	Tanger	Tuála, tuvála	Toalha
Tántu	Tanto	? Tufán	Tufão
Tarda	Tarde	Túkar	Trocar
Tateruga, tetrugo	Tartaruga	Valer	Valer
? Telana, tjalana, tjilona	Pantalona	Varánda, baránda, beránda, meranda	Varanda
Tempo	Tempo	Veillo	Velho
Ténda	Tenda	Veludo, belúdu, belúdro, beldú, beldúva	Veludo
Tentar	Tentar		
Tĕrompet .	Trombeta		
Téstamen	Testamento		
Tínta	Tinta	Vérdi	Verde
Tio	Tio	Vesporas	Vésperas
Tiras	Tira	Vidro	Vidro

32. Malayalam

Malayalam	*Portuguese*	*Malayalam*	*Portuguese*
Ádi	Adem	Aruda	Arruda
Ālnāri	Armário	Āspatri	Hospital
Amár	Amora	Ātta	Ata
Ambar, amber	Ambar	Balam	Balão
Ananás	Ananás	Batatas	Batata
Andólam	Andor	Bispe .	Bispo (S)
Ánju	Anjo	Bôrmona	Fôrno
Anona	Anona	Burchcha	Bucha
Apostalañ	Apóstolo	? Buruss	Bruça

Salutes of 17 guns

Alwar Colonel His Highness Sawai Maharaj Shri Jey Singh, G C I E, K C S I, Maharaja of

Dholpur Lieutenant Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraja Shri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, K C S I, K C V O, Maharaja Rana of

[illegible] His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Sir [illegible] Singh Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E, Maharaja of

Salutes of 15 guns

Bhopal Lieutenant Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Narayan Singh Bahadur G C S I, G C I E, Maharaja of

Cutch Lieutenant Colonel His Highness Maharao Sir Ranjitsinhji Bahadur, G C S I, Maharao of

Junagadh His Highness Nawab Mohabat Khanji Bahadur Rasulkhanji, Nawab of

Kapurthala Lieutenant Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E, Maharaja of

Nawanagar Lieutenant Colonel His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, G C S I, G C I E, Maharaja of

Salutes of 11 guns

Aga Khan, His Highness Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, G C S I, G C I E, G C V O, of Bombay

Bariya Captain H H Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K C S I, Raja of

Chitral His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja ul Mulk, K C I E, Mehtar of

Dharampur H H Maharana Vijayadevji of

Limawada His Highness Maharana Birbhadrasinhji, Raja of

Sangli, H H Meherban Sir Chintamanrao Dhundhu *alias* Appa Saheb Patwardhan, K C I E, Chief of

Vankaner Captain His Highness Raj Saheb Sir Amarsinhji Bancsinhji, K C I E, Raja Saheb of

Salutes of 9 guns

Bashahr Raja Padam Singh, Raja of

Loharu Nawab Sir Amir ud din Ahmad Khan Bahadur, K C I E, *ex* Nawab of

Mong Mit, Ukhin Maung, K S M, Sawbwa of

Local Salutes

Salutes of 21 guns

Bhopal The Begam (or Nawab) of Within the limits of her (or his) own territories, permanently

Indore The Maharaja (Holkar) of Within the limits of his own territories, permanently

Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharana of Within the limits of his own territories, permanently

Salute of 19 guns

Bharatpur The Maharaja of
Bikaner The Maharaja of
Cutch The Maharao of
Jaipur The Maharaja of
Jodhpur (Marwar) The Maharaja of
Patiala The Maharaja of
(Within the limits of their own territories permanently)

Salute of 17 guns

Alwar The Maharaja of
Khairpur The Mir of
(Within the limits of their own territories, permanently)

Salutes of 15 guns

Benares The Maharaja of
Bhavnagar The Maharaja of
Jind The Maharaja of
Junagadh The Nawab of
Kapurthala The Maharaja of
Nabha The Maharaja of
Nawanagar The Maharaja of
Ratlam The Maharaja of
(Within the limits of their own territories, permanently)

Salutes of 13 guns

Janjira The Nawab of (Within the limits of his own territory, permanently)

* Conferred in the first instance during the minority of her son, the Maharaja of Mysore, and in the capacity of Regent, and subsequently continued for her lifetime

Malayalam	*Portuguese*	*Malayalam*	*Portuguese*
? Paṭṭaka	Foguete	Tambákku	Tambaca
Páttu	Pato	Tambor	Tambor
Péna	Pena	Tanáss	Tenaz
Pērá	Pera	? Tariff	Tarifa
Peridéri	Pedreiro	Tishóri	Tesouraria
Phiṭṭa, phiṭṭu	Fita	Tital	Dedal
Pikkam	Picão	Tress	Três
Piñña	Pinho	Truppu	Tropa
Pintárani	Pintura	Turungu	Tronco
Pintāriká	Pintar	Tuvála	Toalha
Píppa	Pipa	Vára	Vara
Pirzent	Presidente	Varanda	Varanda
Pórkku	Porco	Varkkas	Baracaça
Prakuka, pirā-kuka	Praga	Vássi	Bacia
		Vattakka	Pateca
Rabekka	Rabeca	Vattéri	Bateria
Raśidu, rasdi	Recibo	Veruma, bórm-ma	Verruma
Rattal	Arrátel	Vilimbi, ve-lumba	Bilimbim
Rónda	Ronda		
Saban, sabún	Sabão		
? Sagu, sāgó	Sagu	Villúdu, vellúdi	Veludo
Sódti	Sorte	Viññu	Vinho
Spoñu	Esponja	Visareyi	Viso-rei
Tambákku	Tabaco	Viśagari	Visagra

33 Marathi

Marathi	*Portuguese*	*Marathi*	*Portuguese*
Āchár	Achar	Armāri	Armāri
Āmá	Ama	Ayá	Aia
Ambar	Ambar	? Baglá, bagalá	Baixel
Ananás ananas	Ananás	Bāldí	Balde
Aphôs	Afonso	Bamb	Bomba
Ark	Arco	Bánk	Banco
Ārmár, armár, ārmar, armar	Armada	Baptismá	Baptismo
		Barát	Baralho

Indian Orders.

The Star of India.

The Order of the Star of India was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861 and enlarged in 1866, 1871, 1876, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915 and 1920 and the dignity of Knight Grand Commander may be conferred on Princes or Chiefs of India or upon British subjects for important and loyal service rendered to the Indian Empire, the second and third classes for services in the Indian Empire thirty years in the department of the Secretary of State for India. It consists of the Sovereign a Grand Master (the Viceroy of India), the first class of forty four Knights Grand Commanders (22 British and 22 Indian), the second class of one hundred Knights Commanders, and the third class of two hundred and twenty five Companions, exclusive of Extra and Honorary Members as well as certain additional Knights and Companions.

The Insignia are (i) the Collar of gold, composed of the lotus of India, of palm branches tied together in satire, of the united red and white rose and in the centre an Imperial Crown, all enamelled in their proper colours and linked together by gold chains. (ii) The Star of a Knight Grand Commander is composed of rays of gold issuing from a centre, having thereon a star of five points in diamonds resting upon a light blue enamelled circular riband, tied at the ends and inscribed with the motto of the Order, *Heaven's Light our Guide*, also in diamonds. That of a Knight Commander is somewhat different, and is described below. (iii) The Badge, an onyx cameo having Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy thereon, set in a perforated and ornamental oval, containing the motto of the Order surmounted by a star of five points, all in diamonds. (iv) The Mantle of light blue satin lined with white, and fastened with a cordon of white silk with blue and silver tassels. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

The ribbon of the Order (four inches wide for Knights Grand Commanders) is sky-blue, having a narrow white stripe towards either edge, and is worn from the right shoulder to the left side. A Knight Commander wears (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width of the same colours and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, and pendent therefrom a badge of a smaller size. (b) on his left breast a Star composed of rays of silver issuing from a gold centre, having thereon a silver star of five points resting upon a light blue enamelled circular ribbon, tied at the ends, inscribed with the motto of the Order in diamonds. A Companion wears around his neck a badge of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of a smaller size pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches. All Insignia are returnable at death to the Central Chancery, or if the recipient was resident in India, to the Secretary of the Order at Calcutta.

Sovereign of the Order.—His Most Gracious Majesty The King-Emperor of India.

Grand Master of the Order.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.B.E.

Officers of the Order.—*Registrar*: Col. the Hon. Sir George Arthur Charles Crichton, K.C.V.O., Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James' Palace, London, W. 1.

Secretary: The Hon. ble Sir Charles Watson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

Extra Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.S.I.)

H. I. M. The Queen-Empress.
H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught.
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.

Honorary Knight Grand Commander (G.C.S.I.)

Honorary Lieutenant General His Highness Prajiraj Nepal Tiri-Dhish Sri Sri Sri Maharaja Sir Bhim Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, K.C.V.O., Prime Minister and Supreme Commander in Chief of Nepal (Nepal).

Honorary Knights Commanders (K.C.S.I.)

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Khaz al Khan, G.C.I.E., Sardar Aqdas, Shaikh of Mohammarah and dependencies.

Prince Ismail Mirza, Motamad ed-Dowlet Amir i Akram, son of His Royal Highness the late Sultan Sir Massoud Mirza, Yemin ed Dowleh, Zil-es Sultan of Persia.

Honorary Colonel Supradipta Manyabar General Sir Baber Shum Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., of Nepalese Army (Nepal).

Honorary Companions

H. E. Shaikh Sir Isa bin Ali al Khalifah, K.C.I.E., Shaikh of Bahrain and Dependencies.
H. H. Saiyid Sir Taimur bin Faisal bin us-Saiyid Turki, K.C.I.E., Sultan of Masqat and Oman.
Shaikh Hamad bin Isa al Khalifah, son of the Shaikh of Bahrain.
His Excellency Shaikh Ahmad bin Jabina Sabah, C.I.E., Ruler of Kuweit.

Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.S.I.)

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda.
Baron Harris.
Baron Ampthill.

Marathi	*Portuguese*	*Marathi*	*Portuguese*
Pháls	Falso	Rend	Renda
Phāltu	Falto	Ríp	Ripa
Phargád	Fragata	Sábú, sábún	Sabão
? Phatkadi	Foguete	? Sāgú	Sagu
Phidālkhôr	Fidalgo	Sodtí	Sorte
Phít, phínt	Fita	Tambākhu, tamākhú	Tabaco
Phôl	Folha	? Tankí, tankém	Tanque
Pidrêl	Pedreiro	Tumbar	Tumor
Pikándar	Picadeira	? Tuphán	Tufão
Pikámv, ? pikás	Picão	Turanj, toranjan	Toranja
Píp, pimp	Pipa	Turung, turang	Tronco
Pistol, pistúl	Pistola	? Umbrá, umra, umbartá, umartá	Umbreira
Popáy, popayá, phopai	Papaia	? Váph	Bafo
? Pot	Ponta	Varand, varadá, varāndá, varandí	Varanda
? Pot, pont, ponth	Fonte		
Ratal	Arrátel		
Rejim	Resma		
Rems	Rial, réis		

34 Molucan

Molucan	*Portuguese*	*Molucan*	*Portuguese*
Bariga	Barriga	Lés	Ler
Cabessa	Cabeça	Mainato	Mainato
Cheyro	Cheiro	Maman	Mamã
Espera	Espera	Martélo, martelu	Martelo
Graia	Gralha	Milo, mīlu	Milho
Ingeniyo	Engenho	Papá	Papá
Kertu, kérto	Carta	Pees	Pés
Lénsu	Lenço		

35 Nepali

Nepali	*Portuguese*	*Nepali*	*Portuguese*
? Báf	Bafo	? Chháp	Chapa
Chābí	Chave	Chiyá	Chá

[illegible] Johnson
[illegible] Hammond
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah
[illegible]
[illegible] Khan of [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Morvi
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] Singh [illegible]
H H Raja Narendra Shah of Tehri
[illegible] Thompson
[illegible]

Companions (C S I)

Col [illegible] Yate
Henry Allen Anderson
Lieut -Col Sir Arthur Henry McMahon
Charles William Odling
Sir [illegible] Philpin Lely
George Robert Irwin
Charles Gerwien Bayne
Hartley Kennedy
William Charles Macpherson
Col James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery
William Thomas Hall
Richard Townsend Greer
Sir Louis William Dane
Hermann Michael Kisch
Sir Cecil Michael Wilford Brett
Sir Frank Campbell Gates
John Mitchell Holms
Raja Narendra Chand
Oscar Theodore Barrow
Francis Alexander Slacke
Percy Comyn Lyon
Algernon Robert Sutherland
Sir George Watson Shaw
William Arbuthnot Inglis
Romer Edward Younghusband
Major General Sir Herbert Mullaly
John Alexander Brown
Maurice Walter Fox Strangways
William Lochiel Sapte Lovett Cameron
Maj -Gen Sir Henry Montague Pakington Hawkes
Francis Capel Harrison
Andrew Edmund Castlestuart Stuart
Norman Goodford Cholmeley
Walter Francis Rice
Cecil Edward Francis Bunbury
Rear-Admiral Allen Thomas Hunt
Sir John Walter Hose
Charles Ernest Vear Goument
George Moss Harriott
Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh

Sir Edward Vere Levinge
Lieut -Col Charles Archer
James Peter Orr
Herbert Alexander Casson
William Axel Hertz
Sir Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal
Brevet Colonel Clive Wigram
Herbert Thompson
Lieut Col Sir John Ramsay
Stuart Lockwood Maddox
Dr Sir Gilbert Thomas Walker
Lieut Col Phillip Richard Thornhagh Gurdon
The Hon'ble Khan Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan
Major Edmund Vivian Gabriel
Sir John Stuart Donald
Henry Montague Segundo Mathews
Maulvi Sir Ahmad Hussain Nawab Amir Jang Bahadur
Sir Horace Charles Mules
H H Raja Sir Bije Chand, Raja of Bilaspur
Lieut -Col Arthur Russell Aldridge
Lieut -Col Sir Mathew Richard Henry Wilson
John Charles Burnham
Col Thomas Francis Bruce Renny-Tailyour
Michael Kennedy
Col Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere Joly de Lotbiniere
Col Robert Smelton Maclagan
Lieut -Col Charles Mowbray Dallas
Edward Henry Scamander Clarke
Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose
Mirza Sir Abbas Ali Baig
Oswald Campbell Lees
Lieut Col Albert Edward Woods
William Exall Tempest Bennett
William Ogilvie Horne
William Harrison Moreland
Col Lestock Hamilton Reid
Surg -Gen Henry Wickham Stevenson
Honorary Lieut -Col Raja of Lambagraon
Lieut -Col Donald John Campbell MacNabb
Lieut.-Col Henry Walter George Cole
Henry Venn Cobb
Frederick William Johnston
William Henry Lucas
Arthur Leslie Saunders
Raja Sir Daljit Singh of Jullunder
Sir Walter Maude
Sir Henry Ashbrooke Crump
Sir William James Reid
Walter Gunnell Wood
John Cornwallis Godley
A Butterworth
The Hon'ble Sir Herbert John Maynard
Lt -Col A B Dew
Sir Hugh T Keeling
Sir Henry Sharp
Sir Robert R Scott
Rear-Admiral Arthur Hayes-Sadler
Laurence Robertson
Sir John Ghest Cumming
Lieut -Col Stephen Lushington Aplin
Sir James Houssemayne DuBoulay
Sir John Barry Wood
Major-General Sir Arthur Wigram Money
T A Chalmers
R Burn

Oriya	*Portuguese*	*Oriya*	*Portuguese*
Patı-hams	Pato	Sábun, śābıní	Sabão
Perú	Peru	? Sāgú	Sagu
Phıtá	Fıta	Tamákhu	Tabaco
Rasıd	Recıbo	? Tuphán	Tufão

38. Punjabi

Punjabı	*Portuguese*	*Punjabı*	*Portuguese*
Āchár	Achar	Lalám, nılám	Leılão
Almārı	Armárıo	? Marmar	Mármore
? Bájan	Bacıa	? Maskın	Mesquınho
? Bháph	Bafo	Mastarı	Mestre
? Bodal	Botelha	Mastul	Mastro
Bujá, bujja, bujjı	Bucha	Perú	Peru
		? Phalāná, phalānı, phalāuná	Fulano
Chāha	Chá		
Farmá	Forma	Pīpá	Pıpa
Fītá	Fıta	Pıstaul	Pıstola
Girjá	Igreja	Rasíd	Recıbo
Ispát	Espada	Sābún, sabún	Sabão
Istrí	Estırar	? Sāgú	Sagu
Jūá, khelna, jūá mārná	Jogar	Tamākú, tamákhú	Tabaco
Karābıní	Carabına	? Tambúr	Tambor
Kārtús	Cartucho	? Tufán	Tufão
Kumedan	Comandante	Varmá, barmá	Verruma

39. Persıan

Persıan	*Portuguese*	*Persıan*	*Portuguese*
Anjar, anjara	Ancora	? Marmar	Mármore
Barmá	Verruma	Mez, mız	Mesa
? Bas	Basta	Mūsīgí	Músıca
Chāí	Chá	Póta, móta	Ponta
Chıt	Chıta	Purtughál	Portugal
? Dāya	Aıa	Rasíd	Recıbo
? Foran	Fôrno	Rıyál	Rıal

[illegible]
H D [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] W H Jefferey
[illegible]
[illegible] Pantulu Garu
[illegible]
D H [illegible]
H [illegible]
A W McNair
[illegible]
W [illegible]
[illegible] J Heathcote
[illegible]
H T [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
R [illegible]
[illegible] H Symons
[illegible]
W [illegible]
[illegible]
A H [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] W Pelham
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Campbell
[illegible] A Patterson
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Watson
[illegible] H Reve
[illegible]
[illegible] H G Vaux
[illegible] W Reynolds
[illegible]
[illegible] Jubbal
[illegible]
M G [illegible]
J H Sifton [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Bruce
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
H [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
H G Hal
W H J Wilkinson
H A Thornton
C J Irwin
J [illegible] Jukes
H A B Vernon

Nawab Malik Hayat Khan Nun
Kumar Jagdish Prasad
Mr H K Bricoe
Mr G Wiles
Sir Charles Egerton
Mr C Latimer
Mr J H Garrett
Mr C B Cunningham
Mr T H Morony
Mr W D R Prentice
Raja Padam Singh

Mr L M Stubbs
Mr G Cunningham
Col W H Evans
Mr H W Emerson
Mr G S Wilson
Lieut Colonel G D O Hyde
J A Shillidy [illegible]
Robert Duncan Bell
John Tarlton Whitty
Henry George Walton [illegible]
Hyde Clarendon Gowan [illegible]
Sir George Anderson Kt
Colonel John Phillip Cameron, I M S.

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire

This Order, instituted by H M Queen Victoria, Empress of India, December 1877, and extended and enlarged in 1886, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915 and 1920 is conferred for services rendered to the Indian Empire, and consists of the Sovereign a Grand Master, forty Knights Grand Commanders (of whom the Grand Master is first and principal), one hundred and forty Knights Commanders, and an indefinite number of Companions (not exceeding, without special statute, 20 nominations in any one year), also Extra and Honorary Members over and above the vacancies caused by promotion to a higher class of the Order, as well as certain Additional Knights and Companions appointed by special statute Jan 1st, 1909, commemorative of the 50th Anniversary of the assumption of Crown Govt in India

The Insignia are (i) The COLLAR of gold formed of elephants, lotus flowers, peacocks in their pride and Indian roses, in the centre the Imperial Crown, the whole linked together with chains, (ii) The STAR of the Knight Grand Commander comprised of five rays of silver, having a small ray of gold between each of them the whole alternately plain and scaled, issuing from a gold centre, having thereon Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold inscribed *Imperatricis Auspicis*, and surmounted by an Imperial Crown gold, (iii) The BADGE consisting of a rose, enamelled gules, barbed vert, and having in the centre Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatricis Auspicis*, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, also gold, (iv) The MANTLE is of Imperial purple satin, lined with and fastened by a cordon of white silk, with purple silk and gold tassels attached On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order

A Knight Commander wears (*a*) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width, of the same colour (purple) and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, pendent therefrom a badge of smaller size (*b*) on his left breast a star, similar to that of the first class but the rays of which are all of silver

The above mentioned Insignia are returned at death to the Central Chancery, or if the knight was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order at Calcutta

Siamese	*Portuguese*	*Siamese*	*Portuguese*
? Kafē, khăofe	Café	Pet	Pato
Kămpăn	Cavalo	Pib	Pipa
Khrĭstăng	Cristão	? Phuēk	Pelouro
? Kra-dart	Carta or cartaz	? Rēt	Rinoceronte
? Kra-sá, ka-sá	Garça	Rién	Rial
Kra-tā	Carrêta	? Rupia	Rupia
Kratu	Grade	Sá	Chá
Kravhn	Cravo	Sa-bŭ, săbŭ	Sabão
Lelăng	Leilão	? Sákhu	Sagu
? Mănao	Limão	Tárahng	Tronco
Miśa	Missa	? Tau	Dado
Monsúm	Monção	? Tēng	Pateca
? Pa-thăt	Petardo	? Tōk	Toalha

43. Sindhi

Sindhi	*Portuguese*	*Sindhi*	*Portuguese*
Ācháru	Achar	? Līmò	Limão
Ambāru	Ambar	Meza, mesu	Mesa
Anānásu	Ananás	Nilámu, nīlámu	Leilão
? Bápha	Bafo	Pagháru	Pagar
Barmá	Verruma	? Pāsô	Página
? Bas	Basta	? Phalānô	Fulano
Bateló	Batel	Phalitu	Falto
Bunji	Bucha	? Phatakô	Foguete
? Buti	Botelha	Phíta	Fita
Chá, cháhi	Chá	Pípa	Pipa
? Chhápa, chhāpô	Chapa	Pistola	Pistola
		Rasíd	Recibo
Istirí	Estirar	Riyálu	Rial
Jhirmíri	Janela	Sābuni	Sabão
Jua khelnu	Jogar	Tamáku	Tabaco
Kadela, gadela	Cadeira	? Tíru	Tiro
? Karabinu	Carabina	? Tuphanu	Tufão
Kháju, kházo	Caju	Turungu	Tronco

Sir Frederick Augustus Nicholson
Raja of Shahpura
Sir Gangadharrav Ganesh, Chief of Miraj (Senior Branch)
Brevet-Col Sir Buchanan Scott
Lieut.-Col Sir Francis Edward Younghusband
Sir Fredric Styles Philipin Leiv
Lt.-Col Sir Arthur Henry McMahon
Dr Sir Thomas Henry Holland
Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne
Sir Richard Morris Dane
Sir Theodore Morison
Gen Sir Robert Irvin Scallon
Sir Archdale Earle
Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson
Gen Sir Malcolm Henry Stanley Glover
Lieut-Col Sir Hugh Daly
Sir Henry Parsall Burt
Sir James Houssemayne DuBoulay
Sir Rajendra Nath Mukharji
Lieut-Col Sir Henry Beaufoy Thorahill
H H The Nawab of Jaora
H H The Raja of Sitamau
H. H The Raj Saheb of Wankaner
Rear-Adm Sir Colin Richard Keppel
Sir John Staniey
Sir Francis Edward Spring
H. H. The Maharaja of Bijawar
Sir John Twigg
Sir George Abraham Grierson
Dr Sir Marc Aurel Stein
Dr Sir Alfred Gibbs Bourne
Sir Frank Campbell Gates
Sir George Macarthey
Sir Edward Douglas Maclagan
Maj-Gen Sir George John Younghusband
Sir Brian Egerton
Sir Stephen George Sale
Sir Prabhashankar D Pattani
Lieut-Col Sir John Ramsay
Sir William Maxwell
Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya
His Highness the Maharaja of Samthar
Sir John Stuart Donald
Lieut-Col Sir Percy Molesworth Sykes
Sir Edward Vere Levinge
The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh of Kuri Sudhauli
The Hon'ble Lt-Col Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana
H E Sir Henry Wheeler
Sir Mahadeo B Chaubal
Sir James Walker
Mirza Sir Abbas Ali Baig
H H the Raja of Bilaspur
Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum
Lieut-Gen Sir Henry D'Urban Keary
Sir George Cunningham Buchanan
Major-Gen Sir William George Lawrence Beynon
H H The Raja of Rajgarh
Maharaja of Sonpur
Sir John Barry Wood
Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant
Lieut-Col Maharaja* Sir Jai Chand, of Lambargaon
Rear-Admiral Sir D St A Wake
Lieut-Gen Sir Alfred Horsford Bingley
Sir Godfrey Butler Hunter Tell
Lieut-Gen Sir Thomas Joseph O Donnell
Major-Gen Sir Godfrey Williams
Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell
Sir William Sinclair Marris
His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja-ul Mulk Mehtar of Chitral
Maulvi Sir Rahim Bakhsh
Sir James Herbert Seabrooke
Sir C E Low, I C S
Maharaj Kunwar Sir Bhopal Singh
Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Mir Shams Shah, I S O
Lieut-Gen Sir Edward Locke Elliot
Lieut-Gen Sir Edward Altham Altham
Lieut-Gen Sir Charles Alexander Anderson
Gen Sir Havelock Hudson
Major-Gen Sir Wyndham Charles Knight
Major-Gen Sir Herbert Aveling Raitt
Sir Herbert Guy Dering
Major Gen Sir H F E Freeland
Brevet-Lieut-Col Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson
2nd-Lt Meherban Sir M V, Raje Ghorpade, Raja of Mudhol
Sir W Maude, I C S
Raj Bahadur Sir Bepin Krishna Bose Kt
Sir C M Stevenson Moore, I C S
Lieut-Gen Sir Richard Wapshare
Major-Gen Sir Wilfrid Malleson
Major Gen Sir Patrick Hehir
Sir J G Cumming
The Hon'ble Sir H J Maynard
H H The Nawab of Palanpur
Lieut.-Gen Sir Andrew Skeen
H H The Maharaja of Sirmur
H. H The Nawab of Malerkotla
Sir H R C Dobbs
The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi
Sir H A Crump
Sir W D Sheppard
Lt-Col Sir A B. Dew
Nawab Sir Khan-I-Zaman Khan, Nawab of Amb
Raja Sir Muhammad Nazim Khan, Mir of Hunza
Col Sir W H. Willcox
H H The Maharaja of Panna
Sir P J Fagan
Sir Norcot Warren
Raja Sahib Sri Sir Govinda Krishna Yachendrulu-varu of Venkatagiri
Sir C A Bell
Maulvi Sir Ahmad Husain Nawab Amin Jang Bahadur
Sir John H Biles
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T W Haig
Sir John Henry Kerr
Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey
H H The Maharaja of Sikkim
The Chief of Sangli
Sir H F Howard
Sir A R Knapp
H E Sir H L Stephenson
Sir R A Mant
Sir B N Mitra

* Personal Hereditary title is Raja

Sinhalese	*Portuguese*
Gudama	Gudão
Guruléttuva	Gorgoleta
? Hisop	Hissope
? Hôrā, hôrāva	Hora
Indiyánu	Indiano
Ingrisi	Inglês
Ispiritále	Hospital
Jalúsi	Gelosia
Janélaya, janele	Janela
Kabáya	Cabaia
Kabuka	Cabouco
Kaju, kajju	Caju
Kaldérama, kaldarama	Caldeirão
Kálduva	Caldo
Kalisama, kalasama	Calção
Kámaraya, kámarê	Câmara
Kamise, kamisaya, kamiseya	Camisa
Kanáde	Canada
Kanăppuva	Canapé
? Kandalăruva	Candelabro
Kánuva	Cano
Kappádu, kappádukala	Capado
Kappaláruvā	Acafelar
Kappita, kappeta	Capitão
Kardamúnga	Cardamomo
Karette, karettiya, karăttiya, karéttuva	Carrêta
Kasádaya, kasáda bendima	Casado
Katekísmaya	Catecismo
Katólika	Católico
Kéju	Queijo
Kittárama	Guitarra
Kôntaya, kontêya	Contas
? Kópi	Café
Kóppaya, kóppe	Copo
Kórnel	Coronel
Kôssiya	Coche
Kottama	Cotão
Kóvi	Couve
Krábu, karábu	Cravo
Kulachchama	Colchão
Kuluna, kulunna	Coluna
Kúññaya, kúññeya	Cunha
Kurŭsiya, kuresiya	Cruz
Kŭssiya	Cozinha
? Lámpuva	Lâmpada
Lănsaya, lanse	Lança
Lanteruma, lanterema	Lanterna
Lásuru	Lázaro
Lémsuva	Lenço
Lésti, lestiya	Lestes
Linguyis, lingus	Linguiça
Lottareya, lotaruyiya	Lotaria
? Malla	Mala
? Mariyá	Marear

Edward Louis Cappell
George Moss Harriott
Henry Marsh

Lieut -Col Bertrand Evelyn Mellish Gurdon
Henry Felix Hertz
Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett
Col Solomon Charles Frederick Pelle

Col John Crimmin
Sir William Jameson Sonlsby
Col William John Read Rainsford
Lieut -General Sir Thomas Edwin Scott

Lieut -Col Laurence Austine Waddell
Mir Ausaf Ali Khan General
Khan Bahadur Subadar-Major Sardar Khan
Honv Capt Subadar Major Yasin Khan Sardar Bahadur

Sidney Preston
Sir Murray Hammick
Alexander Lauzun Pendock Tucker

Lieut -Col John Cilhborn
Col George Wingate
Lieut-Col Frank Cooke Webb Ware

Alexander Porteons
Col Thomas Elwood Lindsay Bate
Rao Bahadur Sir Pandit Sakdeo Parsta'
Sir Stuart Mitford Fraser

Lt -Gen Sir Ernest DeBrath
Walter Bernard deWinton
Algernon Elliott

Lt -Col Charles Arnold Kemball
Edward Giles
Lieut -Col Alfred William Alcock
Lieut -Col. Douglas Donald

Dr Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose
Raja Sir Sikandar Khan of Nagar
Charles Henry Wilson
Robert Herriot Henderson

George Huddleston
Lieut -Col Montagu William Douglas
Lieut -Col Arthur D'Arcy Gordon Banerman
William Bell

Sir Claude Hamilton Archer Hill
Edward Henry Scamander Clarke
Webster Boyle Gordon
Lieut -Col Robert Arthur Edward Benn

Madhu Sudhan Das
George James Perram
Sir C Sankaran Nayar
Walter Home

Lieut -Col C W Waddington
Khan Bahadur Barjorji Dorabji Patel
Lieut -Col. Sir W F T O'Connor
Lionel Truninger

Capt George Wilson
William Harrison Moreland
Sir Montague de Pomeroy Webb
Sir Hugh William Orange

Lieut -Col Charles Archer
Major Lionel Maling Wynch

Major-General William Arthur Watson
Col Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere Joly de Lothiniere

Herbert Cunningham Clogstoun
Sir Thomas Robert John Ward
Major-Genl Sir Harry Davis Watson

Sir Derek William George Keppel
Lt -Col Sir David Prain

Col William John Daulell Dundee
The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola
Sir Edward Albert Gait

Robert Greig Kennedy
Col. Henry Thomas Pease
Col Malcolm Sydenham Clarke Campbell

Maj -Genl Arthur Le Grand Jacob
Frederick Palmer
Lt -Col Alexander John Maunsell MacLaughlin
Francis St George Manners-Smith
Sir Pazhamarneri Sundaram Aiyar Sivaswami Aiyar
H E Field-Marshal Sir William Riddell Birdwood

William Herbert Dobbie
Lt Col John Norman Macleod
Ralph Buller Hughes-Buller
Lieut -Col Francis Frederic Perry

Diwan Bahadur Sir Daya Kishen Kaul
Lieut -Col Stuart Hill Godfrey
Lieut -Col Sir Denys Brooke Blakeway
Maung Bah-Too
Brigadier-General Ernest William Stuart King Maconochy

William Ellis Jardine
Thomas Corby Wilson
Sir Frederick Loch Halliday
Percy Wyndham
Cecil Ward Chichele-Plowden

Lieut -Col Richmond Trevor Crichton
Albert Claude Verrieres
Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Khan

Nilambar Mukharji
Rai Bahadur Kali Prasanna Ghosh
John Newlands
Lieut -Col Henry Parkin

H E Sir Montagu Sherard Dawes Butler
Lieut -Col Stuart George Knox
Edgar Thurston

Sir James Bennett Brunyate
Reginald Edward Enthoven
Henry Venn Cobb
Reginald Hugh Brereton

William Lochiel Berkeley Souter
Joseph John Mullaly
Sir Oswald Vivian Bosanquet
Dr Sir John Hubert Marshall

Col Frank Goodwin
Lieut -Col George Frederick Chenevix-Trench
Hony Major Archibald Young Gibbs Campbell
James Adolphus Gulder

Walter Culley Madge
Lieut.-Col Wallace Christopher Ramsay Stratton
Lieut -Col Edward Gelson Gregson
Col Benjamin William Marlow

Herbert Gerald Tomkins
Henry Whitby Smith
The Hon'ble Lieut -Col. Francis Beville Prideaux

Lieut -Col Ramsay Frederick Clayton Gordon
Hopetoun Gabriel Stokes
Lieut -Col Sir Leonard Rogers
Sir Henry Sharp

Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prasad Shashtri
Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai
Alexander Muirhead
Alexander Emanuel English
Edward Robert Kaye Blenkinsop

Sinhalese	*Portuguese*
? Sāgú, savgal	Sagu
Sakkamalla	Saco
Sála, sále, sálaya	Sala
Saláda	Salada
Santuvariya	Santo
Sapatéruva, sapatére	Sapateiro
Sapattu, sapattuva	Sapato
Satán, satanás	Sátan
Sāvódiya	Saude
Séda	Sêda
Sideran, sidaran	Cidrão
Sínuva, siniya	Sino
Sitásiya, sitāsikeríma	Citação
Sitim	Setim
Skólaya, iskóle, skólayê sahakáriya	Escola
? Sokalat	Chocolate
Soldáduva	Soldado
Sóp, sóppaya	Sopa
Sōpáva	Sofá
Sórtiya	Sorte
Sprítuva	Espírito
? Stalaya, istálaya, istále	Estala
Sumánaya	Semana
Táchuva	Tacho
Tambóruva, tambóreva	Tambor
Teberuma, teberema	Taberna
Tempráduva	Temperado
Tínta	Tinta
Tíraya, tireva	Tira
Tiringu	Trigo
Tómbuva	Tômbo
Trankaya	Tranca
Tuváya, tuvájaya, tuváje	Toalha
Vendésiya	Vendas
Veyin	Vinho
Víduruva, vidureva, vidur	Vidro
Vinákiri	Vinagre

45. Sundanese

Sundanese	*Portuguese*
Almári	Armário
Âmbar	Ambar
Amin	Amen
Bálla	Bailar
Bandéra	Bandeira
Bánku	Banco
Baránda	Varanda
Básí	Bacia
? Bedil	Fuzil
Belúdru, bulúdru	Veludo
Bídal	Dedal
Biyola, biola	Viola
Bóla	Bola

Major General Robert Charles MacWatt
George Paris Dick
The Hon'ble Lieut -Col William John Keen
Khan Bahadur Shekh Maqbul Husain
Col George Sim Ogg
Capt M W Farewell
Lieut -Col John Bertram Cunliffe
Evelyn Berkeley Howell
Colonel William Montague Ellis
Raja Sir Venganad Vasudeva, Raja Avargal
Major-Genl James Jackson
James Anderson Dickson McBain
Christopher Addams-Williams
Hammett Reginald Clode Halley
Robert Thomas Dundas
Reginald George Kilby
Robert Egerton Purves
Arthur Bradley Kettlewell
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das
Khan Bahadur Dr Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi
Hugh Aylmer Thornton
Charles Stewart Middlemiss
Major Frederick Norman White
Sir John Loader Maffey
Seth Chandmul Dhudha
William Nawton Maw
John Edward Webster
Brevet-Major A G J MacIlwaine
Col T G Peacocke
Lieut -Col E J Mollison
Thomas Avery
Captain E W Huddleston
Lt -Col J W B Merewether
Lt -Col Ambrose Boxwell
Lt -Col William Gillitt
Major G B Power
Brig -General d'Arcy Charles Brownlow
Temporary Major R W Bullard
Lt -Col F W Radcliffe
Lt -Col E L Bagshawe
Major Charles John Emile Clerici
Lt -Col A K Rawlins
The Hon'ble Sir William Jonu Keith
A J W Kitchin
W. R Gourlay
W S Coutts
Col Westwood Norman Hay
Sir Charles Augustus Tegart
Major R E H Griffith
Diwan Bahadur Lala Bishesar Nath
Charles Francis Fitch
Dr M Y Young
Sir S M Burrows
Sir P J Hartog
Col (Hony Brig -Genl) H. A Young
Col J H Dickson
Lt -Col W E R Dickson
Col William Edmund Pye
Lt Col S M Rice
Col C B Stokes
Major E S Gillett
Commander E C Withers
Lieut -Col Edmund Walter
Duncan William Wilson
Francis Sylvester Grimston
Capt Victor Bayley
John Dillon Flynn
Col Shafto Longfield Craster
Sidney Robert Hignell
Henry Phillips Tollinton
Sir James MacKenna
Edward Lister
Lt -Col David Waters Sutherland
Sir James Crerar
Col Henry Robert Crosthwaite
Hony Lieut Hilary Lushington Helman-Hunt
Gerald Aylmer Levett-Yeats
Rai Bahadur Sir Hari Ram Goenka
Shams-ul-Ulama Sir Jivanji Jamshedji Modi
Dewan Bahadur Pandit Krishna Rao Luxman Paonaskar
Dewan Bahadur Sir Krishnarajapuram Pallegondai Puttanna Chetty
Lt -Col John Anderson
Sir Robert Glover Jaquet
Colonel Ralph Ellis Carr-Hall
Lt -Col (Alexander Hero) Ogilvy Spence
Lt -Col Godfrey Lambert Carter
Lt -Col Ernest Arthur Frederick Redl
Harry Seymour Hoyle Pilkington
James Alexander Ossory Fitzpatrick
Lt -Colonel David Lockhart Robertson Lorimer
Lieut -Colonel Terence Humphrey Keyes
Lieut -Col. Harold Hay Thorburn
The Hon'ble Major Khan Muhammad Akbar Khan
Hony Capt Mubi-ud-din Khan, Sardar Bahadur
Hony Capt Sardar Natha Singh, Sardar Bahadur
Sardar Pooran Singh Sirdar Bahadur Maj -Gen
Girdhar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Lt -Col
Haider Ali Khan, Sardar Bahadur Lt -Col
Philip James Griffiths Pipon
Tempy Capt Cecil Sutherland Waite
Air Commodore David Munro
Reverend William Robert Park
Brevet-Col. Francis William Pirrie
Capt Hubert Mckenzie Salmond
Lt -Col Felix Oswald Newton Mell
Hony Lt -Col Seaborne Guthrie Arthur May Moens
Col Bhola Nauth
Major Harold Richard Patrick Dickson
Major (Tempy Brig -General) Henry Owen Knox
Major-General James Archibald Douglas
Charles Rowlatt Watkins
Joseph Hurbert Owens
Harry St John Bridger Philby
Major Lewis Cecil Wagstaff
Major Cyril Penrose Paige
Sao Kawn Klao Intaleng Sawbwa of Kengtung
The Hon'ble Mr Arthur Herbert Ley
Sir Peter Henry Clutterbuck
The Hon'ble Mr James Donald
William Woodword Hornell
Lt -Col Bawa Jiwan Singh
Thomas Ryan
Arthur William Botham
Col. Henry Francis Cleveland
Lt -Col William Byam Lane
Harry Nelson Heseltine
Alexander Langley
Lt -Col Henry Smith
Col Francis William Hallowes

Sundanese	*Portuguese*	*Sundanese*	*Portuguese*
Sáku	Saco	? Sore	Serão
Saláda .	Salada	Stóri	História
Saparo, paro	Separado	Sutra	Sêda
Sapátu, sepátu	Sapato	Tambako, bako	Tabaco
Sáptu	Sábado	Tambur	Tambor
Sella	Sela	Tarigo	Trigo
Serável .	Ceroilas	? Telana, tjalana, tjilona	Pantalona
? Sikat	Secar	Tempo	Tempo
Sínyo	Senhor	Túkar	Trocar

46. Tamil

Tamil	*Portuguese*	*Tamil*	*Portuguese*
Ádru	Adro	Bulei	Bule
Alavángu	Alavanca	Canhão	Canhão
Almond	Almôndega	Chá	Chá
Alpinêti	Alfinete	Chāmādôr	Chamador
Altár	Altar	? Cherippu	Chirripos
Alumári	Armário	Chinelei	Chinela
Alvei	Alva	Damásu	Damasco
Amár	Amarra	Dósei	Doce
Ambar	Ambar	Élam	Leilão
Annási	Ananás	Galobei	Globo
Appostolamam	Apóstolo	Gánchu	Gancho
Arátta1	Arratel	Gavêti .	Gaveta
Asádu	Assado	Garáde, girádi	Grade
Attá	Ata	Golla	Gola
Balcham	Balchão	Goyá palam	Goiaba
Báldi	Balde	Ilansi .	Lenço
Bánku	Banco	Iskiriván	Escrivão
Básı	Bacia	Iskolei	Escola
Bíphi .	Bife	Isopei	Hissope
Bispu	Bispo	Jānalá, jannal	Janela
Bôlu ..	Bôlo	Jūdádu, jūávilaiyádu	Jogar
Bótan ..	Botão		

Lieut -Col J J Bourke
Lieut -Col J Stephenson
H H Haines
R S Hole
Cursetji Nowroji Wadia
E Teichman
Dr D Clouston
Maharaja Rao Jogendra Narayan Ray
Col R A Needham
J Crosby
H E Sir Charles Innes
P P J Wodehouse
Captain E I M Barrett
Lieut -Col P L O'Neil
Major G G Jolly
Major A P Manning
Sir Henry Tyler
Col H W R Senior
Lieut -Col R H Maddox
Col H W Bowen
Col J B Keogh
Col E A Porch
Col A B Fry
Col A V W Hope
Lieut -Col L E Gilbert
Lieut -Col W D A Keys
Lieut-Col W M Anderson
Major H Murray
Major C de L Christopher
Major F M Carpendale
Major A H Chenevix Trench
Temporary Major L F Nalder
Captain C G Lloyd
Temporary Captain R Marrs
G Evans
Lieut -Col S H Slater
Agha Mirza Muhammad
Sir E Bonham-Carter
Lieut.-Col J H Howell Jones
Col W E Wilson-Johnston
Major W S R May
W R Dockrill
G M O'Rorke
Capt C R Wason
Capt C Mackenzie
Major J B Hanafin
Major M C Raymond
W. H J Wilkinson
Lieut -Col J B Jameson
Major-General A G Wauchope
Col G F White
Hon. Major R W Hildyard-Marris
Hon Lieut Mehr Mohammad Khan Sirdar Bahadur
Col R M Betham
Col E R P Bollean
Col W L J Carey
J A Cherry
Col (temporary Brigadier Genl) H R Cook
Col G M Duff
Lieut -Col E G Hall
Lieut -Col D R Hewitt
Lieut -Col L Hirsch
Col C Hodgkinson
Major G Howson
Lieut -Col K M Kirkhope
Lieut -Col F C Lane
Lt -Col J H Lawrence-Archer
Col R S Maclagan
Lieut -Col C N Moberly
Col H C Nanton
E P Newnham
Lieut -Col S J Rennie
Lieut -Col J R Reynolds
Sir Louis Stuart
Lieut -Col J W Watson
Major-Gen N G Woodyatt
Lieut -Col H N Young
Lieut -Col E L Mackenzie
Lieut -Col C N Watney
Ressalder Hony Capt Khan Sahib Sirdar Bahadur Habibur Rahman Khan
Col Charles Fairlie Dobbs
Lieut. Col George Stuart Douglas
Lieut -Col Charles Edward Edward-Collins
Col Hugh Edward Herdon
Major Harold Berridge
Major-Genl M R W Nightingale
Sardar Bahadur Sir Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia
The Hon'ble Sir H Moncrieff Smith
Sir F St J Gebbie
Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh Walad Mian Muhammad
S S Avyangar
J A Richey
F W Woods
Lieut -Col C A Smith
Lieut -Col F R Nethersole
R S Troup
Lieut -Col J A Stevens
A Brebner
V Dawson
Sir G Anderson
Col Rao Bahadur Thakur Sadul Singh
Saiyid Nur-ul-Huda
Col John Anderson Dealy
Major-General Harry Christopher Tytler
Major-General A L Tarver
Major-General Cyril Norman Macmullen
Col Harry Beauchamp Douglas Baird
Col. Cecil Norris Baker
Col Harry Dixon Packer
Temporary Lieut -Col John Francis Haswell
Col. Henry Charles Swinburne Ward
Lieut -Col. Henry Francis Wickham
Lieut -Col Duncan Ogilvie
Major James Scott Pitkeathly
Lt -Col Charles Edward Bruce
Major Alexander Frederick Baboaaa
2nd-Lieut Arthur Vernon Hawkins
Colonel Campbell Coffin
W C Renouf
Sorabji Bezonji Mehta
Lt -Col R Verney
E C S Shuttleworth
Lt -Col C R A Bond
J Reid
C M Hutchinson
Lieut -Col Sir F H Humphrys
Major F W Gerrard
R S Pearson
C T Allen
C B La Touche

Tamıl	*Portuguese*	*Tamıl*	*Portuguese*
Sakrıstí	Sacrıstıa	Temprád	Temperado
Salládu	Salada	Térsu	Têrço
Sankrıstán	Sacrıstão	Tıjorerı	Tesoureıro
Sappattu	Sapato	Tıntei	Tınta
Sávı	Chave	Tócha	Tocha
? Savvu	Sagu	Trávı	Trave
Semınárı	Semınárıo	Tualei	Toalha
Semıtére	Cemıtérıo	? Turukkam	Tronco
Sīdárı	Cıdade	Varanda	Varanda
Spírıtu Sántu	Espírıto Santo	Vattu	Pato
Stantei	Estante	Vendále	Vınha de alhos
? Súppu	Sopa	Venjan-pradu	Benzer
Sutun	Sotaına	Vesper	Vésperas
Tabernákulu	Tabernáculo	Vévu	Véu
Tambákku	Tambaca	Vıgárı	Vıgárıo
Tambor	Tambor	Vıskan	Bıscoıto

47. Telugu

Telugu	*Portuguese*	*Telugu*	*Portuguese*
Almár	Armárıo	Battérı, phattérı	Bateria
Amáru, amárutádu	Amarra	Bátu	Pato
		Bıskotthu	Bıscoıto
Anānásu, anásu, anás-panṭu, anās-ávanasapanṭu	Ananás	Boda	Bordo
		Buruma, barama	Verruma
		Butaum, bottam	Botão
Áno	Ano	? Gadangu, gıddıng	Gudão
Āspatrı	Hospıtal		
Ayá	Aıa		
Bāldı, bādlí	Balde	Galan	Galão
Bankatí	Banco	? Garandılu	Granadeıro
? Baptısmam	Baptısmo	Istırı	Estırar
? Baredo	Baralho	? Istuva, ıstuva	Estado
? Barusu	Bruça	Janalu	Janela
Básı	Bacıa	Kalapatı	Calafate

A F L Brayne
C G Barnett
Lt -Col A Leventon
Lt -Col T. Hunter
Lt -Col R McCarrison
H G Haig
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazlullah Sahib
R M Maxwell
J H Hechle
Major D P Johnstone
Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Hayat Khan
Major the Rev G D Barne
J Evershed
C A H Townsend
L W Legh
J C Ker
F F Blon
P S Keelan
Colonel W M Coldstream
C W Gwynne
R B Ewbank
Dr B. L Dhingra
Srimant Jagdeo Rao Puar
Maulvi Sir Nizam ud Din Ahmed
Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan
P G Rogers
C W Dunn
R E Gibson
Lieut.-Col G H Russell
B J Glancy
H B Clayton
E W P Sims
Maung Maung Bya
Sardar Bahadur Sheo Narayana Singh
W T M Wright
The Rev E M. Macphail
Lieut -Col Sir G R Hearne
M E W Jones
Major-General R Heard
L L Mojumdar
P. E Percival
L O Clarke
K N Knox
E Cornan Smith
Major G C S Black
Mirza Mohamed Ismail
J. M Ewart
Rai Bahadur T N Sadhu
B Venkatapathiraju Garu
F Clayton
F Young
Khan Bahadur Sardar Asghar Ali
A W Street
R B Thakur Mangal Singh
Diwan Bahadur P Kesava Pillai Avargal
A R L Tottenham
A A L Parsons
F C Turner
J A L Swan
H G Billson
Colonel C H Bensley
E G Turner
T G Rutherford
Lieut -Col G D Ogilvie
Lieut -Colonel E C G Maddock
F Anderson
G Cunningham
Major C K Daly
Lieut -Colonel J C S Vaughan
F C Crawford
H Calvert
U Me
Lieut -Col the Revd W T Wright
Rai Bahadur Gyanendra Chandra Ghose
Rai Bahadur Sukhamaya Chaudhuri
Diwan Bahadur T Rangacharyar
W L Travers
Sardar Bahadur Sardar Jawahir Singh
Captain Hissam ud-Din Bahadur
Khan Bahadur Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto
Rao Bahadur D B Raghubir Singh
Khan Bahadur K Rustomji
Lieut-Col R P Wilson
G R Thomas
H Tireman
A D Ashdown
T H Morony
C W Lloyd Jones
H A Crouch
W Gaskell
D G Harris
Lieutenant-Colonel C A Hingston
R P Hadow
Lieut -Col W D Smiles
J M Clay
Lieut -Col J A Brett
Major H R Lawrence
A M MacMillan
Khan Bahadur Qazi Aziznddin Ahmad
Oscar De Glanville
K B Sir Behramji Hormasji Nanavati
Surendra Nath Mullick
J R D Glascott
Col S H E Nicholas
H A F Lindsay
Kashinath Shriram Jatar
Rao Bahadur Vangal Thiruvenkata Krishnama Acharya Avargal
G Wiles,
Sahibzada Abdul Majid Khan
E R Foy
B A Collins
R R Maconachie
P Hawkins
J Wilson-Johnston
C M King
H W Emerson
P A Kelly
Lieut -Col J W D Megaw
B S Kisch
I D Ascoli
Major B R. Reilly
H S Crosthwaite
Lieut -Col R H Bot
Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar
P Hide
F W Sudmersen
The Rev A E Brown
Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma
F H Keely
T R S Venkatarama Sastrigal
M Irving
H O B Shoubridge

Teto	*Portuguese*	*Teto*	*Portuguese*
Admırar (*sarebak*)	Admırar (to admıre)	Amostra	Amostra
Adorar	Adorar (to worshıp)	Ananaz, nánas	Ananás
Adorāsāmv (*akruúku*)	Adoração (adoratıon)	Andor	Andor
Adulterıu (*seluku*)	Adultérıo (adultery)	Anımal	Anımal
Advogádu	Advogado	Ánju	Anjo
Afrıkan (*malaı meta*)	Afrıcano (Afrıcan)	Anıversáryu	Anıversárıo
Agora (*orasnéı*)	Agora (now)	*Antıgu* (*kleur*)	Antıgo (ancıent)
Agôstu	Agosto	Apa, apas	Apa
Agradar (*akonôku*)	Agradar (to please)	*Apıtu* (*fúı*)	Apıto (whıstle)
Agradécı	Agradecer	*Aprender* (*aténi*)	Aprender (to seıze)
Aıdúda	Ajudar	*Apresentar* (*hatúdu*)	Apresentar (to present)
Ajul	Azul	*Aradu*	Arado (a plough)
Alfándega	Alfândega	Arámı	Arame
Alfayátı	Alfaıte	Argola	Argola
Alférıs	Alferes	Argolınha	Argolınha
Alfinêtı	Alfinete	Arkabuz (*kılátı botı*)	Arcabuz (harquebus)
Algema (*uenlıma*)	Algema (fetters)	Armada	Armada
Alkatıfa	Alcatıfa	Ārsenál	Arsenal
Almónık	Almôndega	Ártı	Arte
Almúsa, almósa	Almoçar	Assístı	Assıstır
Altar	Altar	*Asu* ('nıb of a pen')	Aço (steel)
Alva	Alva	Atensã	Atenção
Alvorada	Alvorada	*Auxılıar* (*túlun*)	Auxılıar (to help)
Amar (*adomı, dóben*)	Amar (to love)	*Avestruz*	Avestruz (ostrıch)
Ambısāmv (*karak*)	Ambição	Avízar	Avısar
Ámen	Amen	Avízu	Avıso
Amora	Amora	Azeıtona	Azeıtona
		Bakalhau	Bacalhau
		Banda	Banda

D G Lal
Lt-Col H R N Pritchard,
Khan Bahadur Kutub ud-Din Ahmed
Major General R W Anthony
P C Tallents
F A Hamilton
C A Bentley
Col C W Chitty
J Coatman
P W Marsh
J G Acheson
J D V Hodge
Lt-Col A H Palin
Major D Pott
F J Playmen
T A L S O Connor
F V Wylie
Captain H Morland
J McGlashan
M. Lea
J Hormasji
Rai Bahadur Sk Ghosh
Diwan Bahadur G N Chetti Garu
Lt-Col R J W Heale
M B Cameron
A N L Cater
F A Sashsa
M G Hallett
A J Laine
D J Boyd
J Clague
Col G W Ross
W S Jannyavala V N Garu
T Sloan
R G Grieve
S Walker
M Webb
H L Newman
Col W V Coppinger
B C Burt
Lt Col A F Hamilton
J L Sale
W P Roberts
Lt-Col J C More
S B Teja Slugh Malik
Khan Mohammed Shah Nawaz
R B Keshio W Brahma
K. B Sardar Hassan Khan Gurchani
S F Madden
Major Genl G Tate
G Kaula
F B P Lory
F C Pavry
F F R Channer
Lt-Col W J Powell
D G Mackenzie
R R Simpson
G T H Bracken
R N Reid
F H Puckle
B R Rau
G R F Tottenham
E W Perry
Lt-Col H R Dutton
Lt-Col H H McGann
Lt-Col J J T MacKnight
Col C H Haswell
C W E Arbuthnot

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Aziz
L Mason
Major S P Williams
R M Statham
M Ratnaswami
R T Rusell
G R Dain
T A Woodhead
G S Hardy
W Booth Gravely
E Gordon
W A Cosgrave
G F S Collins
A Cassells
J A Sweeney
Captain H Boyes
Lt-Col E E Doyle
Rai Bahadur S C Banerjee
W L Stampe
R L I Wingate
Major H Wilberforce-Bell
W H Lewis
Lt Col J R J Tyrrell
M L Pasricha
F H Burkitt
F T Jones
Lt-Col H W Acton
Lt-Col H C Manders
Captain T W Rees
C F Strickland
Col G H R Halland
Rai Bahadur S M Bapna
G H Speuer
B V De
F C Isemonger
Lt Col I M Macrae
H Bomford
R H Williamson
A Master
J B Brown
F W Stewart
H V Brahan
H R Urlelll
J A Dawson
G A Sidlilly
G T H Hardinge
Rai Bahadur P C Dutta
A W W Mackle
A C Badenoch
Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzuffar Khan
H R Pate
A Mc Kerral
C A Malcolm
Lt-Col F C Shelmerdine
J A Thorne
A Monro
P C Bamford
Lt-Col F C Temple
Lt-Col H C Garbett
H Shanka Rau
J A Pope
Captain H A B Dilby-Beste
H B Wetherill
W S Fraser
C G Chenevix-Trench
L C Coleman
Rai Bahadur P C Bore

Teto	*Portuguese*	*Teto*	*Portuguese*
Desterradu	Desterrado (exiled)	*Enśofre*	Enxôfre (sulphur)
Destêrru	Destêrro (banishment)	Enśu	Enxó (adze)
Determina hamênu, haruka)	Determinar (to fix)	*Entã*	Então (then)
Dever (*hatúsan*)	Dever (to owe)	*Entender* (*haténi*)	Entender (to understand)
Devosã	Devoção	Entendimentu	Entendimento
Diábu	Diabo	Entréga	Entregar
Diamánti	Diamante	Entrúdu	Entrudo
Disionári	Dicionário	*Epistola* (*surati*)	Epístola
Dispensa	Dispensa	Érda	Herdar
Distérra (*phó lákon*)	Desterrar	Ermida	Ermida
Divisa	Divisa (emblem)	Ervilha	Ervilha
Dom	Dom	Esa	Essa
Domingu	Domingo	Escola	Escola
Dona	Dona	Eskolta	Escolta
Dormitóriu	Dormitório (dormitory)	Eskomunhã	Excomunhão
Dosel	Dossel	Eskôva	Escôva
Dótôr	Doutor	Eskriván	Escrivão
Dotrina	Doutrina	Esmola	Esmola
Dôsi	Doce	Espértu	Esperto
Dragã	Dragão (dragon)	Esplíka	Explicar
Dúra	Durar	Espoleta	Espoleta
Dúzi, dúsi	Duzia	Estádu	Estado
Edisã	Edição (edition)	Estribu	Estribo
Edukasã	Educação (education)	Estríka	Esticar
Embarasa (*hakahik, hatáu*)	Embaraçar (to embarrass)	*Estrondu* (*baláun*)	Estrondo (loud noise)
Empáta	Empatar	Estuda	Estudar
Emprêgu	Emprêgo	Estúdu	Estudo
Emprésta	Emprestar	*Eternidãd*	Eternidade (eternity)
Enśada	Enxada (axe)	*Eukaristia*	Eucaristia (eucharist)
		Evanjélhu	Evangelho
		Ezámi	Exame

Indian Distinguished Service Medal —This medal was instituted on June 28th, 1907, by an Army Order published in Simla as a reward for both commissioned and non commissioned officers of the regular and other forces in India It bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward VII and on the reverse a laurel wreath encircling the words For Distinguished Service The medal, 1⅜ inches in diameter, is ordered to be worn immediately to the right of all war medals suspended by a red ribbon 1¼ in wide, with blue edges ¼ in wide This medal may be conferred by the Viceroy of India

Indian Order of Merit —This reward of valour was instituted by the H E I Co in 1837, to reward personal bravery without any reference to length of service or good conduct It is divided into three classes and is awarded to native officers and men for distinguished conduct in the field On the advancement from one class to another the star is surrendered to the Government, and the superior class substituted, but in the event of the death of the recipient his relatives retain the decoration The order carries with it an increase of one-third in the pay of the recipient, and in the event of his death the allowance is continued to his widow for three years The First Class consists of a star of eight points, 1⅝ in in diameter, having in the centre a ground of dark blue enamel bearing crossed swords in gold, within a gold circle, and the inscription Reward of Valour, the whole being surmounted by two wreaths of laurel in gold The Second Class star is of silver, with the wreaths of laurel in gold, and the Third Class entirely of silver The decoration is suspended from a simple loop and bar from a dark-blue ribbon 1½ in in width with red edges, bearing a gold or silver buckle according to class

Order of British India —This order was instituted at the same time as the Order of Merit, to reward native commissioned officers for long and faithful service in the Indian Army Since 1878, however, any person European or native, holding a commission in a native regiment, became eligible for admission to the Order without reference to creed or colour The First Class consists of a gold eight-pointed radiated star 1¾ in in diameter The centre is occupied by a lion statant gardant upon a ground of light-blue enamel, within a dark-blue band inscribed Order of British India, and encircled by two laurel wreaths of gold A gold loop and ring are attached to the crown for suspension from a broad ornamental band $\frac{7}{16}$ in in diameter, through which the ribbon, once blue, now red, is passed for suspension from the neck The Second Class is $1\frac{7}{16}$ in in diameter with dark-blue enamelled centre there is no crown on this class, and the suspender is formed of an ornamental gold loop The reverse is plain in both classes The First Class carries with it the title Sirdar Bahadur, and an additional allowance of two rupees a day and the Second the title of Bahadur, and an extra allowance of one rupee per day

Indian Meritorious Service Medal —This was instituted on July 27th, 1888, and on receipt of the medal the order states "a non-commissioned officer must surrender his Long Service and Good Conduct medal" but on being promoted to a commission he may retain the M S medal, but the annuity attached to it will cease On the obverse is the diademed bust of Queen Victoria facing left, with a veil falling over the crown behind, encircled by the legend Victoria Kaisar-i-Hind On the reverse is a wreath of lotus leaves enclosing a wreath of palm tied at the base, having a star beneath, between the two wreaths is the inscription for meritorious service Within the palm wreath is the word India The medal, 1⅜ in in diameter, is suspended from a scroll by means of a red ribbon 1¼ in wide The medals issued during the reigns of Queen Victoria's successors bear on the obverse their bust in profile with the legend altered to EDWARDVS or GEORGIVS

THE KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

This decoration was instituted in 1900, the preamble to the Royal Warrant—which was amended in 1901 and 1912—being as follows —"Whereas We, taking into Our Royal consideration that there do not exist adequate means whereby We can reward important and useful services rendered to Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire, and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such services by some mark of Our Royal favour Now for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services aforesaid, We have instituted and created, and by these presents for Us, Our Heir, and Successors, do institute and create a new Decoration " The decoration is styled "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" and consists of two classes The Medal is an oval-shaped Badge or Decoration—in gold for the First Class and in silver for the Second Class—with the Royal Cypher on one side and on the reverse the words "Kaisar-i-Hind for [illegible] lic Service in India"; it is suspen[illegible] eft breast by a dark blue ribbon

Teto	*Portuguese*	*Teto*	*Portuguese*
Inspirasã	Inspiração	*Juizu (néon)*	Juizo (reason)
Instanti (láis ôan)	Instante (instant)	*Júlga, dúlga, dúlka*	Julgar (to judge)
Instruméntu	Instrumento	Julho	Julho
Intenta (hakárak)	Intentar (to commence)	Junho	Junho
Intrépiti (duru básа)	Intérprete	Júra	Jura
Inveja	Inveja (envy)	Juraméntu, duraméntu	Juramento
Iskalér	Escaler	Júru	Juro
Iskandalu	Escândalo	Justisa	Justiça
Iskapulariu	Escapulário (Scapulary)	Kabàya	Cabaia
Ispirítu	Espírito	*Kabãrési*	Cabresto (halte for cattle)
Ispirítu Santu	Espírito Santo	Kabídi	Cabide
Ispital	Hospital	Kada	Cada (each)
Istilu	Estilo	Kakau	Cacau
Istóri	História	*Kadeadu (hénu)*	Cadeado (pad lock)
Janeiru	Janeiro (January)	*Kadeia*	Cadeia (chain)
Janela, jinela	Janela	Kadeira	Cadeira
Jantar	Jantar	Kafé	Café
Jara	Jarra	Kajus, kaidu	Caju
Jardim	Jardim (garden)	Kális	Cális
Jarru	Jarro (pitcher)	*Kamelu*	Camelo (camel)
Jejum	Jejum	Kamiza	Camisa
Jenebra	Genebra	Kamizola	Camisola
Jeneral	General	Kampainha	Campainha
Jentiu	Gentio	Kámpu	Campo
Jerasã	Geração	Kanapé	Canapé
Jogador	Jogador (gamester)	*Kandeiru*	Candieiro (lamp
Jornál	Jornal	*Kandu*	Quando (when)
Júga, dúka, dôka, yóka	Jogar	Kanela	Canela
Juiz, duiz	Juiz	Kaneta	Caneta (a pen)
		Kánfora	Cânofora
		Kanivéti	Canivete
		Kanudu	Canudo (a cigar

Fargeson, Father A
Farrer, Miss E M
Fatima Siddika, Begum Saheba
Ferard, Mrs Ida Margaret
Fosbrooke, Mrs M L A
Francis, Edward Belcham
Frindt-Moller C I
Gedge, Miss I
Ghosal, Mr Jyotsnanath
Gillmore, The Rev David Chandler
Glazebrook, N S
Glenn, Henry James Heamey
Gonzaga, Rev Mother
Gordon, The Rev D K
Goschen, Viscountess
Gould, Miss Hilda
Graham, Miss A S
Gregory, Brother
Graham, The Rev John Anderson
Graham, Mrs Kate
Grattan, Colonel Henry William
Griffin, Miss I
Guilford, The Rev F (with Gold Bar)
Guyer, H C
Gwyther, Lieut Colonel Arthur
Hahn, The Rev Ferdinand
Haig, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Balfour
Hall, Harold Fielding Patrick
Halliday, Rev K
Hamilton, Major Robert Edward Archibald
Hankin, E H
Hanson, The Rev O.
Harper, Dr R
Hart, Dr Louisa Helena
Harvest, Lieut-Colonel Herbert de Vere
Harvey, Miss R
Hatch, Miss Sarah Isabel
Hawker, Miss A M
Henrietta, Mother
Hex, Miss D C deLay
Hibberd, Miss J F
Hickinbotham, The Rev J H
Higginbotham, S
Hildesley, The Rev Alfred Herbert
Hodgson, Edward Marsden
Hodgson, (Miss) F A
Hoeck, Rev Father L V
Hogan, W J Alexander
Holmes, Major J A H
Holderness, Sir Thomas William
Holland, H T
Home, Walter
Hopkins, Mrs Jessie
Hormusji, Dr S C
Houlton, Dr (Miss) Charlotte, M.D
Howard, Mrs Gabrielle Louise Caroline
Howard, Miss R E
Hoyland, John Somerwell
Hudson, Sister L E M
Hume, The Rev R A.
Husband, Major James
Hutchinson, Major William Gordon
Hutchinson, Sir Sydney Hutton Cooper
Hutchison, J
Hutwa, The Maharani Jnan Manjari Kuari
Hydari, Mrs Amina
Inglis, Mrs Ellen
Irvine, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Walter
Ives, Harry William Maclean
Iyer, Diwan Bahadur C S
Jackson, Lady Kathleen Anna Dorothy
Jackson, Rev James Chadwick
Jackson, Rev W H
James, Lieutenant Colonel Charles Henry
Jamiet Rai, Diwan Bahadur
Jankibai
Jehangir, Mrs Cowasji
Jehangir (Senior), Lady Dhanbai Cowasji
Jenvier, Rev C A R
Jerwood, Miss H D
Josephine, Sister (Bombay)
Kamribai, Shri Rani Saheba, of Jasdan
Kaye, G R
Keane, Miss H
Kerr, Mrs Isabel
Kerr, Rev George McGlashan
Khan, Khan Bahadur Kuli
Khan, Khan Bahadur Moghal Baz
King, Mrs D
Klopsch, Dr Louis
Kothari, Sir Jehangir Hormusji
Kugelberg, Dr C F
Kunwar, Maharani Surat
Lamb, The Hon'ble Sir Richard Amphlett
Lant, The Rev W E
Lee, Mrs
Lee Ah Lain
Lindsay, D'Arcy
Ling, Miss Catharine Frances
Longmire, Miss Mary
Loubiere, Rev Father E F A
Louisa, Mrs Wathen, Madras
Lovett, The Hon'ble Mr Harrington Verney
Lowe, Miss Irene Helen
Luck, Wilfred Henry
Lukis, Lady
Lyall, Frank Frederick
Lyons, Surgeon-General Robert William Steele
MacLean, Rev J. H
Macaughten, Mr F M
Macewatt, Major-General Robert Charles
Madhav Rao Vishwanath Patankar
Mahant of Emar Math, Puri
Malegaon, Raje of
Malvi, Tribhuvandas Narottamdas
Maneckchand, Seth Motilal
Mann, Dr Harold
Manners-Smith, The Hon'ble Mr Francis St George
Marie, Rev Mother
Mary of St Pauls, Rev Mother
Matthews, Rev Father
Mayes, Herbert Frederick
McCarrison, Major Robert
McGloghry, Colonel James
McFayden, The Rev Joseph Ferguson, D D, Nagpur
Mcdougall, Miss E
McKenzie, The Rev J R
McNeel, The Rev John
Mehta, Dr D H
Mehta, Mrs Iravati
Mekiejohn, Miss W J

Teto	*Portuguese*
Kôr	Côro
Koral (*morten*)	Coral (coral)
Koresma	Quaresma
Korneta	Corneta
Korôa	Coroa
Koronel	Coronel
Korrénti	Corrente
Kortezia	Cortesia
Kortina	Cortina
Kostúmi	Costume
Kóvadu	Côvado
Kreda	Igreja
Kreditu	Credito (credit)
Kriádu	Criado
Kriatura (*hakálak*)	Criatura (creature)
Krisma	Crisma
Kruz	Cruz
Kudir	Acudir
Kúida	Cuidar
Kuidádu	Cuidado
Kulchã	Colchão
Kulchête	Colchete
Kulpa (*sala*)	Culpa (fault)
Kumadre	Comadre
Kumprir (*hálu*)	Cumprir (to fulfil)
Kura (*báli*)	Cura (cure)
Kurveta	Corveta
Kústa	Custar
Kustódia	Custodia (monstrance)
Kustumadu	Costumado (customary)
Ladainha	Ladainha
Lagosta (*knáse*)	Lagosta (lobster)

Teto	*Portuguese*
Lakre	Lacre
Lámpa	Lâmpada
Lampiã	Lampião
Lancha (*róoan*)	Lancha
Lápis	Lápis
Lásu	Laço
Lata	Lata (tin-box)
Lei	Lei
Leilã, lelã	Leilão
Lénsu	Lenço
Lensol	Lençol (bed-sheet)
Letra	Letra
Lião	Lião
Lima	Limar (to file)
Linho (*fúka*)	Linho (flax)
Liriu	Lirio (lily)
Lisã	Lição
Lisensa	Licença
Lista	Lista
Lívra	Livrar
Lívre	Livre
Lívru	Livro
Lobu	Lobo (wolf)
Logu (*óri-lái*)	Logo (soon)
Lona	Lona (canvas)
Luminári	Luminárias
Lútu	Luto
Lúva	Luva
Machadu (*balium*)	Machado (hatchet)
Machila	Machila
Major	Major
Mal (*aáti*)	Mal (evil)
Mala	Mala
Maldisã, malisã	Maldição

Tyleman, I
Tyndale-Biscoe, The Rev. Cecil Earle with Gold Bar
Tyrrell, Lieut.-Col. Jasper Robert Joly
Vanlakerenderick, Reginald
Vansittart, Lieut. Colonel Joseph Charles Storke
Venkataratnam Naidu, D. B., Sir Raghupati
Vernon, Mrs. Margaret
Victoria, Sister Mary
Wace, [illegible]
Wakefield, George Edward Campbell
Walker, Lady Fanny
Walker, Major Albert Elijah
Wallace, Mr. W. J.
Ward, Lieut. Col. Elliott Lennon
Waterhouse, Miss Agnes May
Watt, Rev. J.
Weal, [illegible]
Webb, Miss M. A.
Weir, Mr. Thura, Sikkim
Wellott, The Rt. Rev. Dr. [illegible]
Whitham, Mr. [illegible]
Whitehead, Mrs. J.
Whitley, The Venerable Archdeacon [illegible]
Whitley, [illegible] John Henry
Wilkinson, Lieut.-Colonel Edmund
Willingdon, The Lady
Wilson, Johnston Joseph
Wilson, Lady
Winter, Edgar Francis Latimer
Wood, Mrs. A.
Wood, Arthur Robert
Younghusband, Arthur Delaval
Younghusband, Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Edward

Recipients of the 2nd Class

Abdul Aziz, Khan Bahadur Hajji Hakim Muhammad
Abdul Ghani
Abdul Hussain, Mian Bhai
Abdul Hussein
Abdul Kadir
Abdul Majid Khan
Abdur Razzak Khan, Subadar
Abul Hussain
Agha Mohamed Khalil Bin Mohamed Karim
Alfred, Miss A.
Alice, Mrs. Blackley
Ali, Mrs. Mrs. B.
Ali, Shabash Khan Sahib Shaikh
Allen, Miss Annie
Allen, Mrs. M. O.
Allen, Miss Maud
Amar Nath, Lala
Amar Singh
Amelia, Rev. Mother
Anastesie, Sister
Andalamma, Alwar, Mrs. C.
Andalamma Venkatasubba, Mrs. Rao
Anderson, Miss Emma Deane
Anstie-Smith, Rev. G.
Antia, Jamshedji Merwanji
Antia, J. D.
Appaswami, Mrs. S. E.
Arndt, Mrs. Phyllis Evelyn
Atkinson, John William
Atkinson, Lady Constance
Augustin, The Rev. Father
Aung, Mrs. Ella
Avargal, M. R. Ry. T. K. M.
Avargal, M. R. Ry. Tanjore Ekambaram Pillai
Azim Husain, Khan Sahib Mir
Ba San
Baird, San Ba, Miss E. L.
Baker, Honorary Major Thomas
Bacon, Miss Edna Gertrude, Bareilly
Baba Krishna Shetty, M. R. Ry. A.
Balbhadra Dass Mirhoutra
Ball, Miss Marguerite Dorothy
Ballantine, W. J. H.
Banerjee, Abinash Chandra
Bano, Khanem Saheba Farhet
Bapat, Risaldar Sadashiva Krishna
Barbara, Mother
Barclay, Mrs. Edith Martha
Bardsley, Miss Jane Blissett
Barkall Ali, Munshi
Barnabas, Thomas Cunningham
Barnett, Miss Maude
Barstow, Mrs. Melaine
Barton, Miss L. G.
Barton, Mrs. Sybil
Baw, U. San
Beadon, Dr. M. O'Brien
Beatson-Bell, The Rev. Sir Nicholas Dodd, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Beg, Mirza Kalich Beg Faridun
Belvalkar, S. K.
Benjamin, Joseph
Bertie, Albert Clifford
Best, James Theodore
Bhagwati Bai, Mrs. P.
Bhagwandas, Bai Zaoerbai
Bhajan Lal
Bhan, Lala Udhai
Bhanot, Mrs. L.
Bhatia, Biharilal
Bhatt, Mrs. Janki Bai
Bhattacharji, Rai Bahadur S. C.
Bhide, Raoji Janardhan
Bhuit, Chhotelal Goverahan
Bidikar, Shankar Vithal Bihari Lal, Babu Birj
Bigge, Mrs. Violet Evelyn
Bihari Lal
Bilg Bihari Lal
Birla, Rai Bahadur Baldeo Das
Birney, Mrs. S. D.
Bisheshwar Nath, Lala
Bissett, Miss Mary Ronald
Biswas, Babu Annoda Mohan
Blackham, Lieut.-Colonel Robert James
Blackmore, Hugh
Blackwood, John Ross
Blair, The Rev. J. C.
Blenkinsop, Edward Robert Kaye
Bolster, Miss Anna
Booth, Miss Mary Warburton
Booth-Gravely, Mrs. Adha
Bose, Miss Kiroth
Bose, Miss Mona
Bose, Mrs. Sharnolota, Bengal
Botting, W. E.
Bowen, Griffith

Teto	*Portuguese*	*Teto*	*Portuguese*
Ordı	Ordem	*Pelu sınal*	Pelo sınal (by the sıgn)
Órgão	Órgão		
Óstıa	Hóstıa	Péna	Pena
Ostra	Ostra (oyster)	Penıténsı	Penıtência
Pã	Pão	Perdã	Perdão
Pádrı	Padre	Perdıdu	Perdıdo
Pádrı Nossu	Padre Nosso (Our Father)	Perdısã	Perdıção
		Perdoar	Perdoar (to pardon)
Pagódı	Pagode		
Paıol	Paıol (store room)	Pesa	Peça
		Péstí	Peste
Palmatória	Palamatória	Phyādór	Fıador
Pápa	Papa	*Phyadu*	Fıado (retaıl)
Papu (kakalúku)	Papo (bırd's mow)	*Phyltru*	Fıltro (filter)
		Pıa	Paı
Para	Para	*Pıã (lúru)*	Pıão
Parabêm	Parabêm	*Pıku*	Pıco (summıt)
Parénti	Parente	Polôtu	Pıloto
Pártı	Parte	*Pımenta (aı manas)*	Pımenta (pepper)
Pasıar	Passear		
Pasıénsı	Pacıência	*Pınta (tádan)*	Pınta (spot)
Páskua	Páscoa	Pírıs	Pıres
Pássı	Passe	Pıstola	Pıstola
Pastu	Pasto (pasture)	*Plantasâ (aı kúda)*	Plantação (plantatıon)
Pataka	Pataca		
Pateka	Pateca	Polısıa	Polícıa
Patarata	Patarata	Polvorınhu	Polvorınho
Patena	Patena (paten)	Pomba	Pomba
Pátrıa	Patrıa (natıve country)	*Ponte (ıambáta)*	Ponte (brıdge)
Patrıarka	Patrıarca (Patrıarch)	Póntu	Ponto
		Portuguêz	Português
Patrónu	Patrono	Pôstu	Pôsto
Pátu	Pato	Pôvos (*éma, datu*)	Povo
Paz (dámı)	Paz (peace)		
Pekadu	Pecado (sın)	Praga	Praga

[illegible] Mr [illegible]
Faizan-i-Ahmad Khan Bahadur, Kazi Saiyid
[illegible]
[illegible] Mr [illegible] Gertrude Mary
[illegible] Mrs [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] A P
[illegible] Mallin Charitable In Hullon
French, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas
[illegible] Mr [illegible]
[illegible] Thomas Charles
[illegible] Mary
[illegible]
[illegible] Rev J P
[illegible] Mrs Angela
[illegible] The Rev Henry
[illegible] G
[illegible]
[illegible]
Fox, Alfred Charles
[illegible] Sister Jane
[illegible] W
[illegible] Mr M H
[illegible] Robert Thomson
[illegible]
Gaitonde, Lal Bahadur Pandit Tara Dutt
Gajjar, Mr Shivagauri
[illegible] Mansah
Gandhi, Mr Pestonji Jamsetji
Gardiwalla [illegible]
[illegible] Rev J
Gaskell W
Gatley, Thomas Joseph
George, Miss Jessie Eleanor
Ghosh, Babu Mahatap Chandra
Ghose, Babu J N
Ghose S K
Ghulam Fari, Mrs
Ghulam Haider
Ghulam Murtaza Bhutto Shah Nawaz
Giffard, Mrs Alice
Gillespie, Harry Rupert Sylvester
Gilmore P J
Girija Kanta Chakravarty Bjashahi
Glanville, Miss R I (Also Bar)
Godfrey, Thomas Leonard
Goldsmith, The Rev Canon Malcolm George
Goodbody, Mrs
Gopaleswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur, Mal-
lapur, Bellary
Gorman, Patrick James
Gowardhandas, Chatrabhuj
Govind Lal, Lala
Grant, Lieut.-Colonel John Weymiss
Grant, Miss Jean
Grant, The Rev John
Grant, Dr Lilian Wemyss
Gray, Mrs Hester
Gray, Commissary William David
Greany, Peter Mawe
Greenfield, Miss R
Greenwood, D A
Greg, L H
Griessen, Albert Edward Pierre
Gulliford, The Rev Henry
Gumbley, Mr Douglas
Gune, Trimbak Raghunath
Guy I Maung
Haaf Rev L A
Hadji, Dr D A
Hadow, Rev Frank Burness
Halvatt Malli
Hanrahan, W G
Harding, Miss O
Harper, The Rev A E
Harris, Miss A M
Harris A R
Harris, Dr R
Harris, Miss S
Harrison, Mrs M F
Harrison, Robert Tullis
Harvey, Miss Minnie Elizabeth
Haworth Lieut Col Sir Lionel Berkeley Holt
Hayes, Miss Mary Lavinia
Hayes, Captain P
Haynes A G
Hellinger Charles George Rangoon
Henry, Sister I
Hickman, Mrs Agnes
Hicks, Rev G L
Higgins, Andrew Frank
Hill, Elliott
Hodge Rev J Z
Hoff, Sister, W J K
Hoffman, The Rev Father John, S J
Hogg, Harry William
Hogg, Miss B K
Holbrooke, Major Bernard Frederick Rope
Holden, Major Hyla Napier
Holdforth, Miss I J
Holliday, Miss Eileen Mabel (Bar)
Holman, Miss Charlotte
Holmes, R
Homer, Charles John
Hoogewerf, Edmund
Hope, Dr Charles Henry Standish
Hopkyns, Mrs E
Hoskings, Rutherford Vincent Theodore
Htin Kyaw, Mung
Hughes, Frank John
Hughes Miss Elizbeth Bell
Hunt, Major E H
Hunter, Honorary Captain James
Hutchings, Miss Emily
Ibrahim, Maulvi Muhammad
Ihsan Ali
Inglis, Mrs Ellen
Ireland, The Rev W F
Iyer, Subbarayappa Rama
Jackson, Mrs Emma
Jackson Mrs K
Jaijee Bai (Mrs Petit)
James, Mrs Pewati
Jamna Prasad
Jervis Mrs Edith
Jesson, Miss Marjorie Wilhelmina, Delhi
Jivanandan
Joglekar, Rao Bahadur Ganesh Venkatesh
John, Rev Brother
[illegible]ustus Frederick

Teto	*Portuguese*
Retrátu	Retrato
Reuniã	Reúnião
Reza	Reza (prayer)
Rezã	Razão
Riku	Rico (rich)
Riska .	Risca (a dash with a pen)
Romã .	Romã (pomegranate)
Ronda .	Ronda
Roska ..	Rosca (twisted loaf)
Roupa	Roupa
Roza ..	Rosa
Rozáriu .	Rosário
Rude (*aáti*)	Rude (rude)
Rufu	Rufo (red-haired)
? Rupia ..	Rupia
Sabã .	Sabão
Sábadu ..	Sábado
Sakarolha .	Saca-rolhas
Sakraméntu .	Sacramento
Sakráriu	Sacrário
Sakrifísiu	Sacrificio
Sakriléjiu ..	Sacrilégio
Sakristã ..	Sacristão
Sakristia ..	Sacristia
? Saku ..	Sagu
Sala ..	Sala
Saláda ..	Salada
Salsa ..	Salsa (garden parsley)
Salva ..	Salva
Salvasã ..	Salvação
Sangra ..	Sangrar (to let blood)

Teto	*Portuguese*
Santa Kruz	Santa Cruz (Holy Cross)
Santisimu	Santissimo (Most Holy)
Santisimu Sakramentu	Santissimo Sacramento (most Holy Sacrament)
Sántu	Santo
? Sapa	Chapa
Sapatéru	Sapateiro
Sapátu	Sapato
Sardinha ('ikan')	Sardinha (a pilchard)
Sarjéntu	Sargento
Sarútu	Charuto
Sáuda	Saudar (to greet)
Saudi	Saude
Saukáti, sanáti	Saguate
Sé	Sé
Seda	Sêda
Sedu	Cedo (early)
Segundu	Segundo (second)
Sekreta (*laklo*)	Secreta (a privy)
Sekretaria	Secretaria
Sekretáriu	Secretário
Séla	Sela
Sêlu	Sêlo
Semana	Semana
Semana Santa	Semana Santa
Seminériu	Seminário
Semitéri	Cemitério
Senteiu	Centeio (rye)

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Teto	*Portuguese*	*Teto*	*Portuguese*
Tıgı	Tıgre (tıger)	*Venera*	Venera (scallop shell)
Tınta	Tınta		
Tıo	Tıo	Verníz	Verníz
Tıra	Tıro	Verónıka	Verónıca
Tıras	Tıra	Verruma	Verruma
Tomátı	Tomate	Vérsu	Verso
Tôrrı	Tôrre	Vespera	Vésperas
Torsıda	Torcıda (a wıck)	Veu	Véu
Traısã	Traıção	Vídru	Vıdro
Trataméntu	Tratamento	Vıgárıu (*naı-lúlık*)	Vıgárıo
Trátar	Tratar		
Trıbunal	Trıbunal (trıbunal)	*Vıla*	Vıla (a small town)
Trígu	Trıgo		
Trombeta	Trombeta	*Vıntem*	Vıntem (a penny)
Tronko	Tronco		
Tropa	Tropa	Vıola	Vıola
Tualha	Toalha	Vırtude	Vırtude
Túkar	Trocar	*Vıtórıa* (*mánan*)	Vıtórıa
Túmba	Tumba	Vıva, bıba	Vıva
Unıfórmı	Unıforme	*Vızınhu* (*máluku, bésık*)	Vızınho
Urınol	Urınol		
Usu	Uso (use)	Vızıta	Vısıta
Uvas	*Uvas* (grapes)	*Vontad* (*hakárak*)	Vontade (wıll)
Vapor (*ró áhı*)	Vapor		
Varanda	Varanda	Vótu	Voto
Vasalu	Vassalo (vassal)	*Zelador*	Zelador (overseer)
Vasına	Vacına		
Vázu	Vaso (vase)	*Zınku* (*kálen*)	Zınco (zınc)

49. Tıbetan

Tıbetan	*Portuguese*
ʔ Ch'a, so-ch'a	Chá
Ko-pı	Couve
ʔ Pá-le, sh'e-pa	Pão

Sal[illegible] Sardar, Sardar Bahadur, Gujranwala
[illegible] Khan
Sunder Lal
Sundra Lal Rai
Swain Mrs Walter
Swainson Mr Florence
Swa[illegible]
Sa[illegible] Mrs [illegible]
Sa[illegible] C H
Sa[illegible] C [illegible]
Sa[illegible] Mrs [illegible] Constance
Sa[illegible] Mrs Kathleen Mabel
Tale[illegible], Mr M C A
Tah[illegible] Khan Mrs M
Tahmiman, Mr Manekshah Cawasha
Tahir Wahab Khan Malik
Tamb[illegible] Dr Gopal Rao Ramchandra
Tarafdar Mr S K
Tay[illegible] Mrs
Taylor, Rev Alfred Prideaux
Taylor, Mrs Florence Prideaux
Tay[illegible] Mr [illegible] Cawnpore
Taylor John Norman
Te[illegible] Mr [illegible]
Tha, Maung Po
Tha, Maung Shwe
Thein, Maung Po
Theobald, Mrs
Thimmaya Mr K S
Thiruvenkata Aiyar Mr Sita
Thomas, Mrs Frances Elizabeth
Thomas, Mrs Mabel Fox
Thomas Samuel Gilbert
Thompson, Mrs Alice
Thompson, R C
Thoy, Herbert Dominick
Thummanna Mrs Bolar
Tilak H M Ganganath
Timothy Samuel
Tirumalai Achariar, M R Rv M A P
Tomkins, Lionel Linton
Tomlinson Mrs Edith
Tudball Miss Emma
Turner Mrs Vera
Umalal, Mrs P
Umar Khan Malik Zorawar Khan
Usman Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Muhammad
Vall C J
Vajifdar, Mrs Hormusji Maneckji
Vale, Mrs K
Valentine, Capt C R
Varma Babu Mahendra Deo
Veronica, Mother Mary, Indore
Vijayaraghava Acharyar
Viswesvarayya Mokshagundam
Vurghese, Diwan Bahadur George Thomas
Wait William Robert Hamilton
Wakefield, George Edward Campbell
Wakeman Mrs I
Walayatullah, Khan Bahadur Hafiz Muhammad
Walewalker, P Baburao
Waller Frederick Chighton
Walters, Miss W L
Ward Mr W A P
Warhurst, Capt A E
Warren Miss Rosamund
Ware, Donald Horne
Webb-Ware Mrs Dorothy
Weighell, Miss Anna Jane
Western Miss Mary Priscilla
Weth, Mrs Rosa
White, Miss J
White, Mrs A M W
Whitman, Miss Elizabeth Annie
Wilkinson Mrs A
Williams David Phillips, Doom Dooma, Assam
Willis, Miss S
Wilson, Francis Henry
Wilson, Miss Anna Margaret
Wince, Miss Jane
Wiseman, Capt Charles Sherrie
Wiser, Mrs C V
Woerner, Miss Lydia
Wood The Rev A
Woodward, Dr Miss Adelaide
Wright, Mrs H
Wylie, Miss Iris Eleanor
Wyness, Mrs Ada
Yen Singh
Yerbury, Dr J
Young, Dr, M Y.

Tulu	*Portuguese*	*Tulu*	*Portuguese*
Mírne	Meirinho	Rátalu, rátelu	Arrátel
Mulatta	Mulato	Reisu	Rial, réis
Mungáru̥, mungaru̥	Mangual	Rípu	Ripa
		Rondu	Rámda
Pádri, pádre	Padre	Sábu, sábunu,	Sabão
Pangayu	Pangaio	Sábu, sáburu, sabúnu	Sabão
Pápasu, pāpásu	Papuses		
Paráta	Prato	? Seigo	Sagu
Parenji, pareji	Prancha	Séti	Setim
Penu̥, pénu̥	Pena	Sódti	Sorte
Péranggáyi	Pera	Tambaku	Tambaca
? Phaláne	Fulano	? Tánki	Tanque
? Phatóki	Foguete	? Tibralu	Tresdobrado
? Pikkasu, pikkásu	Picão	? Tuphanu	Tufão
		Turungu, torangu, turanga	Tronco
Pingana, pingani, pingáni	Palangana		
Pistulu	Pistola	Tuválu	Toalha
Pulli	Fôlha	Varanda	Varanda
Rasídi	Recibo	Váru, varu	Vara

52 Turkish

Turkish	*Portuguese*	*Turkish*	*Portuguese*
Bándara	Bandeira	Portugál	Portugal
Bánqa	Banco	Pósta	Posta
Cancha	Gancho	Qàmara	Câmara
Cháy	Chá	Qànape	Canapé
Firgatéyn	Fragata	Qáptan	Capitão
Goirdela	Cordão	Qáput	Capote
Kestáne	Castanha	Qàrabína	Carabina
Limón	Limão	Qordela	Cordão
Mákina	Máquina	Sábun	Sabão
Massa	Mesa	Salata	Salada
Móda	Moda	Terménti	Terebintina
Mòdèl	Modêlo	Túrunj	Toranja
Pàssàpòrta	Passaporte	Vápor	Vapor
Pishtow	Pistola	Váril	Barril

and riflemen in front of him, he silenced their fire He kept his gun in action, and showed the greatest coolness in removing defects which had twice prevented the gun from firing He did magnificent work during the remainder of the day and when a withdrawal was ordered assisted with covering fire until the enemy was close to him He displayed throughout a very high standard of valour and devotion to duty.

Ressaldar Badlu Singh, 14th Lancers attached 29th Lancers—For most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice on the morning of the 23rd September 1918, when his squadron charged a strong enemy position on the west bank of the River Jordan, between the river and Kh. es Samariyeh Village On nearing the position Ressaldar Badlu Singh realised that the squadron was suffering casualties from a small hill on the left front occupied by machine guns and 200 infantry Without the slightest hesitation he collected six other ranks and with the greatest dash and an entire disregard of danger charged and captured the position, thereby saving very heavy casualties to the squadron He was mortally wounded on the very top of the hill when capturing one of the machine guns single-handed, but all the machine guns and infantry had surrendered to him before he died His valour and initiative were of the highest order.

Rifleman Gobar Sing Negi, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles—For most conspicuous bravery on 10th March 1915 at Neuve Chapelle During an attack on the German position he was one of a bayonet party with bombs who entered their main trench, and was the first man to go round each traverse, driving back the enemy until they were eventually forced to surrender He was killed during this engagement

Sepoy Ishaw Singh, 28th Punjabis—For devotion and bravery "quite beyond all praise" in Waziristan on 10th April, 1921 He received a severe gunshot wound in the chest while serving a Lewis gun, and when all the havildars had been killed or disabled he struggled to his feet, called to his assistance two men, and charged and recovered the gun, restoring it to action He refused medical attention, insisting first on pointing out where the other wounded were and on carrying water to them While the medical man was attending to these wounded he shielded him with his body and he submitted to medical attention himself only after he was exhausted through three hours' continual effort and by loss of blood

---

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

A—British Subjects

1 British Indian passports are issued only to—(1) British subjects by birth, (2) wives and widows of such persons, (3) British subjects by naturalization and (4) British protected persons

2 The Indian Passport Regulations do not require persons to be in possession of passports for leaving India, but as practically every other country requires travellers to be in possession of passports before they are allowed to land at the port of such country, travellers are advised to obtain passports before embarkation Members of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or of the Indian Marine Service travelling on duty and members of the families of such persons when travelling to the United Kingdom on military entitled passages need not have passports

3 Passports are not required for journeys by sea from Bombay to ports in India or to Burma, nor are passports required for permanent residents of Ceylon or India being British subjects to travel between India and Ceylon Natives of India travelling to the Federated Malay States or the Strait Settlements do not require passports unless they propose to continue their journey onward

4 In order to obtain a passport an application form (showing, among other things the reasons for the proposed journey) should be filled in by the applicant and the applicant's declaration certified by a Political Officer Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Police Officer not below the rank of Superintendent or Notary Public resident in India Copies of the form can be obtained from any District Magistrate from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, by post from the Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay, by personal application at the Passport Office or from any of the leading Banking and Shipping Agents in Bombay Small duplicate unmounted copies of the photograph of the applicant and a fee of Rs 6 in cash should be forwarded with the application form Fees are not accepted in stamps or by cheque

5 The application form when filled in should either be posted with the photographs and fee to the Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay, or should be presented at the Passport Office, Bombay

6 The Passport Office in Bombay is situated in the Civil Secretariat The office is open from 11 a m to 4 p m daily, except on Saturdays when it closes at 1 p m and on Sundays and public holidays

7 As a passport is valid for five years, there is no objection to anyone applying for a passport weeks or even months in advance of the date of sailing and much inconvenience [illegible] avoided by early application A fee of [illegible] four days should be given for the [illegible] of a new passport and at least [illegible] days for an endorsement or visa The Passport Officer cannot [illegible] hours and as the preparation of a passport takes time applicants should [illegible] to the [illegible]

SELECT OPINIONS

Sylvain Levi: The Gaekwad's Series is standing at the head of the many collections now published in India.

Asiatic Review, London: It is one of the best series issued in the East as regards the get up of the individual volumes as well as the able editorship of the series and separate works.

Presidential Address, Patna Session of the Oriental Conference: Work of the same class is being done in Mysore, Travancore, Kashmir, Benares, and elsewhere, but the organisation at Baroda appears to lead.

Indian Art and Letters, London: The scientific publications known as the "Oriental Series" of the Maharaja Gaekwar are known to and highly valued by scholars in all parts of the world.

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, London: Thanks to enlightened patronage and vigorous management the "Gaekwad's Oriental Series" is going from strength to strength.

Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Kt.: The valuable Indian histories included in the "Gaekwad's Oriental Series" will stand as an enduring monument to the enlightened liberality of the Ruler of Baroda and the wisdom of his advisers.

The Times Literary Supplement, London: These studies are a valuable addition to Western learning and reflect great credit on the editor and His Highness.

[illegible] British [illegible] should first [illegible] from their consular representatives [illegible] and then present them to the [illegible] together with a written [illegible] of the reason for the journey. British [illegible] are of two kinds to the Non transit and Transit. The fees for these are Rs. 6 8 0 and Rs. 3 0 0 respectively except in the case of [illegible] of state which have higher fees when [illegible] scale of fees will be applied.

[illegible] Other foreigners should apply for Identity [illegible] through the Commissioner of Police [illegible] where such foreigners reside. In [illegible] through the District Magistrate [illegible] in which they are residing. Small [illegible] of the applicant's photograph [illegible] accompany the application. The fee [illegible] Identity Certificate is Rs. 1 8 0.

[illegible] The holder of a foreign passport who has [illegible] visa granted by a British Passport Officer [illegible] India for a destination which [illegible] India or passing through India [illegible] a further visa from the authorities [illegible] India.

[illegible] of this notice can be had free of [illegible] on application.

ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BOMBAY.

[illegible] Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.
[illegible] Building, Wallace Street, Fort.
[illegible]
[illegible] Ballard Estate.
[illegible] No. 17, Cooperage Road, Fort.
[illegible] Fort.
[illegible] Fort.
[illegible] Colaba.
[illegible] Road, Ballard Estate.
[illegible]
Japan [illegible] Building, 16, Hornby Road, Fort.
[illegible] Parade, Colaba.
[illegible] Hornby Road, Fort.
[illegible] Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
[illegible] 147, Sassoon Dock Road, Middle Colaba.
[illegible] Castle Parade, Colaba.
[illegible] Wallace and Company, Wallace Street, Fort.
[illegible] Petroleum Building, Colaba Road.
[illegible] Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.
[illegible] Vulcan Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.
United States of America—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Latvia—Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.
Roumania—19, Chowpatty near B. P. & C. L. Level Crossing.
Persia—Do do.
Turkey—Afghan Consulate, Bombay.

Rs. A

Guzerat, by Bālachandrasūri (from Modheraka or Modhera in Kadi Prant, Baroda State), contemporary of Vastupāla, composed after his death for his son in Samvat 1296 (A D 1240). edited by C D Dalal, 1917 1–8

8 **Rūpakasatkam :** six dramas by Vatsarāja, minister of Paramardideva of Kalinjara, who lived between the 2nd half of the 12th and the 1st quarter of 13th century edited by C D Dalal, 1918 . *Out of print.*

9 **Mohaparājaya** · an allegorical drama describing the overcoming of King Moha (Temptation), or the conversion of Kumārapāla, the Chalukya King of Guzerat, to Jainism, by Yaśahpāla, an officer of King Ajayadeva, son of Kumārapāla, who reigned from A.D 1229 to 1232 edited by Muni Chaturvijayaji with Introduction and Appendices by C D Dalal, 1918 2–0

10 **Hammīramadamardana :** a drama glorifying the two brothers, Vastupāla and Tejahpāla, and their King Vīradhavala of Dholka, by Jayasimhasūri, pupil of Vīrasūri, and an Ācārya of the temple of Munisuvrata at Broach, composed between Samvat 1276 and 1286 or A D 1220 and 1239 edited by C D Dalal, 1920 . 2–0

11. **Udayasundarīkathā :** a romance (Campū, in prose and poetry) by Soddhala, a contemporary of and patronised by the three brothers, Chchittarāja, Nāgārjuna, and Mummunirāja, successive rulers of Konkan, composed between A D 1026 and 1050 edited by C D Dalal and Pandit Embar Krishnamacharya, 1920 . 2–4

12 **Mahāvidyāvidambana :** a work on Nyāya Philosophy, by Bhatta Vādindra who lived about A D 1210 to 1274 edited by M R Telang, 1920 .. 2–8

13 **Prācīnagurjarakāvysangraha :** a collection of old Guzerati poems dating from 12th to 15th centuries A D edited by C D Dalal, 1920 .. 2–4

14 **Kumārapālapratibodha :** a biographical work in Prākrta, by Somaprabhāchārya, composed in Samvat 1241 or A D 1195 edited by Muni Jinavijayaji, 1920 7–8

15 **Ganakārikā :** a work on Philosophy (Pāśupata School), by Bhāsarvajña who lived in the 2nd half of the 10th century edited by C D Dalal, 1921 . 1–4

16 **Sangītamakaranda** . a work on Music, by Nārada · edited by M R Telang, 1920 . 2–0

17 **Kavīndrācārya List :** list of Sanskrit works in the collection of Kavīndrācārya, a Benares Pandit (1656 A D) edited by R Anantakrishna Shastry, with a foreword by Dr Ganganatha Jha, 1921 . 0–12

18 **Vārāhagrhyasūtra** · Vedic ritual (domestic) of the Yajurveda edited by Dr R Shamasastry, 1920 0–10

19 **Lekhapaddhati :** a collection of models of state and private documents, dating from 8th to 15th centuries A D.

TEACHING STAFF (contd.)

	Name	Subjects	Status
5	C. C. Davie, Ph.D.	History	Lecturer
5	H. H. Dodwell, M.A.	,,	Professor
4	E. Dora Edwards, M.A.	Chinese (Mandarin)	Reader
3	D. I. Ivan, B.A.	Hindustani	,,
1	H. A. R. Gibb, M.A.	Arabic (Classical)	Professor
	Sayyid M. M. Goman	Arabic	Lecturer
	A. S. Tritton, D.Litt.	,,	,,
3	Sir Wolseley Haig, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.A.	Persian	,,
	W. A. Hertz, C.S.I.	Burmese	,,
	G. I. Hess, O.B.E., M.A.	Arabic	,,
	Commander N. I. Isemonger, R.N. (retired)	Japanese	Lecturer
	S. G. Kanhere	Marathi and Sanskrit	,,
	G. I. Leeson	Hindustani (Urdu & Hindi)	,,
2	A. Lloyd James, M.A.	Phonetics	Reader
	Yumin Tao	Chinese	Lecturer
2	W. Stanton Page, O.B.E., B.A., B.D.	Bengali	Reader
	C. S. K. Pathy, M.A., D.es L.	Tamil and Telugu	Lecturer
	Ali Ekra Bey	Turkish	,,
7	Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.	Persian	Professor
3	C. A. Ryland, B.A.	Sanskrit	Lecturer
2	A. Sabounadiere, I.C.S. (retired)	Indian Law	Reader
3	W. Stede, Ph.D.	Pali and Sanskrit	Lecturer
	S. Tozalian	Armenian and Turkish	,,
8	R. L. Turner, M.C., M.A.	Sanskrit	Professor
6	J. Wartski, B.A.	Modern Hebrew	Lecturer
3	M. de Z. Wickremasinghe, M.A., D.Litt.	Sinhalese and Epigraphy	,,
	W. Perceval Yetts, O.B.E., M.R.C.S.	Chinese Art and Archæology	,,
	S. Yoshitake	Japanese	,,
	Kadry Zafir, M.A.	Arabic	Assistant
	J. Michell	Siamese	Lecturer

1 University Professor of Arabic and Appointed Teacher
2 University Reader and Appointed Teacher
3 Recognised Teacher in the University of London
4 University Professor of Chinese and Appointed Teacher
5 University Professor of the History and Culture of British Dominions in Asia with special reference to India and Appointed Teacher
6 Ahad Ha'am Lectureship in Modern Hebrew
7 University Professor of Persian and Appointed Teacher (Director)
8 University Professor of Sanskrit and Appointed Teacher

Rs A.

33, 34 **Mirat-i-Ahmadi:** by Ali Mahammad Khan, the last Moghul Dewan of Gujarat. edited in the original Persian by Syed Nawab Ali, M A, Professor of Persian, Baroda College, 2 vols, illustrated, 1926–1928 19–8

35 **Mānavagṛhyasūtra:** a work on Vedic ritual (domestic) of the Yajurveda with the Bhāsya of Astāvakra· edited with an introduction in Sanskrit by Pandit Rāmakrishna Harshaji Śāstri, with a Preface by Prof B C Lele, 1926 5–0

36, 68 **Nātyaśāstra** · of Bharata with the commentary of Abhinavagupta of Kashmir edited by M Ramakrishna Kavi, M A, 4 vols, vol I, illustrated, 1926, vol II, 1934 11–0
Vol I (*out of print*)

37 **Apabhramśakāvyatrayī:** consisting of three works, the Carcarī, Upadeśarasāyana, and Kālasvarūpakulaka, by Jinadatta Sūri (12th century) with commentaries edited with an elaborate introduction in Sanskrit by L B Gandhi, 1927 4–0

38 **Nyāyapraveśa**, Part I (Sanskrit Text) on Buddhist Logic of Dinnāga, with commentaries of Haribhadra Sūri and Pārśvadeva edited by Principal A B Dhruva, M A, LL B, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Hindu University, Benares, 1930 . 4–0

39 **Nyāyapraveśa**, Part II (Tibetan Text) edited with introduction, notes, appendices, etc, by Pandit Vidhusekhara Bhattacharyya, Principal, Vidyabhavana, Visvabharati, 1927 1–8

40 **Advayavajrasangraha** consisting of twenty short works on Buddhist philosophy by Advayavajra, a Buddhist savant belonging to the 11th century A D, edited by Mahāmahopādhyāya Dr Haraprasad Sastri, M.A, C I E, Hon D Litt, 1927 2–0

42, 60 **Kalpadrukośa:** standard work on Sanskrit Lexicography, by Keśava edited with an elaborate introduction by the late Pandit Ramavatara Sharma, Sahityacharya, M A, of Patna and index by Pandit Shrikant Sharma, 2 vols, vol I (text), vol II (index), 1928–1932 . 14–0

43 **Mirat-i-Ahmadi Supplement:** by Ali Muhammad Khan Translated into English from the original Persian by Mr C N Seddon, I C S (*retired*), and Prof Syed Nawab Ali, M A Illustrated Corrected reissue, 1928 6–8

44 **Two Vajrayāna Works:** comprising Prajñopāyaviniścayasiddhi of Anangavajra and Jñānasiddhi of Indrabhūti—two important works belonging to the little known Tantra school of Buddhism (8th century A D) edited by B Bhattacharyya, Ph D, 1929 . 3–0

45 **Bhāvaprakāśana** of Sāradātanaya, a comprehensive work on Dramaturgy and Rasa, belonging to A D 1175–1250, edited by His Holiness Yadugiri Yatiraja Swami, Melkot, and K S Ramaswami Sastri, Oriental Institute, Baroda, 1929 . . 7–0

Fish Curing [illegible] is practised [illegible] on the Madras coast [illegible] is also principally to Dr [illegible] after an investigation during [illegible] the fisheries of the whole of India [illegible] the grant to fishermen of duty free [illegible] from large unfenced enclosures [illegible] much due but the time was not [illegible] the salt cure, for was the solution [illegible] honourable efforts. [illegible] result of his [illegible] were applied by the Madras [illegible] from 1882, a gradually increasing [illegible] number of vessels or bounded enclosures [illegible] which salt is issued free of duty [illegible] at rates below the local cost of the [illegible]

Rs A.

57, 69 **Ahsan-ut-Tawarikh**: history of the Safawi Period of Persian History, 15th and 16th centuries, by Hasan-i-Rumlu edited by C N Seddon, I C S (*retired*), Reader in Persian and Marathi, University of Oxford 2 vols (Persian text and translation in English), 1932–34 19–8

58 **Padmānanda Mahākāvya**: giving the life history of Rsabhadeva, the first Tīrthankara of the Jainas, by Amarachandra Kavi of the 13th century edited by H R Kapadia, M A, 1932 . 14–0

59 **Śabdaratnasamanvaya**: an interesting lexicon of the Nānārtha class in Sanskrit compiled by the Maratha King Sahaji of Tanjore edited by Pandit Vitthala Śāstrī, Sanskrit Pathaśāla, Baroda, with a Foreword by B Bhattacharyya, Ph D, 1932 11-0

61 **Śaktisangama Tantra**: a voluminous compendium of the Hindu Tantra comprising four books on Kālī, Tārā, Sundarī and Chhinnamastā edited by B Bhattacharyya, M A, Ph D, 4 vols, vol I, Kālikhanda, 1932 2–8

62 **Prajñāpāramitās** commentaries on the Prajñāpāramitā, a Buddhist philosophical work edited by Giuseppe Tucci, Member, Italian Academy, 2 vols, vol I, 1932 . . 12–0

63 **Tarikh-i-Mubarakhshahi**: an authentic and contemporary account of the kings of the Saiyyid Dynasty of Delhi translated into English from original Persian by Kamal Krishna Basu, M A, Professor, T N J College, Bhagalpur, with a Foreword by Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Kt, 1932 .. 7–8

64 **Siddhāntabindu**: on Vedānta philosophy, by Madhusūdana Sarasvatī with commentary of Purusottama edited by P C Divanji, M A, LL M, 1933 11–0

65 **Iṣṭasiddhi**: on Vedānta philosophy, by Vimuktātmā, disciple of Avyayātmā, with the author's own commentary edited by M Hiriyanna, M A, Retired Professor of Sanskrit, Maharaja's College, Mysore, 1933 14–0

66, 70, 73 **Shabara-Bhāsya**: on the Mīmāmsā Sūtras of Jaimini Translated into English by Mahāmahopādhyāya Dr. Ganganath Jha, M A, D Litt, etc, Vice-Chancellor, University of Allahabad, in 3 vols, 1933–1936 48–0

67 **Sanskrit Texts from Bali**: comprising a large number of Hindu and Buddhist ritualistic, religious and other texts recovered from the islands of Java and Bali with comparisons edited by Professor Sylvain Levi, 1933 .. . 3–8

71 **Nārāyana Śataka**. a devotional poem of high literary merit by Vidyākara with the commentary of Pītāmbara. edited by Pandit Shrikant Sharma, 1935 2–0

[illegible] the fishermen gradually from the influence of [illegible] capitalists. The Government same [illegible] a loan of Rs 1,500 each to the two rock the [illegible] for purchasing boats, nets and other accessories [illegible] for fishing purposes. They are working since [illegible] with varying degrees of success [illegible] the education of fishermen a [illegible] was opened in the middl [illegible] to train teachers to work in [illegible] schools for the fisherfolk. The [illegible] under training are familiarised [illegible] in the fishery stations [illegible] Chakram. They are given [illegible] in fishing a boat having [illegible] for the purpose. In some [illegible] themselves started the [illegible] handed over to the Department [illegible] schools were opened by the [illegible] at the request of the fishermen [illegible] conducted as honorary managers.

Bengal & Bihar & Orissa

[illegible] Bengal was undertaken the trawler *Golder Crown* being employed for the purpose. The results showed that there are extensive areas suitable for trawling and capable of yielding large quantities of high class fish. Much attention was devoted during these trawl cruises to the acquisition of increased knowledge of the marine fauna, the results being published in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum. For various reasons the chief perhaps being the lack of cold storage facilities and the loss of time involved by the trawler having to bring her catches to Calcutta instead of sending them by a swift tender, the experiment was financially a failure and was dropped. With ever increasing demand for fish in Calcutta and the concurrent rise in prices the prospects of remunerative steam trawling are now much more, steam trawling companies being floated in the immediate future. The trade is a difficult one to organize and without a rare combination of technical fishery knowledge and far-sighted and comprehensive organization the danger run by the investing public will be considerable. Originally one Fisheries Department served the needs of the two provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Separation was effected in after which fisheries in Bengal were administered by the Director of Agriculture. The Bengal Fishery Department was abolished under retrenchment in 1923. There is no immediate prospect of reconstitution of the Department. In Bihar and Orissa Fisheries form a section of the Department of Industries.

Bengal Fisheries Department has of necessity a more limited scope for its activities than in the case of Madras. Practically no coastal mirror industries exist, neither do the natural conditions lead us to suppose that a can be created without extreme difficulty. In the absence of a great trawl industry which alone might be able to call into existence factories devoted to the uplift of the general utilization of fish bye products. A from this, much can be done by officers for the uplift of the population with a view to [illegible]

[illegible] Following the inquiry begun in 1906 by Sir K. G. Gupta an investigation of the steam trawl potentialities of the head of the Bay of

III BOOKS UNDER PREPARATION

Rs. A.

1 **A Descriptive Catalogue of MSS. in the Oriental Institute, Baroda** · compiled by the Library staff, 12 vols , vol II (Śrauta, Dharma, and Grhya Sūtras)

2 **Prajñāpāramitās :** commentaries on the Prajñāpāramitā, a Buddhist philosophical work edited by Prof Giuseppe Tucci, 2 vols , vol II

3 **Śaktisangama Tantra :** comprising four books on Kāli, Tārā, Sundarī, and Chhinnamastā edited by B Bhattacharyya, Ph D , 4 vols , vols II–IV.

4 **Nātyadarpana** · introduction in Sanskrit giving an account of the antiquity and usefulness of the Indian drama, the different theories on Rasa, and an examination of the problems raised by the text, by L B Gandhi, 2 vols , vol II

5 **Gurjararāsāvalī** . a collection of several old Gujarati Rāsas edited by Messrs B K. Thakore, M D Desai, and M C Modi

6 **Paraśurāma-Kalpasūtra** . an important work on Tantra with the commentary of Rāmesvara second revised edition by Swami Trivikrama Tirtha

7 **Tarkabhāsā** . a work on Buddhist Logic, by Mokṣākara Gupta of the Jagaddala monastery edited with a Sanskrit commentary by Pandit Embar Krishnamacharya of Vadtal

8 **Mādhavānala-Kāmakandalā** . a romance in old Western Rajasthani by Ganapati, a Kāyastha from Amod edited by M R Majumdar, M.A , LL B

9. **A Descriptive Catalogue of MSS. in the Oriental Institute, Baroda** · compiled by the Library staff, 12 vols , vol III (Smṛti MSS)

10 **An Alphabetical List of MSS in the Oriental Institute, Baroda** · compiled from the existing card catalogue by the Superintendent, Printed Section

11 **Nītikalpataru :** the famous Nīti work of Kṣemendra edited by Sardar K M Panikkar, M A , of Patiala

12 **Chhakkammuvaeso :** an Apabhramsa work of the Jains containing didactic religious teachings edited by L B Gandhi, Jain Pandit

13 **Samrāt Siddhānta** the well-known work on Astronomy of Jagannatha Pandit critically edited with numerous diagrams by Pandit Kedar Nath, Rajjyotisi, Jaipur

14 **Vimalaprabhā :** the famous commentary on the Kālacakra Tantra and the most important work of the Kālacakra School of the Buddhists edited with comparisons of the Tibetan and Chinese versions by Giuseppe Tucci of the Italian Academy.

[illegible]

THE GAEKWAD'S STUDIES IN RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

Rs. A

1 **The Comparative Study of Religions** [Contents I, the sources and nature of religious truth II, supernatural beings, good and bad III, the soul, its nature, origin, and destiny IV, sin and suffering, salvation and redemption V, religious practices VI, the emotional attitude and religious ideals] by Alban A Widgery, M A , 1922 15–0

2 **Goods and Bads:** being the substance of a series of talks and discussions with H H the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda [Contents introduction I, physical values II, intellectual values III, æsthetic values IV, moral value V, religious value VI, the good life, its unity and attainment] by Alban G. Widgery, M A , 1920 (Library edition Rs 5) . 3–0

3 **Immortality and other Essays:** [Contents I, philosophy and life II, immortality III, morality and religion IV, Jesus and modern culture V, the psychology of Christian motive VI, free Catholicism and non-Christian Religions VII, Nietzsche and Tolstoi on Morality and Religion VIII, Sir Oliver Lodge on science and religion IX, the value of confessions of faith X, the idea of resurrection XI, religion and beauty XII, religion and history XIII, principles of reform in religion] by Alban G Widgery, M A , 1919. (Cloth Rs 3) 2–0

4. **Confutation of Atheism:** a translation of the *Hadis-i-Halila* or the tradition of the Myrobalan Fruit translated by Vali Mohammad Chhanganbhai Momin, 1918 .. 0–14

Conduct of Royal Servants · being a collection of verses from the Viramitrodaya with their translations in English, Gujarati, and Marathi by B Bhattacharyya, M A , Ph D .. 0–6

The Forests.

[illegible]

(5) [illegible] —These occur on the [illegible] tidal creeks. The most [illegible] belong to the mangrove family ([illegible]). Behind the mangrove belt is an important type of forest occasionally inundated by high tides, in which the most valuable species is the "sundri" (*Heritiera* [illegible]).

recruitment being a matter for the local Governments A certain number of posts in the service are filled by the promotion of specially promising Rangers Owing to the establishment of a course for the training of probationers for the Indian Forests Service at Dehra Dun since 1926, the Provincial Service course ceased to exist from 1928

(4) The Subordinate Service consists of Forest Rangers (about 840), Deputy Rangers (about 900), Foresters (about 2,000) and Forest Guards (about 11,500) The Rangers are at present trained at three different centres—the Forest College at Dehra Dun (for provinces other than Burma, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay and Madras), the Burma Forest School at Pyinmana (for Burma) and the Madras Forest College at Coimbatore (for Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay and the Central Provinces) These three institutions were established in 1878, 1898 and 1912 respectively The training of subordinates below the rank of Ranger is carried out in various local forest schools and training classes

Research —For the first fifty years of the existence of the Forest Department in India no attempt was made to organize the conduct of forest research, and thus to co-ordinate and elaborate the scientific knowledge so necessary to successful economic working A commencement in organized forest research was at last made in 1906 by the establishment, at the instance of Sir Sainthill Eardley-Wilmot, then Inspector-General of Forests, of a Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun The Forest Research Institute, is under the administrative control of the Inspector General of Forests who is also the President There are five main branches of research, namely Sylviculture, Forest Botany, Forest Economic Products, Entomology and Chemistry, each branch being in charge of a research officer The Timber Testing, and the Wood Preservation experts are engaged temporarily on short term contracts Indian Assistants have been appointed under them to receive the necessary technical training and experience in these subjects, with the object of eventually taking the place of experts if and when properly qualified The Wood Technology, Paper Pulp and seasoning section, are in charge of Indian experts who have received special training in their various subjects in Europe and America

Since 1906 research work has been prosecuted energetically so much so that in 1920 a new scheme was sanctioned for the expansion of the staff and site of the Institute Since then new land has been acquired, on which new buildings have been built for accommodating the various expanded branches and the new machinery obtained from the United Kingdom As a result of this steady progress is being made in the investigations which should ultimately lead to the fuller and better utilization of the raw products produced by Indian forests

Forest Products —Forest produce is divided into two main heads—(1) Major produce, that is timber and firewood, and (2) Minor produce, comprising all other products such as bamboos, leaves, fruits, fibres, grass, gums, resins, barks, animal and mineral products, etc The average annual outturn of timber and fuel from all sources during the quinquennium ended 31st March 1930, the latest date for which statistics are available, was 347,800,000 cubic feet against an average of 340,000,000 cubic feet per annum attained in the preceding quinquennium The highest figure ever attained under this head occurred in 1921-22, when a total of 361,383,000 c ft was reached, the year 1923-24 coming next with 353,690,000 c ft The annual outturn of timber and fuel from all sources during the quinquennium 1928-29 averaged 3[illegible],78 00,000 cubic feet against an average of 3[illegible]0,000,000 c ft during the preceding quinquennium The trade in bamboos was almost stationary, with expectations of great development under commercial exploitation in the near future The five years witnessed the initiation and development of certain large exploitation schemes, especially in Madras, which had indifferent success It was hoped in Madras by utilising modern American methods to extract and utilise very large quantities of valuable timbers, but the final result proved that this extensive exploitation was justified neither by the stand of timber in the forests nor by the possibilities of satisfying markets The Provincial Government after this experience adopted a more cautious policy,

An important measure for the development of forests in the Andamans was sanctioned by the Government of India Hitherto, elephants had been employed for extraction of timber, the result that only the fringe of the forests could be touched The new plan is for the employment of American methods American logging machinery was purchased and an American expert engaged to take charge of the work Elsewhere in India a great part of the trade in timber lies in the hands of contractors who are regarded as on the whole trustworthy if sufficient control over their operations is maintained

Forest Industries —The important rôle which the forests of a country play in its general commercial welfare and in providing employment for its population is not always fully recognized Fifteen years ago it was estimated that in Germany work in the forests provided employment for 1,000,000 persons while 3,000,000 persons, earning £30,000 000 a year, were employed in working up the raw material yielded by the forests If accurate estimates were available for India, they would no doubt show that apart from the jungle population which is directly dependent on the forests and the large numbers of wood-cutters, sawyers, carters, carriers, raftsmen and others working in and near them, employment on an excessive scale is provided to persons engaged in working up the raw products Among these latter may be mentioned carpenters, wheelwrights, coopers, boat-builders tanners, rope-makers lac-manufacturers basket-makers, and many other classes of skilled labourers The Indian census shows over a million people and their dependents so employed in British India and nearly a further half million in Native States, but these are probably below the actuals, as much forest labour is not whole-time labour, devoting seven or eight months in the year to forest work and the rest to agriculture With the opening up of the [illegible] the extension of systematic working, [illegible] of km

AREA of FOREST LANDS, OUTTURN of PRODUCE, and REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Province.	Area of Province *	Forest Area: Reserved Forests	Forest Area: Protected Forests	Forest Area: Unclassed State Forests, &c †	Forest Area: Total	Per centage of Forests to whole Area of Province	Outturn of Produce: Timber and Fuel	Outturn of Produce: Minor Produce	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus.
	Sq miles.	Sq miles	Sq miles	Sq miles	Sq miles	Per cent	Cub ft	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Madras	142,050	18,003	1,182	270	10,233	13 4	24,030,000	10,71,083	64,04,825	48,18,027	16,10,198
Bombay	123,270	13,722	073	3,445	14,004	12 1	51,890,000	21,22,143	70,74,004	46,75,278	32,00,080
Bengal	76,855	0,405	4	50	10,583	13 8	30,031,000	5,36,237	30,52,078	16,05,180	13,80,898
United Provinces	100,720	5,163	3,200	502	5,217	4 8	30,537,000	15,42,118	01,70,038	33,88,710	27,00,028
Punjab	97,281	1,510			5,320	5 5	31,000,000	20,00,701	31,57,771	29,69 197	1,88,574
Burma (including Federated Shan States	(a) 243,615	32,661	..	113,850	140,511	00·2	103,210,000	14,71,240	2,03,00,104	78,08,595	1,25,57,509
Bihar and Orissa	83,083	1,700	1,230	3	3,032	3 6	11,095,000	2,34,705	0,39,275	0,02,002	30,013
Central Provinces & Berar	190,052	10,041	.		19,041	10 0	41,032,000	33,00,215	59,07,508	30,75,653	20,21,855
Assam	55,156	0,147	..	14,633	20,830	37 7	17,252,000	9,00,000	35,20,008	22,20,302	12,99,700
North-West Frontier Province	13,183	245	.		245	1 8	3,542,000	01,720	8,64,377	8,40,218	24,159
Baluchistan (portions under British Administration)	54,228	316		472	788	1 4	305,417	45,741	29,300	37,651	—8,351
Ajmer-Merwara	2,767	141	.	.	141	5 1	484,533	55,134	93,803	81,200	12,603
Coorg	1,582	519			510	32·8	511,421	37,722	5,72,031	3,11,454	2,60,577
Andamans and Nicobar	3,143	52		2,138	2,190	00 0	3,571,088	11,008	20,00,813	10,47,454	3,59,359
Total (1929–30)	1,103,401	107,353	0,298	145,503	249 154	22 0	350,067,089	1,50,83,045	0,13,22,301c	3,03,35,513d	2,49,80,840e
Totals. 1927–28	1,103,579	105,688	7,659	136,804	250,110	22 0	370,173,767	1,43,15,303	6,13,00,136	3,56,84,6[illegible]4	2,05,48,153
1926–27	1,100,146	b 102,218	8,026	b 116,303	227,147	20 6	302,035,000	1,45,87,003	0,19,04,731	3,50,00,310	2,73,10,030
1925–20	1,099,888	b 101,053	8,405	b 117,202	227,050	20 7	410,017,923	1,43,11,941	5,08,70,825	3,30,03,202	2,00,80,033
1924–25	1,099,072	b 103,764	8,278	b 117,851	229,800	20 8	255,280,800	1,37,13,501	5,07,44,083	3,54,31,078	2,20,12,004
1923–24	1,100,112	103,449	7,031	117,470	228,850	20 8	354,534,164	1,48 42,307	5,44,01,224	3,40,30,281	1,05,00,943
1922–23	1,100,002	100,022	7,238	115,544	223,704	20 3	340,058,074	1,45,71,518	5,52,14,072	3,95,72,004	1,50,41,408
1921–22	1,098,341	103,780	7,560	138,105	249,504	22 7	301,383,074	1,38,07,264	5,83,10,071	4,08,51,878	1,74,01,103
1920–21	1,082,260	103,401	7,510	139,400	250,473	23 1	298,053,080	1,30,00,027	5,41,13,405	3,01,10,007	1,77,23,588
1919–20	1,080,814	103,003	7,941	14,005	250,940	23 2	330,515,833	1,28,77,188	5,30,75,730	3,17,03,190	2,10,12,540

* Excludes Delhi Province and the British Pargana of Manpur (Central India)

† Unclassed state forests or 'public forest lands,' as they are often called, include in many provinces all unoccupied waste, often entirely devoid of trees So the statistics do not necessarily represent the wooded area.

(a) Includes 60,015 square miles for Federated Shan States (b) Excluding figures for Shan States and Karrenni.

(c) Including Rs 1,03,860 on account of receipts under the following heads of the sums stated against them—Imperial (Rs 01,408), Imperial Forest College Rs 0,31,834) Excludes expenditure under 52 A Capital outlay not charged to Revenue (Rs 5,01,000)

(d) Including expenditure under the following heads of the sums stated against them—Imperial (Rs —61,408), Imperial Forest College (Rs. —8,27 068)

(e) After taking into account deficits under the following heads

After negotiations extending over several years, an Indian Broadcasting Company was granted a license to establish broadcasting services upon lines similar to those of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and transmitting stations were erected in Bombay and Calcutta, the services at the former being inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy in July 1927 and the latter by the Governor of Bengal a month later These stations had each an aerial input of three kilowatts the same as that of the 2LO stations in London of which they are practically duplicates The programmes were so arranged that both Indian and European music are broadcast daily and the news bulletins and market and weather reports are read in two languages

Bombay broadcasts normally on a wavelength of 357 metres and Calcutta on 370 metres Reception in either of these cities, and for a distance of twenty or thirty miles around, is possible on crystal sets, of which a very large number have been sold Valve sets are necessary for those living further afield, but although there has been a considerable demand for these, the sales have not reached expectation One of the greatest difficulties in India is the maintenance of batteries which is no inconsiderable item when sets containing five or six valves are employed Partly with a view to overcoming this problem and to render broadcasting available on two-valve sets in any part of India the Broadcasting Company investigated the possibility of transmitting simultaneously on long and short waves It took no action on the results of such investigations

The Indian Broadcasting Company was wound up in 1930 and its operations have since been conducted by the Government of India, in the Industries and Labour Department Government for this purpose formed an Indian State Broadcasting Service and instituted a Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee, representative of the non-official public in association with the Departmental officials, to keep them in touch with public opinion The Committee has as its chairman the Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of the Subject (now the Hon Sir Joseph Bhore) and upon it sit at the present time Messrs N B Macbeth and N M Dumasia M L A Bombay, H H Reylands and K C Neogy M.L.A Calcutta M R Coburn Financial Adviser to Government in the Posts and Telegraphs Department and B Rama Rao, Joint Secretary to Government in the Industries and Labour Dept It is now proposed to establish a series of additional broadcasting stations in different parts of India so as to spread broadcasting receivable on low-powered sets throughout the land Important proposals with this purpose in view were discussed by the Advisory Committee in Calcutta in December, 1930

Licenses—Broadcast receiving licenses are issued at Head Post Offices at a fee of ten rupees per year and cover the use of receiving sets throughout British India except Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province Licenses for fixed stations for transmitting and experimental purposes are much sought after, and despite a careful scrutiny of the applicants more than 300 have been issued The number of traders in wireless apparatus who are required to take out special Import licenses has increased considerably during the past year This improvement must be ascribed primarily to the commencement of broadcasting

Prospects—The Government of India have always encouraged the development of wireless in India by private enterprise and to this source that India may look in the future for considerably increased internal radio communication There are two most promising lines of development, viz —

(*a*) Erection of small sets either for speech or morse in districts where no land lines exist and to link such districts with the existing landlines In this connection it may be remarked that modern small radio sets are capable of using either morse or speech at will and if used for speech can be operated by the ordinary desk telephone instrument in daily use all over India

(*b*) The use of radio as a substitute for land line to form the trunk telephone route between two cities which already have telephone facilities

These would it is thought open up a new industry which if properly fostered would very soon extend its sales outside the limits of India It is believed that the majority of parts for small radio sets could be more cheaply manufactured in this country than they can be imported and such an industry would find the right kind of skilled labour already in India

the Mutiny its freedom had to be temporarily controlled by the Gagging Act which Canning passed in June 1857 on account of the license of a very few papers, and owing still more to the fears of its circulating intelligence which might be prejudicial to public interests The Act was passed only for a year at the end of which the press was once more free

On India passing to the Crown in 1858, an era of prosperity and progress opened for the whole country in which the press participated There were 19 Anglo-Indian papers at the beginning of this period in 1858 and 25 Native papers and the circulation of all was very small The number of the former did not show a great rise in the next generation, but the rise in influence and also circulation was satisfactory Famous journalists like Robert Knight, James Maclean and Hurris Mookerji flourished in this generation The *Civil and Military Gazette* was originally published in Simla as a weekly paper, the first issue being dated June 22nd, 1872 Prior to and in the days of the Mutiny the most famous paper in Northern India was the *Mofussilite*, originally published at Meerut, but afterwards at Agra and then at Ambala After a lively existence for a few years in Simla the *Civil and Military Gazette* acquired and incorporated the *Mofussilite*, and in 1876 the office of the paper was transferred from Simla to Lahore, and the *Gazette* began to be published daily

INDIAN PRESS LAW

Before 1835 all printing of books and paper was subject to licence by the Governor-General in Council, and the licences were issued or refused at the discretion of Government Act XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and merely required registration of the printer and made a few minor requirements That Act was replaced in 1867 by the present Press and Registration of Books Act, and, except for an Act which was in force for one year during the Mutiny, there was no further legislation directly affecting the Press until 1878 when the Vernacular Press Act was passed That Act was repealed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon in 1882 From that date until 1907 Government made no attempt to interfere directly with the liberty of the Press, the growth of sedition being dealt with in other ways by the passing in 1898 of section 124A of the Penal Code in its present form, which had been originally enacted in 1870, and by the introduction into the Penal Code of section 153A and into the Criminal Procedure Code of section 108 There were a certain number of prosecutions under those sections up to 1907, but the dissemination of sedition through the Press continued In 1908 the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act was passed which dealt with papers inciting to murder or to acts of violence This Act failed to have the desired effect

The Indian Press Act, 1910, was a measure of wider scope, the main object of which was to ensure that the Indian press generally should be kept within the limits of legitimate discussion

The Act deals, not only with incitements to murder and acts of violence, but also with other specified classes of published matter, including any words or signs tending to seduce soldiers or sailors from their allegiance or duty, to bring into hatred or contempt the British Government, any Native Prince, or any section of His Majesty's subjects in India, or to intimidate public servants or private individuals

The different sections of the Act have in view (i) Control over presses and means of publication, (ii) control over publishers of newspapers, (iii) control over the importation into British India and the transmission by the post of objectionable matter, (iv) the suppression of seditious or objectionable newspapers, books, or other documents wherever found

Repeal of Press Legislation—By the autumn of 1917 the Government of India had begun to consider the desirability of modifying at least one section of the Press Act to which great exception had been taken on account of the wide powers that it gave Finally, after more than once consulting Local Government, a Committee was appointed in February 1921 after a debate in the Legislative Assembly, to examine the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the Indian Press Act, 1910, and report what modifications were required in the existing law That Committee made an unanimous report in July 1921, recommending :—

(1) The Press Act should be repealed

(2) The Newspapers Incitements to Offences Act should be repealed

(3) The Press and Registration of Books Act and the Post Office Act should be amended where necessary to meet the conclusion noted below (*a*) The name of the editor should be inscribed on every issue of a newspaper and the editor should be subject to the same liabilities as the printer and publisher, as regards criminal and civil responsibilities, (*b*) any person registering under the Press and Registration of Books Act should be a major as defined by the Indian Majority Act, (*c*) local Governments should retain the power of confiscating openly seditious leaflets, subject to the owner of the press or any other person aggrieved being able to protest before a court and challenge the seizure of such document, in which case the local Government ordering the confiscation should be called upon to prove the seditious character of the documents The powers conferred by Sections 13 to 15 of the Press Act should be retained Customs and Postal officers being empowered to seize seditious literature within the meaning of Section 124A of the I P C subject to review on the part of the local Government and challenge by any persons interested in the courts, (*e*) any person challenging the orders of Government should do so in the local High Court, (*f*) the term of imprisonment prescribed in Sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Press and Registration of Books Act should be reduced to six months (*g*), the provisions of Section 16 of the Press Act should be reproduced in the Press and Registration of Books Act

Effect was given to these recommendations during the year 1922

Newspapers and News Agencies registered under the Press Rules and arranged alphabetically according to Station where they are published and situated.

[illegible] Agencies are shown [illegible], an asterisk

Station	Title in full	Day of going to Press
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wednesdays
	[illegible]	Daily
	[illegible]	Daily
	[illegible]	Thursday
	[illegible], Kanal	On the 3rd and 18th of every month
	[illegible] Market	
	[illegible]	Daily except Sundays
	[illegible]	Daily
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Fridays
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thursdays
	[illegible]	Saturdays
	[illegible]	Daily
	[illegible]	Daily
	[illegible] India	Thursdays
	[illegible]	On Saturday
[illegible]	[illegible]	Daily
	[illegible]	15th and 17th of every month
[illegible]	Pan Pakeha	Saturdays
Akyab	Arakan News	Tuesdays and Fridays
[illegible]	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Wednesdays
	[illegible]	Fridays
	[illegible]	On 1st and 15th of every month
	[illegible]	Weekdays
	[illegible]	
[illegible]	Hindustan Review	On first of every month.
	Leader	Daily except Mondays
	Pioneer	Daily
	[illegible] Star	Every Monday
Allahabad Sahra	Shri Dharam Shikshai	Monthly
Alleppey	Travancore Publicity Bureau	
Amraoti	Udaya	Mondays
Amritsar	Akali te Pardesi	Daily except Sundays
	Daily Rozgar Samachar	Daily
	Daily Vatan	Daily
	Free Press of India	
	Punjab Press Bureau	
	Qaumi Dard	Daily
	Tanzeem	Daily
Amroha	Ittihad	Saturdays
Asansol	Ratnakar	Sundays
Bagalkot	Kannadiga	Thursdays.
	Navina Bharat	Tuesdays.

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Bombay	Bombay Chronicle	Daily
	Bombay Samachar	Daily.
	Breul Co.'s Market Report	Daily, except Sundays.
	Catholic Examiner	Saturdays
	Commercial Sporting News	
	Cotton and Finance	On 1st Thursday of every month
	Daily Bombay Commercial Report	On Wednesday and Sunday
	Daily Circular	Daily
	Daily Commercial News	Daily
	Daily Cotton Market Report	Daily except Sundays
	Dnyana Prakash	Daily, except Mondays
	East Indian Cotton Market Report	Every Friday
	Evening News of India	Daily
	Financial and Shipping Service	
	Free Press Journal	Daily except Sundays
	Goan World ..	Monthly
	Gujarati	Saturdays.
	Gujarati Kesari ..	Wednesdays
	Havas News Agency	
	Hindustan	Daily, except Sundays,
	Hindusthan and Prajamitra	Daily
	Illustrated Sunday News	Saturdays
	Illustrated Weekly of India	Sundays
	Imperial India Citizenship Association	
	Indian Industries and Power	On the 15th, each month
	Indian Social Reformer	Saturdays
	Indian States Journal	Every Friday
	Indian Textile Journal	Monthly
	Ismaili	Every Saturday.
	Jam-e-Jamshed ..	Daily except Sundays.
	Kaiser-i-Hind	Sundays
	Khilafat Bulletin	Saturdays
	Khilafat Daily	.. ...
	Maheshwari	Thursday
	Memmon Sudharak	Every Thursday
	Muslim Herald	Daily
	Nawa Kal	Daily, except Mondays
	Nusrat	Daily
	O Amigo do Goano	Fridays
	O Anglo-Lusitano	Saturdays
	Pravat	Daily except Wenesday
	Railway Times	Fridays
	Rashtrawani	Every Wednesday
	Reuters Commercial	
	Rushimukh	1st week of every month (according to Hindu Calendar)
	Sanj Vartaman	Daily, except Sundays
	Shradhanand	Every Friday
	Shri Lokmanya	Daily, except Monday
	Shri Venkateshwar Samachar	Fridays
	Times of India ..	Daily
	Weekly Herald	On Saturdays
	Young Messenger of India	Monthly
Bowringpet	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Tuesdays.
Budaon	Akhbar Zulqarnain ..	6th, 13th, 20th and 27th of every month

Stations.	Title in full	Day of going to Press
Calcutta	The Indian and Eastern Motors	Monthly
	The Lokmanya	Daily
	The Weal	Every Thursday
	United Press Syndicate	..
	Vishwamitra	Daily.
	Vyapar	Daily
	Young Men of India	Monthly
	World Peace	Wednesdays
Calicut	Alameen	On Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
	Kerala Sanchari	Wednesdays
	Malayalam	*Tuesdays and Fridays.*
	Mathrubhumi .	On Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays
	Mitavadi	Daily
	West Coast Reformer	Sundays and Thursdays.
	West Coast Spectator . .	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Cawnpore ..	Azad .	Wednesdays.
	Daily Vartaman .	.. .
	Pratap, Hindi Daily and Weekly Paper	Saturdays
	Reuter's Telegram Company Limited	. ...
	Zamana .. .	25th day of every month
Chandernagore	Probartak	Bi-monthly.
Chindwara	Lokmitra	Saturdays
Chinsurah .	Education Gazette	Tuesdays
Chittagong	Daily Jyoti .	Wednesdays
Cochin ..	Cochin Argus	Saturdays
	Cochin News Agency	.....
	Malabar Herald	Saturdays
	Sahodaran	On Saturdays
Cochin Mattanchierry	Malabar Islam	.. .
Cocanada .. .	Ravi	Thursdays
Coimbatore	Commercial News	Daily
	Peoples Friend	On Monday
Colombo	Ceylon Catholic Messenger .	Tuesdays and Fridays.
	Ceylon Daily News	Daily
	Ceylonese --	Daily
	Ceylon Independent	Daily
	Ceylon Morning Leader	Daily
	Ceylon Observer	Daily
	Dinakara Prakasa	Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
	Dinamina . . .	Daily, except Sundays.
	Dravida Mitran .	Wednesdays and Saturdays
	Gnanartha Pradipaya .	Mondays and Thursdays.
	Islam Mittiran	Wednesdays and Saturdays
	Lakmina . .	Daily, except Sundays.
	People	Daily
	Sarasavi Sandaresa . ..	Tuesdays and Fridays
	Times of Ceylon	Daily.

Stations	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Gurhali	[illegible]	Saturdays.
Gaya	[illegible] Advocate and Kayastha Messenger	Sundays
	[illegible]	Fridays
	[illegible]	Saturdays
	Hindi Mitar	Saturdays
	[illegible]	13th and 15th of each month
Gwalior	[illegible]	1st of each month
	[illegible]	Fridays
	[illegible]	1st of each month
	[illegible]	Saturdays
	[illegible]	Daily.
Gwalior	Deshabhimani	Daily.
Hapur	[illegible]	Daily and Bi-weekly
Howrah . .	[illegible]	Daily.
Hyderabad, Deccan	[illegible] Deccan	Daily
	[illegible] Deccan	Daily except Fridays
	[illegible] Deccan	Daily.
Hyderabad, Sind .	[illegible]	Daily
	Hindu	Daily
	[illegible]	1st and 3rd Sunday of every month
	[illegible]	Saturdays
	[illegible]	Daily except Sundays
	[illegible]	Every Saturday
	[illegible]	Daily, except Sundays
	Prem Pracharan	Every Friday
	[illegible]	Daily
	[illegible]	Every Tuesday
Jacobabad	[illegible] Gazette	Saturdays
Jaffna ..	Ceylon Patriot and Weekly Advertiser	Tuesdays.
	Jaffna Catholic Guardian ..	Saturday Mornings
	Sithia Veda Pathukavalan	Fortnightly
	Vasavilan Jaffna Native Opinion	Fortnightly.
Jaffna (Vannarponnai)	Hindu Organ	Wednesdays
Jalgaon (Khandesh)	Pramatik	Weekly.
Jamnagar	Jamnagar Vepar Samachar	Daily
Jaramonia	Daily Beopar Patar	Daily.
Jhansi .	Free India	Fridays
	Sahas	Sundays
Jhansi City .	Nayan	Wednesdays.
Jorhat	Batori	
Jubbulpore ..	Free Press of India	Third Thursday of every month.
	India Sunday School Journal	Fridays
	Karmaveer ..	Daily
	Lokmat	

[illegible]	Day of going to Press
[illegible]	Saturdays
[illegible]	On Saturdays
[illegible]	Daily except Sundays.
[illegible]	Daily except Sundays
[illegible]	Thursdays
[illegible]	On every Monday
[illegible]	On Saturdays
[illegible]	On Saturdays
[illegible]	Saturdays
[illegible]	Fridays
[illegible]	On Mondays
[illegible]	Wednesdays and Saturdays
[illegible]	Thursdays
[illegible]	Daily
[illegible]	Daily
[illegible]	Daily except Sundays & Holidays
[illegible]	Bi-weekly
[illegible]	Daily
[illegible]	Wednesdays
[illegible]	Wednesdays
[illegible]	Daily except Sundays.
[illegible]	On Thursdays
[illegible]	Daily
[illegible]	On Thursdays
[illegible]	On Sundays
[illegible]	Daily
[illegible]	Daily
[illegible]	On Thursdays
[illegible]	On the first of every month
[illegible]	Every Wednesday
[illegible]	Tuesdays
[illegible]	Thursdays
[illegible]	Daily
[illegible]	Wednesdays
[illegible]	Saturdays
Daily Express	Daily, except Sundays and Monday mornings
[illegible]	Daily
[illegible]	Every Saturday
[illegible]	Daily
[illegible]	Daily
[illegible]	Daily
Hindu	Daily
[illegible]	Saturdays
Indian Railway Journal	15th of every month.
Indian Review	Monthly
Jnana Jothi	
Janarathnavali	Weekdays
Jarida i Hozgar	Saturdays
Justice	Daily
Law Times	Saturdays.
Madras Mail	Daily
Muhammadan	Mondays and Thursdays.
Mukhbir i Deccan	Wednesdays

Stations	Title in full.	Day of going to Press
Nasik	Lokmatta	Saturdays
Naushahro	Mata	On Wednesdays every Fortnight
	Shakti	Mondays
Nawabshah	Nawabsha Gazette	On Wednesdays
	Mukti	Monthly
New Delhi	Free Press Bulletin	Daily
	Free Press of India	
	Statesman	Daily
Nova Goa	Diario de Noite	Daily
	Heraldo	Daily, except Mondays.
	O'Debate	Mondays
	O'Heraldo	Daily, except Sundays and holidays
Ootacamund	South of India Observer	Daily issue, except Sundays
	Nilgiri Times	Wednesdays
Oral	Utsah	Thursdays
Palamcottah	Varuntha Varthamanam	Every Saturday
Pandharpur	Pandhari Mitra	Sundays.
Pangsa	Kangal	Fridays
Panjim, Goa	O'Crente	Saturdays.
Parur	Uttara Dharaka	Saturdays
Patna	Behar Herald	Saturdays
	Express	Daily
	Free Press of India	
	Itechad	On Mondays
	Patna Times	On Saturdays
	Searchlight	Saturdays
Pen	Kolaba Samachar	Fridays
Peshawar	The Frontier Advocate	On Mondays
Poona	Deccan Herald	Daily
	Dnyana Prakash	Daily, except Mondays
	Kesari	Tuesdays and Fridays
	Mahratta	Sundays
	Poona Star	Daily
	Sun	Every Saturday
	War Cry	Monthly
Poona City	Dinabandhu	Every Thursday
	Satyagrahee	Bi-weekly
	Servant of India	Weekly
Quadian (*via* Batala)	Alfazal	Bi-weekly
	Alhakam	Weekly
	Alfarooq	Weekly
	Nur	Fortnightly
	Review of Religions (in English)	Monthly
	Do (in Urdu)	Monthly
Quetta	Baluchistan Gazette	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
	Baluchistan Herald Daily Bulletin	Daily

Stations.	Title in full	Day of going to Press
Sukkur	Alhaq	On Saturdays
	Alhizb	On Fridays
	Dharamvir	Saturdays
	Rajput	On 1st of every month
	Sansar Chakar	On 1st and 15th of every month
	Sind Samachar	Wednesdays and Saturdays
	Sindhi	Saturdays
	Sukkur Gazette	On Thursdays
Surat	Daily Market Report	Daily
	Deshbandhu	Daily, except Sundays
	Deshi Mitra	Thursdays
	Gujarat	Daily, except Sundays
	Gujrat Mittra and Gujarat Darpan	Saturdays
	Investor Reports Daily Quotations	Daily, except Sundays
	Jain Mitra ..	Wednesdays
	Khandwala Circular	Daily
	Praja Pokar	Wednesdays
	Pratap	Every Friday
	Samachar	Daily, except Mondays
	Surat Akhbar	Sundays
	The Hindu	Daily
Sylhet	Janasakti	On Every Tuesday
	Paridarsaka	Wednesdays
Tilhar	Tilhar Munphat	4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th, of every month
Tinneveliy .	Kalpaka . . .	Monthly
Tirupur	Daily Bombay Telegraphic Cotton News	Daily, except Mondays
	Daily Cotton Bulletin	Daily, except Mondays
Tiruvalla	Nawabharathi	Tuesdays and Fridays
Travancore	The Star of India	Every Thursday
Trichinopoiy	Wednesday Review	Wednesdays.
Trichur	Lokaprakasam .. .	Mondays
Trivandrum	Samadarsi	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
	Travancore Press Service	.
	Trivandrum Daily News ..	Daily
	The Service	Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
	Trivandrum Express	Daily, except Sundays
	Western Star	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
Tuticorin	Daily News	Daily
	The Daily Cotton News	Daily
Udipi . .	Satyagrahi . .	Thursdays
Vizagapatam .. .	Andhra Advocate . ..	Fridays
Wai .. .	Vrittasar	Mondays.
Wardha .	Maharashtra Dharma	Tuesdays,
	Rajasthan Kesari..	Saturdays
Yeotmal .	Lokamat ..	Thursdays

in which the Bank may engage, though the older limitations are modified in some minor points It permits for the first time the constitution of a London Office and the borrowing of money in England for the purpose of the Bank's business upon the security of assets of the Bank, but not the opening of cash credits, keeping cash accounts or receiving deposits in London except from former customers of the Presidency Banks The Act provides for an agreement between the Bank and the Secretary of State, and this agreement, which was signed on the 27th January 1921 and is for a period of ten years determinable thereafter by either party with one year's notice, provides, *inter alia*, for the following important matters —

(1) All the general banking business of the Government of India is to be carried out by the Imperial Bank

(2) The Bank will hold all the Treasury Balances at Headquarters and at its branches This involves the abolition of the Reserve Treasury system.

(3) Within five years the Bank undertakes to open 100 new branches of which the Government of India may determine the location of one in four The branches and agencies of the three Presidency Banks prior to the date of amalgamation numbered 69, including the Colombo branch of the Bank of Madras The Bank of Bengal had no branches prior to the proposal to transfer Government business to the Bank in 1861-62 but no less than 18 branches were established before 1868

(4) The management of the Public Debt will continue to be conducted by the Bank for specified remuneration.

THE DIRECTORATE.

Managing Governors { Sir Osborne A Smith, K C I E
K M. MacDonald, Esq , M C

Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Boards

CALCUTTA—

R R Will, Esq , C I E , D S O , V D	President
J Mein Austin, Esq	Vice-President
M G Stewart, Esq	Secretary

BOMBAY—

E J Bunbury, Esq , M C	President
H H Sawyer, Esq	Vice-President
J G Ridland, Esq	Secretary

MADRAS—

R C M. Strouts, Esq	President
W O Wright Esq	Vice-President
A O Bentley, Esq	Secretary

Controller of the Currency J B Taylor, Esq , M A., I C S

Nominated by Government

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw E Wacha, Kt , J.P , Bombay
The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji B Dadabhoy, K.C.I E , Nagpur
Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E., K.C V O , Calcutta
The Hon'ble Rajah Sir S R M Annamalai Chettiar, Kt , Madras

MANAGER IN LONDON
R A Gray, Esq

BRANCHES

Burra Bazaar, Calcutta
Clive Street, Calcutta
Park Street, Calcutta
Byculla, Bombay.
Mandvi, Bombay
Sandhurst Road, Bombay
Mount Road, Madras
Abbottabad.
Abohar (Sub-Agency)
Adoni
Agra
Ahmedabad
Ahmedabad City.
Ahmednagar
Ajmer
Akola
Akyab
Aligarh
Allahabad.
Alleppey
Ambala.
Ambala Cant
Amraoti.
Amritsar
Asansol
Bangalore
Bareilly
Bassein
Bellary
Benares.
Berhampore (Ganjam)
Bezwada
Bhagalpur.
Bhopal
Broach.
Bulandshahr
Calicut
Cawnpore.
Chandpore
Chapra.
Chittagong.
Cocanada.
Cochin
Coimbatore.
Colombo
Conjeevaram (Sub-Agency)
Cuddalore
Cuddapah
Cuttack
Dacca
Darbhanga.
Darjeeling
Dehra Dun.
Delhi
Dhanbad
Dhulia
Dibrugarh
Ellore
Erode
Etawah.
Farrukhabad
Ferozepore
Fyzabad
Gaya.
Godhra
Gojra
Gorakhpur
Gujranwala
Guntur
Gwalior.
Hathras
Howrah.
Hubli
Hyderabad (Deccan)
Hyderabad (Sind)
Indore
Jaipur.
Jalgaon.
Jalpaiguri
Jamshedpur.

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 30th June 1931 was as follows —

Liabilities	Rs	a	p	Assets	Rs	a	p
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	28,18,53,192	2	1
Capital paid up	5,62,50,000	0	0	Other authorised Securities under the Act	2,59,38,568	14	4
Reserve	5,42,50,000	0	0	Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India			
Public Deposits	15,96,88,876	14	2	Loans	9,08,91,176	3	5
Other Deposits	66,15,34,490	12	2	Cash Credits	30,19,11,766	0	10
Loans against Securities per contra				Inland Bills discounted and purchased	3,36,92,533	4	5
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act against Inland Bills discounted and purchased per contra	—			Foreign Bills discounted and purchased	2,27,226	13	0
				Bullion			
				Dead Stock	2,71,99,349	3	6
				Liability of Constituents for Contingent Liabilities per contra			
Contingent Liabilities				Sundries	67,50,750	9	6
Sundries	94,48,731	8	5	Balances with other Banks	9,22,450	1	0
					76,93,87,013	4	10
				Cash	17,17,85,085	13	11
Rs	94,11,72,099	2	0	Rs	94,11,72,099	2	9

The above Balance Sheet includes —	£	s	d
Deposits in London	890,043	1	5
Advances and Investments in London	933,588	11	11
Cash and Balances at other Banks in London	69,935	5	0

Government Deposits

The following statement shows the Government deposits with each Bank at various periods during the last 40 years or so —

In Lakhs of rupees

—	Bank of Bengal	Bank of Bombay	Bank of Madras	Total	—	Bank of Bengal	Bank of Bombay	Bank of Madras	Total
30 June									
1881	230	61	53	344	1913	247	167	68	482
1886	329	82	39	450	1914	290	197	93	580
1891	332	97	53	482	1915	263	187	102	552
1896	225	88	57	370	1916	336	263	115	714
1901	187	90	63	340	1917	1338	716	209	2263
1906	186	93	46	325	1918	664	549	213	1426
1911	198	129	77	404	1919	346	298	142	786
1912	210	155	75	440	1920	801	663	170	1634
					26 January 1921	384	206	138	708

Imperial Bank

30th June 1921	2,220
" 1922	1,672
" 1923	1,256
" 1924	2,208
" 1925	2,252
1926	3,254
" 1927	1,004
" 1928	796
" 1929	2,074
" 1930	1,391
" 1931	1,596

BANK OF BOMBAY

—	Capital	Reserve	Govt deposits	Other deposits	Cash	Investments	Dividend for year
1895	100	61	76	358	228	105	11 per cent
1900	100	70	87	432	129	89	11 ,,
1905	100	87	92	676	259	158	12 ,,
1906	100	92	101	832	354	177	12 ,,
1907	100	96	112	821	324	164	13 ,,
1908	100	101	94	832	377	149	13 ,,
1909	100	103	120	1035	415	163	13 ,,
1910	100	105	152	1053	436	149	14 ,,
1911	100	106	107	1104	463	208	14 ,,
1912	100	106	117	1124	315	210	14 ,,
1913	100	106	200	1015	477	232	14 ,,
1914	100	110	183	1081	646	202	15 ,,
1915	100	100	136	1079	423	276	15 ,,
1916	100	90	142	1367	667	312	15 ,,
1917	100	92	235	2817	1398	744	17½ ,,
1918	100	101	177	1749	542	353	18½ ,,
1919	100	110	262	2756	928	315	19½ ,,
1920	100	120	349	2748	876	298	22 ,,

BANK OF MADRAS

1895	50	16	46	278	144	45	10 per cent
1900	60	22	35	260	82	67	8 ,,
1905	60	30	41	344	140	71	10 ,,
1906	60	32	54	355	151	81	10 ,,
1907	60	36	35	416	162	84	10 ,,
1908	60	40	52	447	153	84	11 ,,
1909	60	44	49	500	141	79	12 ,,
1910	60	48	72	567	184	85	12 ,,
1911	60	52	59	625	165	104	12 ,,
1912	75	70	75	743	196	113	12 ,,
1913	75	73	86	805	219	117	12 ,,
1914	75	76	91	761	267	134	12 ,,
1915	75	65	86	803	256	184	12 ,,
1916	75	55	104	960	286	161	12 ,,
1917	75	50	87	1020	496	94	12 ,,
1918	75	50	102	954	271	139	12 ,,
1919	75	45	104	1215	436	175	12 ,,
1920	75	45	118	1579	505	211	18 ,,

IMPERIAL BANK

30th June							
1921	547	371	2220	7016	3433	1652	16 per cent
1922	562	411	1672	6336	3395	900	16 ,,
1223	562	435	1256	7047	2913	925	16 ,,
1924	562	457	2208	7662	2195	1175	16 ,,
1925	562	477	2252	7588	3582	1413	16 ,,
1926	562	492	3254	7530	4503	2188	16 ,,
1927	562	507	1004	7317	2283	2050	16 ,,
1928	562	517	796	7331	1377	2535	16 ,,
1929	562	527	2074	7233	3041	2409	16 ,,
1930	562	537	1391	7003	1696	2969	16 ,,
1931	562	542	1596	6615	1717	3077	12 ,,

THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

The Banks carrying on Exchange business in India are merely branch agencies of Banks having their head offices in London, on the continent, or in the Far East and the United States Originally their business was confined almost exclusively to the financing of the external trade of India, but in recent years most of them, while continuing to finance this part of India's trade, have also taken an active part in the financing of the internal portion also at the places where their branches are situated

At one time the Banks carried on their operations in India almost entirely with money borrowed elsewhere, principally in London—the home offices of the Banks attracting deposits for use in India by offering rates of interest much higher than the English Banks were able to quote Within recent years however it has been discovered that it is possible to attract deposits in India on quite as favourable terms as can be done in London and a very large proportion of the financing done by the Exchange Banks is now carried through by means of money actually borrowed in India

The following is a statement of the position of the various Exchange Banks carrying on business in India as at 31st December 1930—

In Thousands of £

Name	Capital	Reserve	Deposits	Cash and Investments
Banque National d'Extreme Orient	494	609	3,011	830
Bank of Taiwan Ltd	1,040	101	29,885	13,351
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China Ltd	3,000	4,000	40,833	19,059
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris	4,166	1,479	95,946	11,328
Eastern Bank Ltd	1,000	180	5,576	4,421
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd	1,093	7,019	50,604	25,075
Imperial Bank of India	650	670	2,895	6,336
Lloyds Bank Ltd	15,810	10,000	364,648	173,120
Mercantile Bank of India Ltd	1,050	1,500	13,979	8,608
Mitsui Bank Ltd	7,500	8,212	88,751	42,906
National Bank of India Ltd	2,000	3,000	30,860	18,338
National City Bank of New York	11,428	25,714	395,066	200,287
Netherlands Trading Society	6,669	3,734	36,322	16,473
Netherlands India Commercial Bank	1,758	2,112	13,808	6,376
P & O Banking Corporation, Ltd	2,594	180	7,712	5,728
Sumitomo Bank Ltd	6,250	3,773	85,514	41,793
Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd	12,500	11,525	65,957	52,841

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Previous to 1906 there were few Banks of this description operating in India, and such as were then in existence were of comparatively small importance and had their business confined to a very restricted area. The rapid development of this class of Bank, which has been so marked a feature in Banking within recent years, really had its origin in Bombay and set in with the establishment of the Bank of India and the Indian Specie Bank in 1906. After that time there was a perfect stream of new flotations and although many of the new Companies confined themselves to legitimate banking business, on the other hand a very large number engaged in other businesses in addition and can hardly be properly classed as Banks.

These Banks made very great strides during the first few years of their existence, but it was generally suspected in well informed circles that the business of many of the Banks was of a very speculative and unsafe character and it was a matter of no great surprise to many people when it became known that some of the Banks were in difficulties.

The first important failure to take place was that of the People's Bank of India and the loss of confidence caused by the failure of that Bank resulted in a very large number of other failures, the principal being that of the Indian Specie Bank.

Since those events of ten years ago confidence has been largely restored. But in April 1923 the Alliance Bank of Simla suspended payment and is now in voluntary liquidation. The effect of the failure of this old established Bank might have been disastrous but for the prompt action of the Imperial Bank which dealt with the situation in close association with the Government of India. The Imperial Bank undertook to pay the depositors of the Alliance Bank 50 per cent of the amounts due to them. A panic was averted and a critical period was passed through with little difficulty.

During 1923 the Tata Industrial Bank, which was established in 1918, was merged in the Central Bank of India.

The following shows the position of the better known existing Banks as it appears in the latest available Balance Sheets —

In Lakhs of Rupees

Name	Capital	Reserve.	Deposits	Cash and Investments
Allahabad Bank, Ltd, affiliated to P & O Banking Corporation Ltd	35	44	1,102	681
Bank of Baroda Ltd	30	24	595	366
Bank of India, Ltd	100	92	1,311	767
Bank of Mysore, Ltd	20	16	222	99
Central Bank of India, Ltd	108	86	1,481	1,040
Indian Bank, Ltd (Madras)	12	13	186	38
Punjab National Bank, Ltd	31	21	509	232
Union Bank of India, Ltd	39	7	27	46

INDIAN PRIVATE BANKERS AND SHROFFS.

Indian private Bankers and Shroffs flourished in India long before Joint Stock Banks were ever thought of, and it seems likely that they will continue to thrive for some very considerable time to come The use of the word 'Shroff" is usually associated with a person who charges usurious rates of interest to impecunious people, but this is hardly fair to the people known as "shroffs" in banking circles, as there is no doubt that the latter are of very real service to the business community and of very great assistance to Banks in India Under present conditions the Banks in India can never hope to be able to get into sufficiently close touch with the affairs of the vast trading community in India to enable them to grant accommodation to more than a few of these traders direct and it is in his capacity as middleman that the shroff proves of such great service In this capacity also he brings a very considerable volume of business within the scope of the Presidency Banks Act, and enables the Presidency Banks to give accommodation which, without his assistance, the Banks would not be permitted to give The shroff's position as an intermediary between the trading community and the Banks usually arises in something after the following manner A shopkeeper in the bazaar, with limited means of his own, finds that, after using all his own money, he still requires say Rs 25,000 to stock his shop suitably He thereupon approaches the shroff, and the latter after very careful inquiries as to the shopkeeper's position grants the accommodation, if he is satisfied that the business is safe The business, as a rule, is arranged through a hoondee broker, and in the case referred to the latter may probably approach about ten shroffs and secure accommodation from them to the extent of Rs 2,500 each A hoondee usually drawn at a currency of about 2 months is almost invariably taken by the shroffs in respect of such advances

A stage is reached however when the demands on the shroffs are greater than they are able to meet out of their own money, and it is at this point that the assistance of the Banks is called into requisition. The shroffs do this by taking a number of the bills they already hold to the Banks for discount under their endorsement, and the Banks accept such bills freely to an extent determined in each case by the standing of the shroff and the strength of the drawers. The extent to which any one shroff may grant accommodation in the bazaar is therefore dependent on two *factors, viz*, (1) the limit which he himself may think it advisable to place on his transactions, and (2) the extent to which the Banks are prepared to discount bills bearing his endorsement. The shroffs keep in very close touch with all the traders to whom they grant accommodation, and past experience has shewn that the class of business above referred to is one of the safest the Banks can engage in

The rates charged by the shroffs are usually based on the rates at which they in turn can discount the bills with the Banks and necessarily vary according to the standing of the borrower and with the season of the year Generally speaking, however, a charge of two annas per cent per mensem above the Bank's rate of discount, or 1½ %, is a fair average rate charged in Bombay to a first class borrower Rates in Calcutta and Madras are on a slightly higher scale due in a great measure to the fact that the competition among the shroffs for business is not so keen in these places as it is in Bombay

The shroffs who engage in the class of business above described are principally Marwaries and Multanis having their Head Offices for the most part in Bikaner and Shikarpur, respectively, the business elsewhere than at the Head Offices being carried on by "Moonims" who have very wide powers

It is not known to what extent *native bankers* and shroffs receive deposits and engage in exchange business throughout India, but there is no doubt that this is done to a very considerable extent

THE BANK RATE.

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its own Bank Rate, and the rates were not uniform. Now the Imperial Bank fixes the rate for the whole of India The rate fixed represents the rate charged by the Banks on demand loans against Government securities only and advances on other securities or discounts are granted as a rule at a slightly higher rate Ordinarily such advances or discounts are granted at from one-half to one per cent over the official rate, but this does not always apply and in the monsoon months, when the Bank rate is sometimes nominal, it often happens that such accommodation is granted at the official rate or even less

The following statement shows the average Bank Rate since the Imperial Bank was constituted :—

Year	1st Half-year	2nd Half-year	Yearly average
1921	6 038	6 108	5 573
1922	7 132	4 510	5 821
1923	7·410	4·5	5·959
1924	8·05	5 315	6 682
1925	6 585	4 701	5 643
1926	5 651	4	4 825
1927	6 508	4 956	5 732
1928	6 945	5 456	6 2
1929	6 878	5 788	6 333
1930	6 508		
1931	6 735	5 277	5 892

TABLE OF WAGES, INCOME, &c.

Showing the amount for one or more days at the rates of 1 to 16 Rupees per Month of 31 Days

Rupees	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12			13			14			15			16		
Days	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p.
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	3	7	0	4	1	0	4	7	0	5	1	0	5	8	0	6	2	0	6	9	0	7	3	0	7	9	0	8	3
2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	4	1	0	5	1	0	6	2	0	7	2	0	8	3	0	9	3	0	10	3	0	11	4	0	12	1	0	13	5	0	14	5	0	15	6	1	0	6
3	0	1	6	0	3	1	0	4	7	0	6	2	0	7	8	0	0	3	0	10	10	0	12	4	0	13	11	0	15	5	1	1	0	1	2	6	1	4	2	1	5	8	1	7	3	1	8	9
4	0	2	0	0	4	1	0	6	2	0	8	3	0	10	3	0	12	1	0	11	5	1	0	6	1	2	6	1	1	7	1	6	9	1	8	9	1	10	10	1	12	11	1	15	0	2	1	0
5	0	2	6	0	5	1	0	7	8	0	10	3	0	12	10	0	15	5	1	2	0	1	1	7	1	7	2	1	0	9	1	12	5	1	11	10	2	1	7	2	1	2	2	6	9	2	0	3
6	0	3	1	0	6	2	0	0	3	0	12	4	0	15	5	1	2	6	1	5	8	1	8	0	1	11	10	1	14	11	2	2	1	2	5	0	2	8	3	2	11	4	2	11	5	3	1	0
7	0	3	7	0	7	2	0	10	10	0	14	5	1	2	0	1	5	8	1	0	3	1	12	10	2	0	6	2	4	1	2	7	9	2	11	3	2	15	0	3	2	7	3	6	2	3	0	9
8	0	4	1	0	8	3	0	12	4	1	0	6	1	4	7	1	8	9	1	12	10	2	1	0	2	5	1	2	9	3	2	13	5	3	1	6	3	5	8	3	0	10	3	13	1	4	2	0
9	0	4	7	0	9	3	0	13	11	1	2	6	1	7	2	1	11	10	2	0	6	2	5	1	2	9	9	2	14	5	3	3	1	3	7	8	3	12	5	4	1	0	1	5	8	4	10	8
10	0	5	1	0	10	3	0	15	5	1	4	7	1	9	0	1	14	11	2	4	1	2	0	3	2	14	5	3	3	7	3	8	9	3	13	10	4	3	1	1	8	3	1	13	5	5	2	6
11	0	5	8	0	11	4	1	1	0	1	6	8	1	12	4	2	2	0	2	7	8	2	13	4	3	3	1	3	0	9	3	11	5	4	4	0	4	9	10	4	15	6	5	5	2	5	10	9
12	0	6	2	0	12	5	1	2	6	1	8	9	1	14	11	2	5	8	2	11	4	3	1	6	3	7	8	3	13	11	4	1	2	4	10	4	5	0	6	5	6	9	5	12	11	6	3	0
13	0	6	8	0	13	5	1	4	1	1	10	10	2	1	6	2	8	3	2	14	11	3	5	8	3	12	1	4	3	1	4	9	10	5	0	6	5	7	3	5	13	11	6	4	8	6	11	4
14	0	7	2	0	14	5	1	5	8	1	12	10	2	4	1	2	11	4	3	2	6	3	9	9	4	1	0	4	8	3	4	15	6	5	6	8	5	13	11	6	5	2	6	12	5	7	3	0
15	0	7	8	0	15	6	1	7	2	1	14	11	2	6	8	2	14	5	3	6	2	3	13	11	4	5	8	4	13	4	5	5	2	5	12	10	6	4	8	6	12	1	7	1	2	7	11	10
16	0	8	3	1	0	3	1	8	6	2	1	0	2	9	3	3	1	6	3	0	0	4	2	0	4	10	3	5	2	6	5	10	5	6	3	0	6	11	1	7	3	7	7	11	10	8	1	0
17	0	8	9	1	1	6	1	10	2	2	3	1	2	11	10	3	4	7	3	13	4	4	0	2	4	11	11	5	7	8	6	0	6	6	9	2	7	2	1	7	10	10	8	3	7	8	12	0
18	0	9	3	1	2	6	1	11	10	2	5	1	2	14	5	3	7	8	1	1	0	4	10	3	5	3	7	5	12	10	6	6	2	6	15	4	7	8	9	8	2	1	8	11	4	0	4	6
19	0	9	9	1	3	7	1	13	4	2	7	2	3	1	0	3	10	10	1	4	7	1	14	5	5	8	3	6	2	0	6	11	10	7	5	8	7	15	6	8	9	3	9	3	1	0	12	9
20	0	10	3	1	4	7	1	14	11	2	9	3	3	3	7	3	13	11	4	8	3	5	2	6	5	12	10	6	7	2	7	1	7	7	11	10	8	6	2	0	0	6	0	10	10	10	5	0
21	0	10	9	1	5	8	2	0	6	2	11	4	3	6	2	4	1	0	4	11	10	5	6	8	6	1	6	6	12	4	7	7	3	8	2	0	8	12	11	9	7	9	10	2	7	10	13	3
22	0	11	4	1	6	8	2	2	0	2	13	4	3	8	9	4	4	1	4	15	5	5	10	10	6	6	2	7	1	6	7	12	11	8	8	2	9	1	7	9	15	0	10	10	4	11	5	8
23	0	11	10	1	7	8	2	3	6	2	15	5	3	11	4	1	7	2	5	3	1	5	11	11	6	10	10	7	6	8	8	2	7	8	11	1	9	10	1	10	6	2	11	2	1	11	13	10
24	0	12	4	1	8	9	2	5	1	3	1	6	3	13	11	1	10	3	5	6	8	6	3	1	6	15	5	7	11	10	8	8	3	9	4	6	10	1	0	10	13	5	11	9	10	12	6	2
25	0	12	10	1	0	9	2	6	2	3	3	7	4	0	6	4	13	1	5	10	3	6	7	2	7	4	1	8	1	9	8	13	11	9	10	8	10	7	9	11	4	8	12	1	7	12	14	4
26	0	13	1	1	10	10	2	8	3	3	5	8	1	3	0	5	0	6	5	13	11	6	11	4	7	8	0	8	6	2	9	3	7	10	1	0	10	11	5	11	11	10	12	9	3	13	6	8
27	0	13	11	1	11	10	2	9	9	3	7	8	4	5	8	5	3	7	6	1	6	6	15	5	7	13	4	8	11	1	9	9	3	10	7	3	11	5	2	12	1	1	13	1	0	13	14	10
28	0	14	5	1	12	10	2	11	4	3	9	9	4	8	3	5	6	8	6	5	1	7	3	7	8	2	0	9	0	6	9	15	0	10	13	4	11	11	10	12	10	4	13	8	0	14	7	3
29	0	14	11	1	13	11	2	12	11	3	11	10	1	10	10	5	9	0	6	8	9	7	7	8	8	6	8	9	5	8	10	1	8	11	3	6	12	2	7	13	1	7	14	0	6	14	15	4
30	0	15	5	1	11	11	2	11	5	3	13	11	1	13	4	5	12	10	6	12	4	7	11	10	8	11	1	9	10	10	10	10	4	11	9	8	12	9	1	11	8	9	14	8	3	15	7	8
31	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	14	0	0	15	0	0	16	0	0

absolute guarantee of [illegible] per cent, with a share of surplus profits or rebate up to the full extent of the main line's net earnings [illegible] ment of their own [illegible], the total [illegible] limited to 7½ per cent [illegible] capital [illegible] Under these terms [illegible] feeder line companies were promoted, [illegible] In none were the [illegible] As these terms [illegible] purpose, the [illegible] was substituted and [illegible] the rate of guarantee from 7 to 7½, [illegible] rebate from 3½ to 5 per cent [illegible] profits over [illegible] the requ[illegible] and there [illegible] In [illegible] of all the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] over all railway [illegible]

[illegible] Railway De[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] railway policy [illegible] subject to the [illegible] with the Chief [illegible] secretary of the [illegible] appointment [illegible] While in the [illegible] Railway Board [illegible] there had been a vacancy [illegible] in Mechanical Engineering [illegible] had to depend on outside [illegible] The disadvantages of this arrangement [illegible] increasingly evident and it was therefore decided with effect from [illegible] 1932 to create the new appointment of Chief Mechanical Engineer with the Railway Board

The reorganisation carried out in 1924 had for one of its principal objects the relief of the Chief Commissioner and the Members from all but the most important work so as to enable them to devote their attention to larger questions of railway policy and to enable them to keep in touch with Local Governments, railway administration and public bodies by touring to a greater extent than they had been able to do in the past

The Indian Gauges

The standard gauge for India is five feet six inches. When construction was started the local gauge selected was strong, and it was thought advisable to have a broad gauge in order to resist the influence of cyclones. But in 1870 when the State system was adopted it was decided that a more economical gauge, for the original line, had cost £17,000 a mile. After much deliberation the metre-gauge of 3 feet 3⅜ inches was adopted because at that time the idea of adopting the metric system was in the air. The original intention was to make the metre-gauge lines provisional, they were to be converted into broad gauge as soon as the traffic justified it, consequently they were built very light. But the traffic expanded with astonishing rapidity, and it was found cheaper to improve the carrying power of the metre gauge lines than to convert them to the broad gauge. So except in the Indus Valley where the strategic situation demanded a broad gauge, the metre gauge lines were improved and they became a permanent feature of the railway system. Now there is a great metre gauge system north of the Ganges comprising the Rajputana lines and Kathiawar and a other system in Southern India embracing the Southern Maratha and the South India systems. These are not yet connected, but the gap will be filled from Khandwa by way of the Nizam's Hyderabad Godaveri Railway carried before delayed. All the Burma lines are on the metre gauge. Certain feeder and hill railways have been constructed on the 2 6" and 2 0" gauges and since the opening of the Darjeeling Railway which showed the great capacity of the 2 0" gauge there has been a tendency to construct feeder lines on this rather than on the metre gauge.

State versus Company Management — The relative advantages and disadvantages of State and Company management of the railways owned by Government which comprise the great bulk of the railway mileage in India have been the subject of discussion in official circles and the public press for many years. In India the question is complicated by the fact that the more important companies have not in recent years been the owners of the railways which they manage and the headquarters of their Boards are in London. The subject was one, perhaps the most important, of the terms of reference of the Acworth Railway Committee. That Committee was unfortunately, unable to make a unanimous recommendation on this point, their members being equally divided in favour of State management and Company management. They were, however, unanimous in recommending that the present system of management by Boards of Directors in London should not be extended beyond the terms of the existing contracts and this recommendation has met with general public acceptance. During the year 1922-23, the question was again referred to certain Local Governments and public bodies and opinions collected and discussed. The approaching termination of the East Indian Railway contract on 31st December 1924 and of that of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 30th June 1925 rendered an early decision on this question imperative. When the question was debated in the Legislative Assembly in February 1923, the non official Indian Members were almost unanimously in favour of State management and indeed were able to carry a resolution recommending the placing of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway under State management at the close of their present contracts. The Government of India, however, expressed themselves as being so convinced by the almost universal failure of this method in other countries that they proposed, while accepting the necessity for taking over the management of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to continue their efforts to devise a satisfactory form of Company domiciled in India to take these railways over eventually on a basis of real Company management. There have been certain definite advantages during a transition period in having a central authority with necessary powers to co-ordinate the work on railways and that the results have been satisfactory are borne out by the fact that Indian railways have contributed 4⅞ million pounds to General Revenues during 1927-28 and nearly 4 million pounds during 1928-29 in addition to paying in 3¼ million and 1¾ million pounds respectively during these two years to the Railway Reserve Fund. The future organisation will, however, need careful organisation. Experience in other countries has shown that difficulties arise in a Government fully responsible to the Legislature or under any constitution which imposed on the Railway Department the necessary restrictions which must apply as between ordinary departments of the State. The solution found in other countries such as Germany, Canada, Belgium, Austria and elsewhere, where State ownership has thrown on the State the obligation to manage its own railways, has been to create by a statute an authority charged with the management of the State Railway property with statutory prescription of the objects to be aimed at in such management and statutory division of railway profits between the State and the Railway Authority. This authority may take the form of a company as in Canada and in Germany or follow the simpler lines of a statutory commission. On 1st January 1925 the East Indian Railway was amalgamated with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and brought under direct State Management while on 1st July 1925 the Great Indian Peninsular Railway followed suit. The Naini Jubbulpore Section of the East Indian Railway was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 1st October 1925.

On January 1st 1929 the contract with the Burma Railways Company was terminated and the management taken over by the State. The purchase of this railway has entailed the payment to the Burma Railways Company of the sum of three millions sterling being the share capital originally contributed by the Company. The financial effort of taking over the line is estimated to be an increase of about half a crore of rupees in the net annual revenue to Government.

The purchase of the Southern Punjab Railway of an aggregate length of about 927 miles worked by the North Western Railway was effected on the 1st January 1930. It is estimated that the financial result of the purchase which cost approximately Rs 703 lakhs will be a gain to Government of about Rs 47 lakhs a year.

[illegible] shortly after this separation [illegible] revised but due to the [illegible] the matter has been held [illegible]

Re organisation problems—The growing complexity of railway administration in India and the evolution of new methods of controlling traffic have given a stimulus to the efforts of various railways to revise their organisations. The general direction in which this re-organisation is being considered is that of consolidation into one department of the operating or transportation work of the railway, including the [illegible] of power. This system which is [illegible] known as the divisional system was first adopted on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during 1926-27.

Rates Advisory Committee

The [illegible] was constituted [illegible] and make recommendations [illegible] on the following [illegible]

(i) [illegible]

(ii) [illegible] that [illegible] unreasonable [illegible]

(iii) [illegible] in respect of [illegible]

(iv) The [illegible] of the rates of an [illegible] with the packing of articles [illegible] to claims in transit or [illegible] damage to other merchandise

(v) [illegible] in respect of conditions as to [illegible] to a rate

(vi) Complaints that Railways do not fulfil their obligations to provide reasonable facilities under Section 42 (1) of the Indian Railways Act.

The committee reported on the following five cases that had been referred to them during 1928-29:—

(i) Complaint from Messrs Chaturvedi Jamna Prasad & Co Jaunpur in regard to the rates charged for biddi leaves over the Bengal Nagpur, Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railway from Jashpur to Jaunpur

(ii) Complaint from Messrs Sheo Dayal Ramji Bros, Jaunpur, against the East Indian Railway in connection with the rate for salt from *via* Cawnpore to certain stations which it was alleged, were on a higher basis than the corresponding rates on another line

(iii) Complaint from the Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning Weaving and Spinning Mills, Coimbatore, regarding the rate charges for yarn from Coimbatore to Shalimar over the South Indian Madras and Southern Mahratta and Bengal Nagpur Railways which it was alleged, constituted *preferential treatment* owing to a lower rate being charged for similar traffic from Madura to Shalimar

(iv) Complaint from the proprietors of a rice mill at Chakulia regarding the alleged high rates charged over the Bengal Nagpur Railway for rice and paddy to and from Chakulia

(v) Complaint from the Calicut Chamber of Commerce against the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for not allowing for raw materials for the manufacture of manures the same rates as were being allowed on the South Indian Railway

(vi) Complaint from the Kalyanpur Lime Works Calcutta regarding the alleged unreasonableness of rates over the East Indian Railway for lime from Dhalton Sone to Howrah and certain stations on the Bengal and North Western Railway as compared with the corresponding rates from certain competing centres on the Naini-Jubbulpore section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway

(vii) Complaint from certain sugar factory proprietors at Cawnpore regarding the rates for jaggery over the Bengal and North Western Railway when consigned to stations on other railways ex Cawnpore the allegation being that the rates were unduly high

(viii) Complaint from certain fruit dealers in Calcutta regarding the minimum weight condition applicable for a rate quoted by the East Indian Railway for mangoes from *via* Mokamah Ghat to Howrah, being too high to enable them to take advantage of the rate

Of the eight cases the last mentioned was compromised when it came up for hearing before the committee. The first five were reported on by the committee during the year under review and the recommendations made by them, which were all in favour of the railway administrations concerned were accepted by Government. The committee also reported on two other cases which had been referred to them during the previous year. These were —

(i) Complaint from a dealer in marble regarding the high rates charged from Bombay to stations on the South Indian Railway over the Great Indian Peninsula Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways

(ii) Complaint from the Burhanpur Tapti Mill regarding the rate for piecegoods from Burhanpur to Calcutta being higher than from Bombay to Calcutta, which it was alleged constituted preferential treatment

The recommendations of the Committee in both these cases in the first in favour of the complainant and in the second in favour of the railways concerned were accepted by Government.

At the close of the year the committee had under investigation two out of the eight cases referred to them during the year and one, dealing with the question of the levy by the Assam Bengal Railway of terminal charges on loose jute, which had been referred to them in October 1928. The enquiry in the latter case has been prolonged owing to the necessity for compiling detailed statistics showing the earnings from terminal charges and the expenditure on terminal facilities

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 [illegible]40
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—10 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]80
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—10 515
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—10 030
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],401
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—10 [illegible]
[illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 2 840
[illegible]	4 [illegible]	71 013	—10,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 920	—3,112
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 470	— [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—10,751
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—9,670
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—88 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible],100	10,10[illegible]	— [illegible] 543
[illegible]	[illegible] 074	[illegible]	— [illegible] 8,040

		Total	Grand Total
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	517,77[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	770,[illegible]	761,170

THE CHIEF RAILWAYS IN INDIA

The Assam-Bengal Railway, which is constructed on the metre-gauge, starts from Chittagong and runs through Surma Valley across the North Cachar Hills into Assam It is worked under a limited guarantee by a company

Mileage open ..		1,281
Capital at charge .	Rs	25,03,93,000
Net earnings	Rs	79,59,000
Earnings per cent .		3 18

Bengal and North-Western

The Bengal and North-Western Railway was constructed on the metre-gauge system by a company without any Government assistance other than free land and was opened to traffic in 1885 The system was begun in 1874 as the Tirhut State Railway In 1890 this line was leased by Government to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Since then extensive additions have been made in both sections It is connected with the Rajputana metre-gauge system at Cawnpore and with the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Khatihar and the East Indian Railway at Benares and Mokameh Ghat.

Mileage open . .		2,114
Capital at charge	Rs	20,91,97,000
Net earnings	Rs	2,05,46,000
Earnings per cent .		9 82

Bengal-Nagpur

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway was commenced as a metre-gauge from Nagpur to Chhatisgarh in the Central Provinces in 1887 A company was formed under a guarantee which took over the line, converted it to the broad-gauge and extended it to Howrah, Cuttack and Katni In 1901 a part of the East Coast State Railway from Cuttack to Vizagapatam was transferred to it and in the same year sanction was given for an extension to the coal-fields and for a connection with the Branch of the East Indian Railway at Harnharpur

Mileage open ..		3,827
Capital at charge .	Rs	74,61,40,000
Net earnings	Rs	1,50,10 000
Earnings per cent .		2 01

Bombay Baroda

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is one of the original guaranteed railways It was commenced from Surat *via* Baroda to Ahmedabad, but was subsequently extended to Bombay. The original contract was terminable in 1880, but the period was extended to 1905, and then renewed under revised conditions In 1885 the Rajputana-Malwa metre-gauge system of State railways was leased to the Company and has since been incorporated in it On the opening of the Nagda-Muttra, giving broad-gauge connection through Eastern Rajputana with Delhi the working was entrusted to this Company On the acquisition of the Company in April 1907 the purchase price was fixed at £11,685 581

Mileage open		3,925
Capital at charge	Rs	76,82,56,000
Net earnings .	Rs	4,88,32,000
Earnings per cent .		6 36

Burma Railways

The Burma Railway is an isolated line, and although various routes have been surveyed there is little prospect of its being connected with the Railway system of India in the near future In reply to a question in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919, Sir Arthur Anderson said —" During 1914-15 extensive survey operations were carried out to ascertain the best alignment for a railway connection along the coast route between Chittagong and certain stations on the Burma Railways south of Mandalay A rival route *via* the Hukong Valley between the northern section of the Assam-Bengal Railway and the section of the Burma Railways north of Mandalay was to have been surveyed during the following year but was postponed because of the war It is now proposed to commence this survey during the coming cold weather, and on its completion, Government will have sufficient information to enable them to decide which route shall be adopted Thus no arrangements for the construction of a line have yet been made nor has any concession been granted, but it is probable that the line selected will be built at the cost of Government and worked by one or other of the main lines which it will connect It was commenced as a State Railway and transferred in 1896 to a Company under a guarantee From January 1st, 1929, its working has been taken over by the State

Mileage open		2,057
Capital at charge .	Rs	34,75,53 000
Net earnings .	Rs	1,80,39,000
Earnings per cent .		5 18

Eastern Bengal.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway was promoted under the original form of guarantee and was constructed on the broad-gauge The first portion of the line running to Calcutta over the Ganges was opened in 1862 In 1874 sanction was granted for the construction on the metre-gauge of the Northern Bengal State Railway, which ran from the north bank of the Ganges to the foot of the Himalayas on the way to Darjeeling These two portions of the line were amalgamated in 1884 into one State Railway

Mileage open		1,893
Capital at charge	Rs	51,68,51,000
Net earnings	Rs	2,13,94 000
Earnings per cent	.	4·19

East Indian

The East Indian Railway is one of the three railways sanctioned for construction as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. The first section from Howrah to Pandua was opened in 1854 and at the time of the Mutiny ran as far as Raniganj It gives the only direct access to the port of Calcutta from Northern India and is consequently fed by all the large railway systems connected with it In 1880 the Government purchased the line, paying the shareholders by annuities, but leased it again to the company to work under a contract which was terminable in 1919

The contract was not terminated on 1 January 1st 1925, when the State took over the management From July 1st, 1925 the Oudh & Rohilkhund railway was amalgamated [illegible]

Mileage open		4,2[illegible]
Capital at charge	Rs	1,[illegible]
Net earnings	Rs	7,[illegible]
Earnings per cent	.	5 [illegible]

INDIA AND CEYLON.

The possibility of connecting India and Ceylon by a railway across the bank of sand extending the whole way from Rameswaram to Mannar has been reported on from time to time, and since 1895 various schemes having been suggested

The South Indian Railway having been extended to Dhanushkodi, the southernmost point of Rameswaram Island, and the Ceylon Government Railway to Talaimannar, on Mannar Island, two points distant from each other about 21 miles across a narrow and shallow strait, the possibility of connecting these two terminal stations by a railway constructed on a solid embankment raised on the sand bank known as "Adam's Bridge," to supersede the ferry steamer service which has been established between these two points, is one of the schemes that has been investigated

In 1913, a detailed survey was made by the South Indian Railway Company, and the project contemplates the construction of a causeway from Dhanushkodi Point on the Indian side to Talaimannar Point on the Ceylon side, a length of 20 05 miles of which 7 19 will be upon the dry land of the various lands, and 12 86 will be in water The sections on dry land will consist of low banks of sand pitched with coral and present no difficulty The section through the sea will be carried on a causeway which it is proposed to construct in the following way A double row of reinforced concrete piles, pitched at 10 feet centres and having their inner faces 14 feet apart, will first be driven into the sand These piles will then be braced together longitudinally with light concrete arches and chains and transversely with concrete ties, struts and chains Behind the piles slabs of reinforced concrete will be slipped into position, the bottom slabs being sunk well into the sand of the sea bottom. Lastly, the space enclosed by the slabs will be filled in with sand

The top of the concrete work will be carried to six feet above high water level, and the rails will be laid at that level. The sinking of the piles and slabs will be done by means of water jets This causeway, it is expected, will cause the suspended sand brought up by the currents, to settle on either side bringing about rapid accretion and eventually making one big Island of Rameswaram Island and Mannar Island

Indo-Burma Connection

The raids of the Emden in the Bay of Bengal in 1914, and the temporary interruption of communications between India and Burma, stimulated the demand for a direct railway connection between India and Burma Government accepted the position and appointed Mr Richards, M. Inst. C E, to be the engineer-in-charge of the surveys to determine the best route for a railway from India to Burma. The coast route appears to be the best one but at present would not be remunerative This would start from Chittagong, which is the terminus and headquarters of the Assam-Bengal Railway and a seaport for the produce of Assam. The route runs southwards through the Chittagong district, a land of fertile rice fields intersected by big rivers and tidal creeks and it crosses the Indo-Burma frontier, 94 miles from the town of Chittagong For about 160 miles further it chiefly runs through the fertile rice lands of Arrakan and crosses all the big tidal rivers of the Akyab delta These include the Kaladan river which drains 4,700 miles of country and even at a distance of about 30 miles from its mouth is more than half a mile wide About 260 miles from Chittagong the railway would run into the region of mangrove swamps which fringe the seacoast north and south of the harbour of Kaukkphu stretching out into the mangrove swamps like ribs from the backbone Innumerable spurs of the Arrakan Yoma have to be crossed Yoma is a mountain ridge which extends from Cape Negrais northwards until it loses itself in a mass of tangled hills east of Akyab and Chittagong At its southern end the height of the ridge is insignificant but it has peaks as high as 4,000 feet before it reaches the altitude of Sandway and further north it rises much higher It is a formidable obstacle to railway communication between India and Burma This route is estimated to cost about £7,000,000 and would have to be supplemented by branch lines to Akyab where there is at present a considerable rice traffic and the cost of this would have to be added to the £7,000,000 already referred to

The other routes examined have been the Hukong Valley route and the Manipur route which were surveyed by the late Mr R A. Way many years ago The Manipur route was estimated to cost about £5,000,000 as it has to cross three main ranges of hills with summit levels of 2,650, 3,600 and 8,900 feet long. Altogether there would be about four miles of tunnelling through the three main ridges and through other hills and more than 100 miles of expensive undulating railway with grades as steep as 1 in 50 and 11,000 feet of aggregate rise and fall The Hukong valley route is only about 284 miles long and it presents fewer engineering difficulties than either the Coast or the Manipur route One hundred and fifty miles of this route lie in open country capable of cultivation though at present it is only very thinly populated. Only one range of hills has to be crossed and this can be negotiated with a summit tunnel 5,000 feet long at a height of 2,500 feet There are less than fifty miles of very heavy work and only about 4,500 ft aggregate of rise and fall The Hukong Valley route although cheaper than the Manipur route is not a practical financial proposition and both may be ruled out of consideration.

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system [illegible]

	Particulars		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	Goods train miles (in thousands)	Train Miles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	Mixed train miles (in thousands)	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	Total, including miscellaneous train miles (in thousands)	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	Unit-mileage of passengers (in thousands)	Unit-miles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	Freight ton mileage of goods (in thousands)	Ton miles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	Average miles a ton of goods was carried	Miles	* 255 6	* 273 4	249 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	Pies	6 15	6 00	6 22	6 1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Average miles a passenger was carried									
23	1st class	Miles	† 89 5	† 97 5	107 7	117 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	2nd class	"	† 35 4	† 38 4	3 6	42 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	Intermediate class	"	† 46 6	† 47 0	45 8	45 4	21 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	3rd class	"	† 33 9	† 34 1	33 4	33 7	34 2	35 1	35 4	[illegible]
27	Total	"	† 34 3	† 34 5	33 9	33 1	[illegible]	35 [illegible]	35 3	35 0
	Average rate charged per passenger per mile									
28	1st class	Pies	† 23 4	† 22 0	20 8	19 1	17 0	17 0	16 2	16 4
29	2nd class	"	† 10 5	† 9 42	9 51	8 60	7 84	7 94	7 77	7 70
30	Intermediate class.	"	† 5 12	† 4 95	4 92	4 58	4 27	4 18	4 02	4 10
31	3rd class	"	† 3 46	† 3 47	3 47	3 35	3 25	3 10	3 02	3 01
32	Total	"	† 3 75	† 3 74	3 73	3 50	3 47	3 32	3 21	3 21

* Based on tons originating. † Based on passengers originating. Season and vendors' tickets are included under separate classes

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year [illegible]

Railways	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
STATE LINES—[illegible]									
Kohat-Thal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kolar Gold fields*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucknow-Bareilly*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras and Southern Mahratta*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morappur Hosur*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moulmein-Ye ‡	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nilgiri*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Western**	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	[illegible]
Palanpur Deesa*	115	115	115	115	115	115	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Purulia-Ranchi*	[illegible]	19	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pyinmana-Taungdwingyi ‡	57	57	57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raipur-Dhamtari*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Indian*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Shan States ‡	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travancore British section	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tirhoot*	25	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tirupattur-Krishnagiri*	162	162	162	162	162	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trans Indus (Kalabagh Bannu)	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	19
Tumsar-Tirodi Light*									
ASSISTED COMPANIES									
Ahmedabad-Parantij	89	89	89	89	89	[illegible]	89	89	89
Ahmadpur-Katwa	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

* Worked by a Company

Worked by Company up to 31st December 1928 and taken over by State from 1st January 1929 and included under Burma

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year [illegible]

Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assisted Companies—[illegible]									
Jamnagar and Dwarka	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jessore-Jhenidah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jullundur Doab	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jullundur-Mukerian §§	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalighat Falta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Katakhal Lalabazar *	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khulna Bagerhat §§	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Larkana-Jacobabad §§	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mandra-Bhaun §§	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Matheran Light §§	13	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mayurbhanj (a)	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mirpur Khas Jhudo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mirpur Khas-Khadro (c)*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mymensing-Bhairab Bazar *	101	101	101	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nadiad Kapadvanj *	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pachora-Jamner §§	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phagwara-Rahon §§	45	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Podanur Pollachi *	25	25	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pulgaon-Arvi §§	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rohilkund and Kumaon	259	259	259	259	259	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sara-Sirajganj §§	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
Shahdara Narowal	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Sialkot Narowal §§	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
South Behar §§									
Southern Punjab (b)	577	579	581	581	581	581	581	581	[illegible]
Suramangalam-Salem *	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	[illegible]

* Worked by a Company † Purchased by the State and amalgamated with the North Western Railway

(a) Shown under "Indian State Lines" Up to 1919 20 (b) Includes Ludhiana Extension (c) Worked by Indian States

‡ This has been purchased by the State and amalgamated with the South Indian Railway

§§ Worked by State Railway

Amalgamated with the Jodhpur Hyderabad

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for traffic at end of year—*contd*

Railways	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
INDIAN STATE LINES—*contd*										
Bhopal-Ujjain§	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Bikaner	498	498	526	568	569	604	619	699	729	759
Bina-Goona-Baran§	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
Bodeli-Chota Udaipur	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Cooch-Behar §	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Cutch	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	52	52	52
Dholpur State	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Dhrangadra	40	40	40	54	54	54	54	54	40	40
Gaekwar's Baroda State				316	316	316	318	318	318	318
Gaekwar's Mehsana*	231	231	231	230	230	230	230	230	256	256
Gondal	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
Gwalior Light †	250	250	250	250	252	253	253	253	253	253
Hindupur (Yeswantpur Mysore Frontier)	51	51	51	51	51	51	52	52	52	52
Hingoli Branch*	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley*	391	391	391	380	380	380	380	386	386	380
Jaipur State*	122	122	139	156	170	170	181	181	181	181
Jammu and Kashmir §	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Jamnagar	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Jetalsar-Rajkot	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Jind-Panipat §	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Jodhpur	609	609	609	609	609	618	618	618	693	727
Junagad State	141	141	141	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
Khairpur Chachran §	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Karipalli Kothagudam							25	25	25	25
Khijadiya-Dhari †	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Kolar District	64	64	64	64	64	61	64	64	64	64
Kolhapur*	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal §	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79

* Worked by a Company § Worked by State Railway Agency †Worked by Indian State

Mines and Minerals.

[illegible] at values. (?) R M [illegible]

death by

death

IRON ORE

In contrast to the preceding year there was a slight fall in the total output of iron and steel by the Tata Iron & Steel Co, at Jamshedpur The production of pig iron fell from 722,950 tons in 1929 to 695,923 tons in 1930, but there were increases in the production of steel (including steel rails) from 410,923 tons in 1929 to 427,035 tons in 1930, and of ferro-manganese from 3 630 tons in 1929 to 4,576 tons in 1930 The production of pig-iron by the Bengal Iron Co fell from 106,080 tons in 1929 to 103,929 tons in 1930 their output of products made from their pig iron in 1930 amounted to 3,153 tons of sleepers and chairs, and 34,833 tons of pipes and other castings, against 11,153 tons and 32,445 tons, respectively, in 1929 The Indian Iron & Steel Co decreased their production of pig iron from 451,059 tons in 1929 to 354 772 tons in 1930 The output of pig-iron by the Mysore Iron Works fell from 21,452 tons in 1929 to 20,668 tons in 1930 The total production of pig iron in India fell from 1,391,541 tons in 1929 to 1,175,292 tons in 1930

Exports of Pig-iron—With the decrease in the production of pig iron in India recorded above, the quantity exported fell slightly from 548,881 tons in 1929 to 502,629 tons in 1930 Japan is still the principal consumer of Indian pig iron, but the proportion fell from 70 per cent of the total exports in 1929 to 40 per cent in 1930 The United Kingdom and the United States of America both took substantially increased amounts There was a fall in the export value per ton of pig-iron from Rs 45 7 (£3 41) in 1929 to Rs 41 2 (£2 05)

MANGANESE ORE.

This industry was started some thirty years ago by quarrying the deposits of the Vizagapatam district, and from an output of 674 tons in 1892, the production rose rapidly to 92,008 tons in 1900 when the richer deposits in the Central Provinces were also attacked, and are now yielding a larger quantity of ore than the Vizagapatam mines The most important deposits occur in the Central Provinces, Madras, Central India, and Mysore—the largest supply coming from the Central Provinces The uses to which the ore is put are somewhat varied The peroxide is used by glass manufacturers to destroy the green colour in glass making, and it is also used in porcelain painting and glazing for the brown colour which it yields The ore is now used in the manufacture of ferro-manganese for use in steel manufacture Since 1904, when the total output was 150,190 tons, the progress of the industry has been remarkable owing to the high prices prevailing

Record Output in 1927—Before the year 1926, the record production of manganese in India took place in the year 1907, when 902,291 tons were raised. In 1926, the output rose to 1,014,928 tons, valued at £2,590,357, f o b Indian ports, the rise in output was, however, accompanied by a decrease in value In 1927 the production rose to the highest yet recorded figure of 1,129,353 tons, accompanied by a rise in value to the peak figure of £2,844,237, f o b Indian ports During the year 1928, the upward tendency of manganese was not maintained, the output falling to 978,449 tons, valued at £2,321,201, f o b Indian ports In 1928, the upward tendency was not maintained the output falling to 978,449 tons valued at £2,198,895 f o b Indian ports In 1929, the output rose again slightly to 994,279 tons, but the value fell heavily to £1,571,030, and in 1930 the output fell substantially to 829,946 tons with a heavy fall in value to £1,200,236 The decrease, totalling 164,333 tons, was distributed over all producing districts and states, except Sandur State which showed an increase of some 5,000 tons One new producer appeared on the scene, namely Bonai State in Bihar and Orissa, with an initial production of 165 tons

The continued **fall in the price of manganese-ore** from 1924 to 1930 is to be correlated with the fact that from 1924 to 1927 the rate of increase of the world's production of manganese-ore was much greater than the rate of increase in the world's production of pig iron and steel And although there was a fall in the world's output of manganese-ore in 1928, there was a very large increase in 1929, greater than was justified by the increased production of iron and steel in that year, and it is evident that the world's available supplies of manganese-ore are now much in excess of requirements Russia, by non-economic methods of exploitation and finance, is able to place large quantities of ore on the market at a price well below both the critical figure of 13 0 pence referred to above and also below any revised figure allowing for the fall in index figures The large deposits of high-grade manganese-ore discovered near Postmasburg in South Africa are also being developed, and it may be anticipated that eventually South Africa will secure a substantial portion of the world's market It is not surprising, therefore, that in spite of the apparent prosperity of the Indian manganese industry in 1929 and 1930 as judged from figures of production and export, yet by 1930 the industry as a whole had arrived at a stage of relative depression, causing many operators to cease work.

The present chief **sources of production** of manganese-ore are now India, Russia, the Gold Coast, and Brazil, whilst substantial supplies of ore are forthcoming from Egypt and Czechoslovakia

There is a steady **consumption of manganese-ore** at the works of the three principal Indian iron and steel companies, not only for use in the steel furnaces of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and for the manufacture of ferro-manganese, but also for addition to the blast-furnace charge in the manufacture of pig-iron. The consumption of manganese-ore by the Indian iron and steel industry in 1930 amounted to 46,099 tons, against 47,485 tons in 1929

Quantity and value of lead produced in India during the years 1929 and 1930

	1929			1930			
	Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 4)		Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 5)		Labour
	ozs	Rs	£	ozs	Rs	£	
[illegible]	30 0	1,500	112	30 0	1,500	111	10
[illegible]	23 5	1,420	106	44 8	3,225	239	1
[illegible]	12 0	1,102	82	14 8	1,225	91	(a)
[illegible]	50 3	2,700	201				
[illegible]	[illegible] 741 4	2,06,57 208	1,541 565	320,133 0	1,86,78,701	1,383,615	..
United Provinces	1 0	108	8	6 0	367	27	17,312
[illegible]	7 7	200	15	1 0	100	7	34
Total	[illegible] 4	2 06,61 208	1,542,100	320,232 3	1,86,85,211	1,384,090	17,365

(a) Not available

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum is found in India in two distinct areas [illegible] on the east, which includes Assam, Burma and the islands off the Arakan coast. This last extends to the productive oil fields of Sumatra, Java and Borneo. The other area is on the west, and includes the Punjab and Baluchistan the same belt of oil bearing rocks being continued beyond the borders of British India to Persia. Of these two the eastern area is by far the most important and the most successful oil fields are found in the Irrawaddy Valley. Yenangyaung is the oldest and most developed of these fields. Native wells have been at work here for over 100 years, and to 1886, prior to annexation of Upper Burma, the output is estimated to have averaged over 2 million gallons a year. Drilling was begun in 1887. The Yenangyat field yielded a very small supply of petroleum before 1891, in which year drilling was started by the Burma Oil Company. Singu now holds the second place among the oil fields of India. Petroleum was struck at the end of 1901, and in 1903, 5 million gallons were obtained. In 1907 and 1908 the production of this field was 43 million gallons, and after a fall to 31½ million gallons in 1910 it rose to 56½ million gallons in 1912. Several of the islands off the Arakan coasts are known to contain oil deposits but their value is uncertain. About 20,000 gallons were obtained from the eastern Barongo Island near Akyab, and about 37,000 gallons from Ramri Island in the Kyaukpyu district during 1911. Oil was struck at Minbu in 1910, the production for that year being 18,320 gallons which increased to nearly 4 million gallons in 1912. The existence of oil in Assam has been known for many years and an oil spring was struck near Makum in 1867. Nothing more, however, was done until 1883, and from that year up till 1902 progress was slow. Since that year the annual production has been between 2½ and 4 million gallons.

On the west, oil springs have been known for many years to exist in the Rawalpindi and other districts in the Punjab. In Baluchistan geological conditions are adverse, and though some small oil springs have been discovered attempts to develop them have not hitherto been successful.

The world's production of petroleum in 1926 amounted to nearly 150 million long tons, of which India contributed 0·72 per cent. In 1927, this figure jumped to some 172 million tons, of which the Indian proportion on a practically stationary production, fell to 0·64 per cent. In 1928, there was another substantial rise in the world's production, which reached the figure of over 181 million tons. In 1929 there was another jump to over 202 million tons, but in 1930 the world's production fell to about 193½ million tons. The United States alone showed a fall greater than the total fall. Decreases were also shown by Mexico, Peru, Columbia, Argentina, Poland, and Japan. But all other producers including India showed an increase in production, the most important increase being shown by Russia, Roumania, and Persia. The United States contributed

Imports of Kerosene Oil into India during the years 1920 and 1030.

—	1029			1930		
	Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 4)		Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 5)	
From—	Gals	Rs	£	Gals	Rs	£
Russia	7,877,464	38,30,591	285,865	11,407,382	56,61,482	419,369
Georgia	30,107,585	1,62,36,610	1,211,688	19,156,236	1,03,48,121	766,527
Azerbaijan	4,305,342	26,90,837	200,808	15,676,580	75,06,223	556,017
Persia	23,321,758	1,10,18,640	889,451	25,964,026	1,33,29,372	987,361
Straits Settlements (Including Labuan)	0,020,855	47,23,576	352,506	3,053,001	17,02,056	126,078
Borneo	2,770,200	15,96,922	119,173	1,888,338	11,90,870	88,213
United States of America	23,540,135	1,43,87,465	1,073,601	23,750,506	1,50,45,779	1,114,502
Other Countries	2,258,214	11,52,880	86,030	8,502,127	43,85,623	324,861
Total	103,300,553	5,65,37,530	4,210,218	108,489,390	5,91,69,526	4,382,928

Imports of Fuel Oils into India during the years 1929 and 1930

—	1929			1930		
	Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 4)		Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 5)	
From—	Gals	Rs	£	Gals	Rs	£
Persia	88,735,530	1,67,17,599	1,247,582	72,703,388	1,38,45,060	1,025,560
Straits Settlements (Including Labuan)	10,331,396	22,13,486	165,185	9,571,245	19,32,115	143,120
Borneo	15,796,660	31,60,037	235,824	24,084,140	51,90,332	384,469
Other countries	102,444	18,505	1,381	1,223,492	4,87,815	36,134
TOTAL	114,966,030	2,21,09,627	1,649,972	107,582,265	2,14,55,322	1,589,283

to 64,800 tons valued at Rs 64,60,075 (£480,005) against 67,408 tons valued at Rs 68,00,030 (£507,532) in the preceding year

Gem Stones—The only precious and semi-precious stones at present mined in India are the diamond, ruby, sapphire, spinel tourmaline garnet, rock-crystal, agate cornelian, jadeite and amber The production of **diamonds** in Central India fell from 1 627 5 carats valued at Rs 1 27,101 (£9,485) in 1929 to 1,321 2 carats valued at Rs 72 533 (£5,373) Of this latter production 1,197 8 carats were produced in Panna State and the remainder in Charkhari Ajaigarh and Bijawar

A severe decline in the output from the Mogok **ruby mines** of Upper Burma in 1924, followed in 1925 by a marked drop in value, bore witness to a serious decline in the industry The Burma Ruby Mines Limited, ultimately decided to go into liquidation and the mines were offered for sale in September, 1926 The skeleton organisation left in charge of the mines, however, made good use of its opportunities with the result that the value of the output in 1926 exceeded that of the previous year by over a lakh of rupees This encouraging result was effected by a rigorous economy and an extension of a system of co-operation with local miners, and was assisted by some good finds of sapphires in the Kyanngdwin mine—the only one still worked by European methods

During 1927, however, production fell in value by over 1¾ lakhs of rupees, due mainly to a decrease in the value of the **sapphires and spinels** produced, there having been a slight increase in the value of the rubies During 1928, there was another very large decline in value, amounting to over a lakh of rupees, due to a severe drop in the value of the sapphires produced as before, there was a slight increase in the value of the rubies The value of the 1929 production was slightly above that of 1928, due to a considerable increase in the value of the rubies found, largely balanced by another large fall in the value of sapphires produced In 1930 there was a further substantial fall in production and in total value, though the value per carat of the sapphires produced is the highest recorded for many years Judging from reports in the *Rangoon Times* this is due to the opening up by the Burma Ruby Mines, Ltd , of the new Pagoda mine at Kathe leading to the find of a fine sapphire of 630 carats and a star sapphire of 293 carats The find of a ruby of 100 carats was also reported

SALT

There was a slight increase in 1930 in the total output of salt amounting to some 2,000 tons a very substantial increase of 128,202 tons from Aden, with a small increase from Bombay and Sind, being largely neutralised by substantial falls in the output of Madras (79,452 tons) and Northern India (50,395) and a slight fall in Burma Imports of salt into India increased substantially by 81,000 tons, the major portion of the increase being due to Italian East Africa, with smaller increases from Germany, Egypt and Spain Decreases were shown by the United Kingdom and Aden

Quantity and value of Salt produced in India during the years 1929 *and* 1930

	1929			1930		
	Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 4)		Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 5)	
	Tons	Rs	£	Tons	Rs	£
Aden	246,243	17,03,958	127,161	374,445	42,69,192	316,236
Bombay and Sind	509,884	29,79,094	222,320	518,376	25,75,400	190,770
Burma	23,825	6,41,092	47,843	19,223	3,11,458	23,071
Gwalior (*a*)	21	1,031	77	25	1,115	83
Madras	421,208	24,86,220	185,539	341,756	19,53,961	144,738
Northern India	507,918	35,03,570	261,460	457,523	36,30,283	268,910
Total	1,709,099	*1,13,14,965*	*844,400*	1,711,348	*1,27,41,409*	*943,808*

(*a*) Figures relate to official years 1929-30 and 1930 31.

[illegible] capital of Rs 3 lakhs divided into 300 fully [illegible] shares of 1,000 each Accounts are [illegible] up annually up to 30th September At [illegible] the number of shares [illegible] each firm owning, and being [illegible] known, only one share

The total number of members, including [illegible] and assignees of member firms is [illegible] The Committee has restricted [illegible] further sale of new shares until it deems [illegible] to revise its decision, exception [illegible] made in the case of a partner dissociating [illegible] from an existing firm Anyone intending [illegible] a member is required to purchase a [illegible] from a member and the admission fee [illegible] the Association is Rs 5,000 The [illegible] of members and of business is controlled [illegible] by laws, customs and usages being fully [illegible] The market customs differ from [illegible] other Stock Exchanges since there [illegible] no settlement days, delivery is due the [illegible] day after the contract is passed, and [illegible] securities are effected for most part under [illegible] Stock Exchange but the brokers mostly [illegible] the function of dealers The principle [illegible] transacted is connected with the shares [illegible] Jute Mills Coal Companies, Tea Companies [illegible] in India miscellaneous Industrial [illegible] (such as paper, flour, etc) Railway [illegible] and Debentures, the latter representing [illegible] of Industrial concerns and Trustees [illegible] Investment Securities namely, Municipal, Port [illegible] Trust and Improvement Trust Debentures

A general meeting of the shareholders annually elects a Committee which elects several Sub-Committees and Hony Office Bearers—the President, two Joint Hony Treasurers and the Hony Secretary The Committee is empowered to do all work on behalf of the Association, which in its turn delegates powers to the Sub-Committees and the Hon Office Bearers The Committee also adjudicates in disputes between members thus enabling the members to avoid Law Courts in most cases

The Stock Exchange has its own building at 7, Lyons Range This building—one of the finest specimen of its kind—was opened on 6th July, 1928, by Sir Stanley Jackson, the Governor of Bengal The ground floor is utilised for the Association Hall where members meet between 12 noon and 5 p m This floor also contains the offices of the Association, a well equipped library and several retiring places for the benefit of the members The upper three floors are tenanted by members' offices

The Madras Stock Exchange situated at No 9 Broadway consists of about 100 Members of which 25 are working Members It was opened on 6th April 1920 and deals principally in Mill shares Business is regulated by rules drawn up by the Directors There is a Board of arbitration There is an admittance membership card of Rs 1,000 and an annual subscription of Rs 100 The original 100 members were elected by the first Directors and each of the working members have deposited a security of Rs 3,000

[illegible] the Calcutta Share Market met [illegible] in the open air in business quarters and was [illegible] except that of market customs In [illegible] the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association was formed, a Representative Committee [illegible] into existence, and the existing customs were formulated into rules drawn up for the conduct of business Public confidence grew rapidly as the rules regarding membership and business underwent drastic changes to suit advancing conditions The Great War, having given an impetus to Indian Industries, was responsible for an astounding large volume of business in the market which culminated in a boom In June, 1923, the Association was incorporated into a Limited Company under the Indian Companies' Acts 1913 1920 with an authorised

[illegible] (Rs 300) and others consist- [illegible] Commercial Associations (Subscription Rs 1 0)

The following are the Committee of the [illegible] for 1932 —

[illegible] —Mr Walchand Hirachand

[illegible] —Mr Nalini Ranjan Sarkar

[illegible] Committee —Mr G D [illegible] (Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta), Sir [illegible] Thakurdas, Kt, C I E, [illegible] (Bombay Merchants' Chamber, Bombay), [illegible] (Delhi Factory Owners' [illegible] Delhi) Mr B Das, M L A, (Central [illegible] Chamber of Commerce, [illegible] Mr Kasturbhai Lalbhai (Ahmedabad [illegible] Association, Ahmedabad) Mr [illegible] Dhankar (Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay) Mr Lakirjee Cowas- [illegible] (Karachi Shippers' Chamber, Karachi) [illegible] Chetty, M L A, (Indian [illegible] Commerce Coimbatore) Mr [illegible] A Lalljee, (The Indian Salt Association, Bombay) Mr M Mohamed [illegible] Salt (Southern India Skin & Hide Merchants' Association Madras) Mr J C [illegible] (Indian Jute Hunters' Association, Jai, [illegible])

Honorary Secretaries —Mr D P Khaitan (Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta) Mr R I Noyany (Jute Balers' Association, Calcutta)

Co-opted Members —Mr M A Master, Bombay Sir Chunilal V Mehta, K C S I, Bombay Mr A I Ojha Calcutta Mr H P Bagaria, Calcutta Lala Padampat Singhania, Cawnpore Dr P P S Sodhibans, Lahore

Secretary —Mr D G Mulherkar

Office Address —Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay

Telegraphic Address —"Uncomind"

BENGAL

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was founded [illegible] in Calcutta [illegible] with the trade and [illegible] of the Royal Exchange, [illegible] Association, the Calcutta Trades Association, the Bengal Sa[illegible] Chamber of Commerce and the Marwari Chamber of Commerce The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of membership of [illegible] Its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade In particular in Calcutta There are two classes of members Permanent (Chamber and Associated) and Honorary

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial, railway and insurance companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining, or manufacture, and joint stock companies or other corporations formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature, may be elected as permanent members of the Chamber

The following are the office bearers of the Chamber for the year 1929 30 —

President —Hon Mr P H Browne (Messrs. Macfinnon, Mackenzie & Co)

Vice President —Mr L C Benthall (Messrs Bird & Co)

Committee —Mr Duncan Campbell (Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China), Mr G H. Colvin, C B, C M G, D S O (The East Indian Railway), Mr T W Dowding (Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co, Ltd), Mr L V Heathcote (The Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd), Mr J Reid Kay (Messrs James Finlay & Co, Ltd), Mr J Mein Austin (Messrs. Jardine Skinner & Co), Mr R A Towler (Messrs McLeod & Co)

The Secretary of the Chamber is Mr. D K. Cunnison Assistant Secretary, Mr A C Daniel

The following are the public bodies (among others) to which the Chamber has the right of

bers Rs 50 Merchants, Bankers, Ship-owners, representatives of commercial, transport or insurance companies, brokers and persons engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature who are Indians shall be eligible for election as members of the Chamber

The following constitute the Managing Committee of the Chamber for the year 1931 —

President —Mr Sheokissen Bhatter

Senior Vice President —Mr A L Ojha

Vice President —Mr R L Nopany

Members —Mr G D Birla Mr D P Khaitan, Mr Anandji Haridas Mr G L Mehta, Mr K J Purohit Mr Habib Mohamed, Mr N L Jain Mr H P Bagaria Mr W C Banerjee, Mr Maneklal Nanavati Mr Mohanlal Lallubhai, Mr M C Raisurana Mr Kassim A Mohamed, Mr C S Ramaswami, and Mr Radhakissan Chamaria

Secretary Mr M P Gandhi, M A, F R E S, F S S

The following Associations are affiliated with the Chamber —The Calcutta Rice Merchants' Association East India Jute Association, Ltd Exchange and Bullion Brokers' Association, Indian Steel Agents' Association, Calcutta Kirana Association, Gunny Trades' Association, Bengal Jute Dealers' Association and Jute Baiers' Association

The Indian Chamber of Commerce also appointed in 1927 a Tribunal of Arbitration to arbitrate in all disputes relating to various trades With a view to cover the varying nature of disputes arising in different trades, separate panels of Arbitration are appointed on the Tribunal of Arbitration for each of the following trades —(1) Jute, (2) Gunny, (3) Piece-goods and Yarn, (4) Iron and Steel, (5) Coal and Minerals, (6) General

Chamber s representatives on—

Calcutta Port Commissioners Mr G L Mehta

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Advisory Committee Mr Anandji Haridas

East Indian Railway Advising Committee Mr D P Khaitan

Board of Apprenticeship Training Mr D P Khaitan

Railway Rates Advisory Committee Messrs Anandji Haridas, H P Bagaria, G D Birla, Faizulla Gangjee and D P Khaitan

Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Mr Narayandas Bajoria

Bengal Conciliation Panel Messrs D P Khaitan, Anandji Haridas and N Rajabally

Chamber's Auditors —Messrs S R Batliboi & Co

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, BOMBAY

The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1928 —

(*a*) To participate in the promotion of the objects for which the International Chamber of Commerce hereinafter called the "International Chamber', is established, namely

(i) To facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries

(ii) To secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce

(iii) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the co-operation of business men and organizations devoted to the development of commerce and industry

The Indian National Committee has on its roll 40 commercial bodies as Organisation Members and 30 commercial firms as Associate Members

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 1932

President —Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Ahmedabad

Vice President —Lala Shri Ram, Delhi

Members of the Executive Committee —Mr Walchand Hirachand (Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay) Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt, C I E, M B E (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry) Mr G B Birla (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry) Mr D P Khaitan (Indian Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta) Mr Jamal Mahomed Saib, M L A (Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras) Mr Fakirjee Cowasjee (Buyers and Shippers, Chamber, Karachi) Mr Nalini Ranjan Sarker (Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta) Mr Chunilal B Mehta (Bombay Bullion Exchange, Bombay) Mr A L Ojha (Indian Mining Federation, Calcutta) Mr M. A Master (Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, Bombay) Mr B, N Chopra (U P Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore) Raja Ratna Sheth Bhailabhai D Amin (Baroda Millowners' Association, Baroda)

Co-opted Members of the Committee —Mr B Das, M L A (Behar & Orissa Chamber of Commerce, Patna) Mr R K Shanmukham Chetty, M L A (Indian Chamber of Commerce, Coimbatore) Lala Jaswantrai Churamani (Karachi Indian Merchants Association, Karachi) Mr Sushil Chandra Ghose, Calcutta Lieut P S Sodhbans (Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore)

Ex-officio Members of the Committee —Mr D S Erulkar, London, Mr K P Mehta, London (Representatives of the I N C on the Council of the International Chamber)

Honorary Treasurer —Mr R L Nopany

Honorary Secretary —Mr J K Mehta, M A

Office Address —"The Recluse", 31, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Ex-Services Association. The Hon Mr E Miller (*Ex-officio*)
Bombay Seamen's Society R J F. Sullivan, Esq
Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire Sir Malcolm Hogg, Kt
Railway Advisory Committees—
G I P L A Halsall, Esq
B B & C I L A Halsall, Esq
Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd G L Winterbotham, Esq
Railway Rates Advisory Committee F G Travers Esq , L A Halsall, Esq , J F Macdonell, Eqs , E Miller, Esq , M L C , A Achallmbari, Esq
Government of Bombay Road Board The Hon ble Mr E Miller

Special Work

One of the most important functions performed by the Chamber is that of arbitration in commercial disputes Rules for this have been in existence for many years and have worked most satisfactorily The decisions are in all cases given by competent arbitrators appointed by the General Committee of the Chamber and the system avoids the great expense of resort to the Law Courts

A special department of the Bombay Chamber is its Statistical Department, which prepares a large amount of statistical returns connected with the trade of the port and of great importance to the conduct of commerce The department consists of fourteen Indian clerks who, by the authority of Government, work in the Customs House and have every facility placed at their disposal by the Customs authorities They compile all the statistical information in connection with the trade of the port, in both export and import divisions, which it is desirable to record No other Chamber in India does similar work to the same extent

The Bombay Chamber publishes a Daily Arrival Return which shows the receipts into Bombay of cotton, wheat and seeds, and a Daily Trade Return, which deals with trade by sea and shows in great detail imports of various kinds of merchandise and of treasure while the same return contains particulars of the movements of merchant vessels

The Chamber publishes twice a week detailed reports known as Import and Export manifests, which give particulars of the cargo carried by each steamer to and from Bombay

Three statements are issued once a month One shows the quantity of exports of cotton seeds and wheat from the principal ports of the whole of India The second gives in detail imports from Europe, more particularly in regard to grey cloths, bleached cloths, Turkey red and scarlet cloths, printed and dyed goods, fancy cloth of various descriptions, woollens, yarns, metals, kerosene oil, coal, aniline dyes, sugar, matches, wines and other sundry goods The third shows, classified, the number of packages of piece-goods and yarns imported by individual merchants.

The "Weekly Return" issued by the Chamber shows clearances of a large number of important designations of merchandise. A return of "Current Quotations" is issued once a week, on the day of the departure of the English mail, and shows the rates of exchange for Bank and Mercantile Bills on England and Paris, and a large quantity of general banking and trade information

The annual reports of the Chamber are substantial tomes in which the whole of the affairs of the Chamber and the trade of the port during the past year are reviewed

The Chamber has also a Measurement Department with a staff of 10, whose business is that of actual measurement of exports in the docks before loading in steamers Certificates are issued by these officers with the authority of the Chamber to shippers and ship agents as to the measurement of cotton and other goods in bales or packages The measurers are in attendance on the quays whenever there are goods to be measured and during the busy season are on duty early and late The certificates granted show the following details —

(*a*) The date, hour and place of measurement,
(*b*) the name of the shipper,
(*c*) the name of the vessel,
(*d*) the port of destination;
(*e*) the number and description of packages,
(*f*) the marks,
(*g*) the measurement, and in the case of goods shipped by boats,
(*h*) the registered number of the boat,
(*i*) the name of the tindal

Certificates of weight and of origin are also issued by the Chamber

Associated Chamber of Commerce of India and Ceylon

HEAD OFFICE LOCATED IN CALCUTTA FOR 1931

Millowners' Association, Bombay.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, was established in 1875 and its objects are as follows —

(*a*) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity amongst Millowners and user-of steam water and/or electric powes on all subjects connected with their common good
(*b*) To secure good relations between members of the Association
(*c*) To promote and protect the trade, commerce and manufactures of India in general and of the cotton trade in particular
(*d*) To consider questions connected with the trade, commerce and manufactures of its members
(*e*) To collect and circulate statistics and to collect, classify and circulate information relating to the trade, commerce and manufactures of its members

Any individual partnership or company owning one or more mill or mills or one or more press or presses or one or more ginning or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and/or [illegible] power is eligible for membership, [illegible]ing elected by ballot Every [illegible]ed to one vote for every co[illegible] paid by him as annual su[illegible]

(g) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and businessmen and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade, industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable

(h) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes

(i) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other actions as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufactures, or incidental to the attainment of the above objects

(j) To secure the interests and well-being of the Indian business communities abroad

(k) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly

There are three classes of members —

(1) Ordinary, (2) Patrons and (3) Honorary.

(1) There are three classes of ordinary members —

(a)—Residents of Bombay and its suburbs who will have to pay Rs 75 as annual subscription, but joint stock Companies will have to pay Rs 100 per year

(b)—Mofussil members who will have to pay Rs 25 as annual subscription

(c)—Associations which will have to pay Rs 125 as annual subscription

Admission Fee —All the ordinary members and patrons pay Rs 100 as admission fee which is credited to a capital fund of the Chamber and not expended on revenue account except with the consent of the general body

(2) Patrons —Indian firms or individual Indian merchants can join as Patrons Firms will have to pay Rs 5,000 and individuals Rs 2,500 as donation, the proceeds of which will be credited to a capital fund which shall not be expended on revenue account but the interest whereof shall be taken to revenue account

(3) Honorary members —Gentlemen distinguished for public services or eminent in commerce and manufactures or otherwise interested in the aims and objects of the Chamber may be elected as Honorary members by a General Meeting of the Chamber on the recommendation of the Committee and as such shall be exempted from paying subscriptions They shall not be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Chamber nor shall they be eligible to serve on the Committee

Any Indian gentleman, firm or association engaged in mercantile pursuits or interested in trade and commerce desirous of joining the Chamber shall be eligible for membership

The following bodies are connected directly and indirectly with the Chamber —

The Grain Merchants' Association (which is a member)

The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association (which is a member)

The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association.

The Bombay Yarn Copper and Brass Native Merchants Association

The Bombay Shroff Association

The Bombay Diamond Merchants' Association

The Bombay Pearl Merchants' and Jewellers' Association

The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd

The Japan and Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association, Bombay.

The Sugar Merchants' Association

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce Bombay

The Bombay Grain Dealers' Association, Bombay

The Bombay Glass Bangles Merchants' Association Bombay

Bombay Chemists and Druggists' Association, Bombay

The Bombay Iron Merchants' Association

The Bombay Aerated-water Requisites Merchants Association

The Bombay Hosiery Merchants' Association

The Chamber of Income Tax Consultants

The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association.

The Seeds Traders' Association

The Indian Insurance Cos' Association.

Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the Chamber has the right of electing one representative on the Indian Legislative Assembly and one on the Bombay Legislative Council The Chamber also has the right to elect five representatives on the Bombay Port Trust, one representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and one representative on the Improvement Committee

The following are the Office-bearers of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the year 1932.—

MANAGING COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1932

President —Mr Behram N Karanjia

Vice-President —Mr Manu Subedar

MEMBERS

Mr A D Shroff
Sir Chunilal V Mehta, K.C.S.I
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart
Mr Dawood Habib Ismail.
Mr Dhirajlal C Modi
Mr E R Hirji Behedin
Mr Fakirmahomed C L Sajan
Mr Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji
Mr Hooseinbhoy A Lalljee
Mr H P Mody
Mr Jal A D Naoroji
Mr J C Setalvad
Prof Kushak T Shah
Mr Lalji Naranji
Mr Mathuradas Vissonji Khimji
Mr M. C Ghia
Mr N M Muzumdar
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt, C.I E, M.B E
Mr Purshotam Jivandas
Mr Sherif Dewji Canji

KARACHI.

The objects and duties of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce are set forth in terms similar to those of Bombay Qualifications for membership are also similar Honorary Membership may be conferred by the Committee upon "any gentlemen interested in the affairs and objects of the Chamber" All new members joining the Chamber pay Rs 750 entrance fee and the monthly subscription is Rs 18 The subscription to the Chamber's periodical returns is at present fixed at Rs 7-8-0 per month The affairs of the Chamber are managed by a committee of ten members, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and eight members, elected at the annual general meeting of the Chamber as early in the year as possible The Chamber elects a representative on the Bombay Legislative Council, four representatives on the Karachi Port Trust, two on the Karachi Municipality and two on the North Western Railway Advisory Committee, Karachi There were 70 members of the Chamber in September 1931 The following were the officers in 1931 —

Chairman Mr H, S Bigg-Wither, O B E., Burma Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co of India Ltd

Vice-Chairman Mr J R N Graham, V C, Grahams Trading Co (India), Ltd

Members of Committee Messrs J R. Affel tranger, Volkart Brothers, C C Brereton, The North Western Railway H Macfarlane, Strauss & Co, Ltd, A S Merulachi, Ralli Brothers, Limited, G H Raschen, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co, Ltd., W Stathem, Steiners, Ltd, A N Warrack, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, W D Young, Couper & Young

Representative on the Bombay Legislative Council Mr J Humphrey, O B.E

Representatives on the Karachi Port Trust Messrs H S Bigg-Wither, O B E, J R N Graham, V C, G H Raschen, A. S Merulachi, O B E

Representatives on the Karachi Municipality Mr C F Laborde and Mr R Sumner

Representatives on the North Western Railway Local Advisory Committee, Karachi Messrs G M Raschen and R S Backhouse

Secretary and Public Measurer. Mr. Alan Duguid, A F C

The following are the principal ways in which the Chamber gives special assistance to members —The Committee take into consideration and give an opinion upon questions submitted by members regarding the custom of the trade or of the Port of Karachi The Committee undertake to nominate arbitrators and surveyors for the settlements of disputes When two members of the Chamber or when one member and a party who is not a member have agreed to refer disputes to the arbitration of the Chamber or of an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the Chamber, the Committee will undertake to nominate an arbitrator or arbitrators, under certain regulations Similarly, the Chamber under certain regulations, will undertake to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators for the settlement of disputes in which neither of the parties are members of the Chamber, A public measurer is appointed under the authority of the Chamber to measure pressed bales of cotton, wool, hides and other merchandise arriving at or leaving the port

MADRAS.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1836 All merchants and other persons engaged or interested in the general trade, commerce and manufactures of Madras are eligible for membership Any assistant signing a firm or signing *per-pro* for a firm is eligible Members who are absent from Madras but pay their subscriptions may be represented in the Chamber by their powers-of attorney, as honorary members, subject to ballot Honorary members thus elected are entitled to the full privilege of ordinary members Election for membership is by ballot at a general meeting, a majority of two-thirds of the recorded votes being necessary to secure election Every member pays an entrance fee of Rs 100, provided that banks, corporate bodies and mercantile firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members and are liable for an entrance fee of Rs. 100 once in ten years each. The subscriptions shall not exceed Rs 300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, subject to reduction from time to time in accordance with the state of the Chambers' finances Absentees in Europe pay no subscription and members temporarily absent from Madras pay one rupee per month. Honorary members are admissible to the Chamber on the usual conditions Members becoming insolvent cease to be members but are eligible for re-election without repayment of the entrance donation

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and surveys, the granting of certificates of origin and the registration of trade marks One of the rules for the last named is "that no trade mark or ticket shall be registered on behalf of an Indian firm trading under a European name."

The following publications are issued by the Chamber —Madras Price Current and Market Report, Tonnage Schedule and Madras Landing Charges and Harbour Dues Schedule

There are 58 members and 4 Honorary Members of the Chamber in the current year and the Officers and Committee for the year are as follows —

Chairman Mr F Birley, M L C

Vice Chairman Mr W. O Wright

Committee —Mr C G Alexander, Mr W M Browning, Mr K Ka[illegible], Mr C D P[illegible], and Mr L. C. M. Stroud

The following are bodies to which the Chamber is entitled to elect representatives and the representatives elected for the year —

Madras Legislative Council Mr F Birley, M L C

Madras Port Trust Messrs F Birley, G A. Bambridge, D M Bellamy, V O W[illegible]

Corporation of Madras Messrs D M[illegible], A J Powell, and F. M. James, M L C

Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British [illegible] Sir Gordon [illegible]

UPPER INDIA

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce is concerned with trade, commerce and manufactures in the United Provinces and has its registered office at Cawnpore Members are elected by the Committee, subject to confirmation by the next general meeting of the Chamber Gentlemen distinguished for public service, or eminent in commerce or manufactures, may be elected honorary members of the Chamber by the members in a General Meeting and such shall be exempted from paying any subscription to the Chamber There is no entrance fee for membership, but subscriptions are payable as follows —A firm, company or association having its place of business in Cawnpore, Rs 300 a year, an individual member resident or carrying on business in Cawnpore Rs. 300, firms or individuals having their places of business or residence outside Cawnpore pay half the above rates, but the maintenance of a branch office in Cawnpore necessitates payment of full rates

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of ten members, which has power to constitute Local Committees of from four to seven members each at trade centres where membership is sufficiently numerous to justify the step Such Local Committees have power to communicate only with the Central Committee

The Chamber appoints arbitration Tribunals for the settlement and adjustment of disputes when invited, to do so, members of the Tribunals being selected from a regular printed list of arbitrators

The Chamber has in the present year 71 members, one honorary member and seven affiliated members

The following are the officers —

Upper India Chamber of Commerce Committee —*President*—Mr A L Carnegie (The British India Corporation, Ltd), *Vice-President*—Mr J M Lownie (Messrs Begg, Sutherland & Co , Ltd) *Members* —Mr K J D Price (The Muir Mills Co , Ltd) Mr R Menzies, O B E , V D (The British India Corporation, Ltd), Mr R Williamson (The New Victoria Mills Co , Ltd), Babu Ram Narain Saheb, Cawnpore, Mr T Gavin Jones (Messrs D Waldie & Co , Ltd), Mr L Craig, (The British India Corporation, Ltd) Mr K G Nicoll, (The National Bank of India, Ltd) Mr C O'Malley, (Messrs Begg Sutherland & Co , Ltd), *Representatives on the United Provinces Legislative Council* —Mr E M Souter, M L C (Messrs Ford & Macdonald Ltd), The Hon'bl Mr J P Srivastava, M S C , M.L.C , Cawnpore

Secretary —Mr J G Ryan, M B E , V.D
Head Clerk —Babu B N Ghosal

PUNJAB

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has its headquarters at Delhi and exists for the care of mercantile interests on the usual lines in the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir The Chamber has Branches at Amritsar and Lahore Membership is by ballot and is restricted to Banks Merchants (wholesale), Railways and proprietors of large industrial interests The entrance fee is Rs 100 and the rate of subscription Rs 180 per year The Chamber returns one member to a seat on the Reformed Punjab Legislative Council jointly with the Punjab Trades Association and shares representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly with other Chambers which are members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, in the seat allotted to the Associated Chamber The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, London The Chamber is represented on the Municipal Corporation of Delhi as well as on the N W Railway Advisory Committee, Lahore and the Auxiliary Forces Committees, Delhi & Lahore Military Areas

The Managing Committee meets at Delhi and Lahore and the following are office bearers —

Mr W Roberson Taylor *Chairman* (The East India Carpet Co , Ltd Amritsar) Khan Saheb S M Abdulla *Deputy Chairman* (Messrs S M. Fazal Ellahie, Delhi) Mr P Mukerjee M L C (Messrs P Mukerjee & Co , Ltd , Delhi), Mr V F Gray, (Messrs R J Wood & Co , Delhi), Mr W G L Gilbert (Shahdara Saharanpur Railway Co , Ltd , Delhi) Mr Shri Ram (The Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co , Ltd , Delhi) Mr R Miller, (The National Bank of India Ltd , Delhi) Mr I Livingstone (Messrs Govan Brothers, Ltd , Delhi), Mr D W Teesdale, (The Punjab Portland Cement Ltd , Wah) Mr J H Chase (North Western Railway Lahore) The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Dass, C I E , M C S (The Montgomery Cotton Mills, Lahore) Mr Mahab Rai Bahadur Lala (The Ganga Ice Factory Lahore Cantt) Mr Lachhmi Narain (Messrs I D Lachhmi Narain Amritsar) Mr Moti Ram Mehra (Messrs Moti Ram Mehra & Co Amritsar) Mr W C (The [illegible] Lumber Co [illegible])

Secretary —Mr [illegible] & Co, Chartered Accountants Delhi

COCANADA

The [illegible] Chamber of Commerce was [illegible] 1866

The [illegible] are the members of the [illegible] that its headquarters at [illegible] on the Coromandel [illegible] —

[illegible] The Commercial Co, Ltd, Ripley [illegible] Co, Ltd, [illegible] & Co, William & Co, Gordon Wood [illegible] Co (Madras) Ltd, Northern [illegible] Co, Ltd, [illegible] Edwards Ltd, [illegible] Distributing Co [illegible] Ltd, [illegible] & Co, Ltd,

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Mr S A [illegible] (Chairman)
" C D T [illegible]
" [illegible]
" G [illegible] Lake (Secretary)

The rules of the Chamber provide that by the terms [illegible] an unlimited a mercantile firm or establishment or the permanent [illegible] of a mercantile firm or establishment, or any [illegible] carrying on business in Cocanada or other place in the Districts of [illegible] Godavari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam [illegible] duly elected according to the Rules of the Chamber, and that all such [illegible] but only members resident in Cocanada can hold office Members are elected by ballot The Committee, when called upon by disputing members or non-members of the Chamber, give their decision upon all questions of mercantile usage and arbitrate upon any commercial matter referred to them for final judgment In either case a minimum fee of Rs 16 must accompany the reference with Rs 5 from a non member and Re 1 from a member as payment for the Chamber's Sealed Certificate

The Committee consisting of 3 members, including the Chairman, is elected by ballot at the general meeting in January in each year for a term of 12 months The entrance fee for each member, whose place of business is in Cocanada, is Rs 100 and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs 50 The subscription for each member whose place of business is in Cocanada is Rs 120 per annum, payable quarterly, and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs 60 per annum, payable in advance The Committee usually meets once a month on the penultimate Thursday and the general body meets on the Last Thursday

A fortnightly Circular of current rates of produce, freights, and exchange is drawn up by the Committee.

CEYLON.

The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce was established on the 25th March 1839 and was incorporated in 1896, with its headquarters at Colombo All firms and persons engaged in the general trade of Ceylon are admissible as members and every person or firm desirous of joining the Chamber must after having furnished one month's notice of their intention to apply for membership be proposed by one member, seconded by another and balloted for by the whole Chamber The affairs of the Chamber are conducted by a Board of Directors consisting of Chairman and Vice-Chairman and 10 members

The following is the membership of the Board at the present time —

Mr M J Cary (*Chairman*), Mr J A Tarbat (*Vice Chairman*), Mr George R Brown, Mr L V Cogliatti, Mr M D Crichton, Mr T Hunt, Mr R D Keny on, Mr H Scoble Nicholson, Mr J W Oldfield, Mr G A Ponsford, Mr G G Smith, Mr G L Yule

Secretary —Mr C F. Whitaker

Representative in the State Council —Mr M J Cary

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS.

The Department of Statistics was reabsorbed into the Department of Commercial Intelligence with effect from the 1st December 1922 The joint department has its office at No 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, the headquarters of the Director-General It embraces two distinct classes of work (*a*) the collection and dissemination of information connected with overseas trade which may be of use to Indian firms and (*b*) the compilation and publication of All India statistics Among the important publications for which the Director-General is responsible are the following annual volumes: Review of the Trade of India, Statement of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India, Statistical Abstract for British India, Agricultural Statistics, Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops and Indian Customs Tariff The department also publishes a weekly journal—' The Indian Trade Journal"—the principal features of which are (*a*) information as to tariff changes in foreign countries which affect Indian interests (*b*) notices of tenders called for and contracts

[illegible] deal with the information [illegible] with the British mer[illegible] both at home and also Over[illegible] freely and frankly with the [illegible] and to recommend the work [illegible] particulars [illegible] competing goods [illegible] are able to afford

[illegible] Commissioners in India

[illegible]
[illegible] Trade Commissioner [illegible] and Ceylon

[illegible] Wilson
His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at [illegible]
[illegible] Hill House, Fairlie [illegible]
Telegraphic Address: Tradcom, Cal[illegible]
Telephone No. Calcutta 1042."

Mr. A. D. M. Clarke
His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Bombay
[illegible] No. 81 Wilson Road, Ballard [illegible]
Telegraphic Address: "Tradcom Bombay"
Telephone No. Bombay 2703.

[illegible]
Imperial Trade Correspondent
The Principal Collector of Customs, [illegible]

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

[illegible] 1917-18, [illegible] appears [illegible] Year Book of [illegible] of cotton growing [illegible] a section of [illegible] the improvement of cotton [illegible] which have proved to be [illegible] of their recommenda[illegible] present Indian Central [illegible] established to [illegible] the cotton growing [illegible] the Government [illegible] Local Governments in regard to [illegible] especially with refer[illegible] for the prevention of mal[illegible] and similar matters.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was appointed by resolution of the Government of India in April 1921, and worked as an advisory body until 1923. Another recommendation of the original Committee was that a cotton cess should be levied to provide funds for the work of the Central Cotton Committee and for agricultural and technological research on cotton. The Cotton Cess Act was passed in 1923 and at the same time the Central Cotton Committee was incorporated and its membership enlarged in order to make it fully representative of all sections of the industry. Its constitution and present membership is as follows:—

President, Ex officio—Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariya, K.B.E., Vice Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Simla or Delhi.

B. C. Burt, Esq., C.I.E., M.B.E., B.Sc., I.A.S., Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Simla or Delhi *ex-officio*.

Representing the Agricultural Department, Madras—D. G. Munro, Esq., I.A.S., Deputy Director of Agriculture, VIII Circle, Coimbatore.

Representing [illegible] *ural Department, Bombay Pres*[illegible] Main, Esq., O.B.E., I.A.S., Di[illegible] Bombay Presidency, P[illegible]

The Textile Industry.

[illegible] of the cotton trade [illegible] cotton, known as [illegible] ancients [illegible] the West in the [illegible] The name Calico [illegible] Calicut, [illegible] are [illegible] human [illegible]

Indian Cotton

[illegible] the sea route [illegible] during the [illegible] Blockade [illegible] a cotton [illegible] Drew the English [illegible] supply of raw [illegible] broke out the ship [illegible] 000 bales [illegible] year of the war they averaged [illegible] Most of this cotton was [illegible] price, and induced a flow of wealth into Bombay, the great centre of the trade, for which there was no outlet. The consequence was an unprecedented outburst of speculation known as the "Share Mania," and when the surrender of Lee re-opened the Southern Ports widespread ruin followed. It is estimated that the surplus wealth brought into the country by the American Civil War aggregated £92 millions. Since then the cultivation of Indian cotton, although interrupted by famine, has steadily increased. For the last season for which returns are available, 192[illegible]30 the total area in all territories reported on was computed at 25,922,000 acres and the total estimated outturn was 5,125,000 bales of 400 lbs.

Bombay, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad are the chief producing centres. The following table gives the rough distribution of the outturn. The figures are the estimated figures for the past season, and are not exact, but they indicate the distribution of the crop —

Provinces and States	1930-31	
	Acres in Thousands	Bales of 400 lbs (In thousands)
Bombay (a)	6,042	1,189
Central Provinces and Berar	4,787	1,002
Madras (a)	2,117	417
Punjab (a)	2,491	768
United Provinces (a)	843	321
Burma	358	87
Bengal (a)	77	19
Bihar and Orissa	69	14
Assam	41	15
Ajmer Merwara	31	11
North West Frontier Province	13	3
Delhi	4	1
Hyderabad	3,527	382
Central India	1,284	205
Baroda	731	140
Gwalior	619	103
Rajputana	510	73
Mysore	72	10
Total	23,616	4,820

(a) Including Indian St

The spinning of yarn is in a large degree centred in Bombay, the mills of that province producing nearly 74 per cent of the quantity produced in British India. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Madras produced about 7 per cent and 8 per cent respectively, while Bengal and the Central Provinces produced 4·7 and 5·2 per cent. Elsewhere the production is as yet very limited.

Bombay Island.

Here is a detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and the counts, or numbers, of yarn spun in Bombay Island —

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Nos. 1—10	61,759,076	32,435,744	53,035,403	53,638,486
„ 11—20	131,023,571	61,896,986	105,891,361	100,812,483
„ 21—30	107,482,226	47,058,783	85,715,968	82,764,969
„ 31—40	12,279,604	8,566,651	13,074,236	22,671,169
Above 40	5,028,497	3,133,697	4,628,867	10,493,889
Wastes, &c	1,173,708	6,61,027	870,009	525,037
Total	318,746,862	153,752,893	263,216,744	270,906,633

Ahmedabad.

The corresponding figures for Ahmedabad are as follows —

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Nos. 1—10	2,324,475	2,400,957	2,957,262	2,774,584
11—20	39,908,350	39,400,182	48,393,118	48,006,950
„ 21—30	55,662,155	58,104,408	63,127,227	58,522,363
„ 31—40	9,622,451	12,630,015	15,390,621	17,155,503
Above 40	3,595,276	4,064,968	5,890,594	10,647,819
Wastes, &c	..	..	..	..
Total	111,112,716	116,718,430	135,770,822	137,107,228

Yarn Spun throughout India

The grand totals of the quantities in various counts of yarn spun in the whole of India including Native States, are given in the following table —

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Nos. 1—10	105,983,183	78,887,734	105,477,320	113,588,158
„ 11—20	338,816,804	303,135,880	387,822,398	400,150,519
„ 21—30	263,071,135	213,013,236	271,758,294	259,455,565
„ 31—40	33,757,097	37,488,107	46,362,781	60,746,714
Above 40	11,141,821	10,020,048	15,278,339	27,310,831
Wastes, &c	6,170,243	5,720,242	6,709,881	5,792,771
Total	808,940,373	648,283,337	383,409,013	867,044,558

Progress of the Mill Industry

[illegible] shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the whole of India.

[illegible]	[illegible] of Mills	Number of Spindles	Number of Looms	Average No of Hands Employed Daily	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed: Cwts	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed: Bales of 392 lbs
[illegible]	[illegible]	12,44,2[illegible]	10,[illegible]	Not stated		Not stated
[illegible]		12,59,[illegible]	10,5[illegible]	Do		Do
[illegible]	[illegible]	14,32,[illegible]	12,01[illegible]	4[illegible],914	9,36,547	2,67,556
[illegible]	[illegible]	14,61,[illegible]	13,50[illegible]	44,410	10,76,708	3,07,631
[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible],13,0[illegible]	13,[illegible]07	46,410	13,26,461	3,78,989
[illegible]	[illegible]	16,70,514	14,17[illegible]	48,407	13,91,467	3,97,562
[illegible]	[illegible]	17,[illegible]	15,373	53,476	15,97,946	4,56,556
[illegible]	[illegible]	20,01,[illegible]	16,2[illegible]	[illegible]	18,59,777	5,31,365
[illegible]	[illegible]	21,[illegible]	16,[illegible]	67,186	20,88,621	5,96,749
[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]	17,4[illegible]	74,383	22,51,214	6,43,204
[illegible]	10[illegible]	24,21,290	18,5[illegible]	76,042	26,41,960	7,26,276
[illegible]	[illegible]	24,[illegible]	19,496	82,3[illegible]	27,54,427	7,86,982
[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	21,[illegible]	91,596	31,10,289	8,89,054
[illegible]		2,74,190	23,41[illegible]	1,02,7[illegible]	35,29,617	10,08,462
[illegible]	4	[illegible]	24,731	1,11,018	41,26,171	11,78,906
[illegible]	1[illegible]	7[illegible],02,232	25,444	1,16,161	40,80,783	11,65,938
[illegible]	141	[illegible]	26,164	1,21,500	40,98,528	11,71,008
[illegible]	14[illegible]	30,49,736	31,164	1,30,401	42,78,778	12,22,508
[illegible]	14[illegible]	[illegible]	35,73[illegible]	1,38,669	46,95,999	13,41,714
[illegible]	1	[illegible]	37,270	1,45,432	49,32,613	14,09,318
[illegible]	17[illegible]	40,6[illegible],618	37,594	1,44,335	45,53,276	13,00,936
[illegible]	18[illegible]	4[illegible],59,720	38,017	1,48,964	51,84,648	14,81,328
[illegible]	16[illegible]	47,[illegible],233	39,069	1,62,108	58,63,165	16,75,190
[illegible]	19[illegible]	49,45,783	40,124	1,61,169	50,80,732	14,51,352
[illegible]	19[illegible]	50,00,[illegible]	41,150	1,72,853	47,31,090	13,51,740
[illegible]	19[illegible]	[illegible],06,966	42,554	1,81,031	61,77,683	17,6[illegible],036
[illegible]	192	50,43,297	44,092	1,81,399	60,87,690	17,39,340
[illegible]	191	51,18,121	46,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,766
[illegible]	197	51,63,486	50,139	1,9[illegible],277	65,77,354	18,79,244
[illegible]	217	52,79,595	52,665	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516
[illegible]	224	53,33,276	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80,170
[illegible]	241	57,56,020	67,920	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,500
[illegible]	[illegible]	60,53,281	76,898	2,36,024	73,81,500	21,09,000
1910	263	61,95,671	82,725	2,33,624	67,72,536	19,35,010
1911	263	63,57,460	85,352	2,30,649	66,70,571	19,05,866
1912	268	64,63,929	88,951	2,43,637	71,75,357	20,50,102
1913	272	65,96,862	94,136	2,53,786	73,34,056	20,96,016
1914*	271	67,78,805	1,03,179	2,60,276	75,00,941	21,43,126
1915*	272	68,48,744	1,08,009	2,65,346	73,50,212	21,02,032
1916*	266	68,49,877	1,10,268	2,74,561	76,92,013	21,97,718
1917*	263	67,38,697	1,14,621	2,76,771	76,93,574	21,98,164
1918*	262	66,53,871	1,16,484	2,82,227	72,99,673	20,85,678
1919*	2[illegible]8	66,89,680	1,18,221	2,93,277	71,54,805	20,44,230
1920*	253	67,63,870	1,19,012	3,11,078	68,33,113	19,52,318
1921*	257	68,70,804	1,23,783	3,32,176	74,20,805	21,20,230
192[illegible]*	208	73,31,210	1,34,620	3,43,723	77,12,390	22,03,540
192[illegible]*	2[illegible]3	79,27,038	1,44,794	3,47,380	75,30,948	21,51,698
1924*	336	83,13,273	1,51,485	3,56,887	67,12,118	19,17,748
1925*	337	85,10,633	1,54,202	3,67,877	77,92,085	22,26,310
1926*	334	87,14,168	1,59,464	3,73,508	73,06,844	21,13,384
1927*	336	87,02,760	1,61,952	3,84,623	84,60,942	24,17,412
1928*	3[illegible]	87,34,172	1,66,532	3,60,921	70,34,237	20,09,782
1929*	344	89,07,064	1,74,992	3,46,925	75,64,081	21,61,166
1930*	348	91,24,768	1,79,250	3,84,022	90,07,099	25,73,714
1931*	330†	93,11,953	1,82,429	3,95,475	92,16,116	26,33,176

* Year ending 31st August †Does not include 24 Mills in course of erection

Progress of the Industry

The record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterrupted progress. The following statement shews quinquennial averages from the earliest year for which complete information is available with actuals for each year from 1917-18 up to 1926-27 and the figures in brackets represent the variations for each period, taking the average of the quinquennium from 1879-80 to 1883-84 as 100 —

	Number of mills at work	Authorised Capital (in lakhs of Rs.)	Number (in thousands) of		
			Persons employed daily (average)	Looms	Spindles
Average—					
1879-80 to 1883-84	21 (100)	270 7 (100)	38 8 (100)	5 5 (100)	88 (100)
1884-85 to 1888-89	24 (114)	341 6 (126)	52 7 (136)	7 (127)	138 4 (157)
1889-90 to 1893-94	26 (124)	402 6 (149)	64 3 (166)	8 3 (151)	172 6 (196)
1894-95 to 1898-99	31 (148)	522 1 (193)	86 7 (223)	11 7 (213)	244 8 (278)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	36 (171)	680 (251)	114 2 (294)	16 2 (295)	334 6 (380)
1904-05 to 1908-09	46 (219)	960 (355)	165 (425)	24 8 (451)	510 5 (580)
1909-10 to 1913-14	60 (286)	1,209 (443)	208 4 (537)	33 5 (609)	691 8 (786)
1914-15 to 1918-19	73 (348)	1,403 6 (519)	259 8 (668)	39 7 (722)	821 2 (933)
1917-18	76 (362)	1,428 5 (528)	266 (686)	40 6 (738)	834 (948)
1918-19	76 (362)	1,477 2 (546)	275 5 (710)	40 (727)	839 9 (954)
1919-20	76 (362)	1,563 6 (579)	280 4 (724)	41 0 (745)	856 [illegible] (973)
1920-21	77 (367)	1,923 5 (712)	288 4 (758)	41 6 (745)	869 9 (908)
1921-22	81 (386)	2,122 4 (784)	288 4 (743)	43 0 (782)	908 [illegible] (1,032)
1922-23	86 (409)	2,324 7 (859)	321 2 (828)	47 5 (863)	1,003 1 (1,140)
1923-24	89 (424)	2,485 8 (992)	330 4 (851)	49 0 (891)	1,043 4 (1,185)
1924-25	90 (424)	2,213 8 (818)	341 7 (881)	50 3 (914)	1,067 6 (1,213)
1925-26	90 (429)	2,134 7 (788)	331 3 (854)	50 5 (918)	1,063 7 (1,209)
1926-27	93 (443)	2,119 8 (783)	333 0 (860)	51 0 (927)	1,083 8 (1,231)
1927-28	93 (443)	2,269 7 (838)	335 8 (865)	52 2 (949)	1,105 6 (1,256)
1928-29	95 (452)	2,336 6 (863)	343 8 (886)	52 4 (953)	1,1[illegible] 8 1 (1,259)

The production of the mills has increased to a still greater extent. The following figures show the exports of jute manufactures and the declared values for the same periods. The value of jute manufactures exported by sea in 1924-25 was over thirty-three times as great as the average value of the export in the period 1879-80 to 1883-84 —

	Jute manufactures		Value in lakhs of Rs.
	Gunny bags in millions of number	Gunny cloths in millions of yards	
1879-80 to 1883-84	54 9 (100)	4 4 (100)	124 9 (100)
1884-85 to 1888-89	77 (140)	15 4 (350)	162 9 (130)
1889-90 to 1893-94	111 5 (203)	41 (932)	289 3 (232)
1894-95 to 1898-99	171 2 (312)	182 (4,136)	518 (415)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	206 5 (376)	427 2 (9,709)	826 5 (662)
1904-05 to 1908-09	257 8 (469)	698 (15,864)	1,442 7 (1,154)
1909-10 to 1913-14	339 1 (618)	970 (22,045)	2,024 [illegible] (1,621)
1914-15 to 1918-19	667 6 (1,216)	1,156 (26,273)	3,019 (2,418)
1919-20	342 7 (624)	1,275 1 (28,980)	5,001 5 (4,004)
1920-21	553 9 (987)	1,302 7 (33,800)	3,299 4 (4,73[illegible])
1921-22	386 7 (715)	1,120 5 (28,000)	2,999 5 (2,419)
1922-23	344 2 (637)	1,254 3 (31,350)	3,049 4 (3,205)
1923-24	413 7 (752)	1,348 7 (30,652)	4,228 [illegible] (3,382)
1924-25	425 1 (774)	1,455 2 (33,095)	5,148 8 (4,122)
1925-26	425 0 (774)	1,461 3 (33,211)	5,752 1 (4,605)
1926-27	449 0 (818)	1,503 1 (34,161)	5,2[illegible] 3 (4,222)
1927-28	463 1 (843)	1,552 7 (35,289)	5,321 [illegible] (4,260)
1928-29	497 6 (906)	1,568 2 (35,640)	5,656 4 (4,528)
1929-30	522 3 (951)	1,650 5 (37,511)	5,158 7 (4,130)

THE WOOL INDUSTRY

Wool exported from India consists not only of wool grown in India itself but of imports from foreign sources, these latter coming into India both by land and by sea. Imports by sea come mainly from Persia but a certain quantity from Persia also comes by land, while the main imports are from Afghanistan, Central Asia, Tibet and Nepal. Quetta, Shikarpur, Amritsar and Multan are the main collecting centres for wool received by land from Afghanistan and Persia whence it is almost invariably carried to Karachi for subsequent export [illegible]

Imports and Exports—A considerable amount of wool is imported annually from Tibet and in normal years from Afghanistan. Imports [illegible] in 1930-31 amounted to [illegible] lakhs, showing a marked [illegible] compared with the previous year. Imports from Australia showed a proportionately smaller decline than those from other countries, amounting to 1·6 million lbs valued at [illegible] under Rs 10 lakhs.

Production in India—The production of wool in India is estimated at 60 million lbs, the estimate being arrived at from the available figures of the number of sheep in the country and their estimated yield per fleece, the average quantity of wool yielded per sheep per annum being taken at only 2 lbs.

All Indian wools are classed in the grade of carpet wools and it is correct to say of perhaps fully half the breeds of sheep found on the plains of India that they yield a kind of hair rather than of wool. They are reared chiefly on account of the mutton, and the fleece has been generally regarded as of subsidiary interest. In many respects in actual fact, the Indian plains sheep approximate more nearly to the accepted type of the goat rather than of the sheep. Short remarks in his manual on Indian cattle and sheep, particularly with respect to the Madras type, that they "resemble a greyhound with tucked up belly, having some coarseness of form, the feet light, the limbs bony, sides flat and the tail short."

Mill manufacture—The number of woollen mills at work in British India in 1902 was three, with an authorised capital of Rs 38,50,000, and employing 23,800 spindles and 624 looms. The number of persons employed in the industry then was 2,559, and the quantity of woollen goods produced 2,148,000, lbs. At the end of 1917 the number of mills had risen to five, with an authorised capital of Rs 2,56,50,000, employing 39,608 spindles and 1,155 looms. The weight of goods produced then was 9,744,264 lbs and the number of persons employed 7,824. With regard to Indian States, there was one mill in Mysore in 1903 with a capital of Rs 6,00,000, employing 1,430 spindles and 45 looms. The quantity of goods produced was 1,136,000 lbs and the number of persons employed 297. In 1907 there was still only the one mill working in an Indian State—the authorised capital had been increased to Rs 15,00,000, the quantity of goods produced to 1,724,087 lbs, and the number of persons employed to 563. Three of the mills manufacture all classes of woollen and worsted goods, the remainder manufacturing blankets only. The existence of these mills in India proved of great service to Government in the meeting of war requirements, and they were all employed to their fullest capacity in supplying army demands for great coat cloth, serges puttees, flannels, blankets and hosiery. Their total capacity, however, was not sufficient to meet the full requirements of the army, and consequently their supplies had to be supplemented by large imports from home. The bulk of the wool used by the Indian mills is Indian wool, although it is supplemented to some extent by the importation of merinos and cross-breds from Australia for the manufacture of the finer classes of goods. Their market for manufactured goods is almost entirely in India itself.

Blanket weaving and carpet manufacture are carried on in various parts of the country, notably in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Woollen pile carpets are made in many of the jails. Amritsar had a considerable trade at one time in weaving shawls from *pashm*, the fine under fleece of the Tibetan goat, but its place has been taken to some degree by the manufacture of shawls from imported worsted yarns, but more generally by the manufacture of carpets of a fine quality which find a ready sale in the world market. This work is done entirely on hand looms and the carpets fetch a high price.

Bibliography—Notes on wool in India. By A. H. Silver and J. K. Mehta, Govt Press, Calcutta, (1919).

Silk Industry" In a short Prefatory note Mr Bainbrigge Fletcher (Imperial Entomologist) explains that the object of the Bulletin is to place on record some of the more important experiments which were commenced at Pusa, in the year 1910 and have since been carried on in the endeavour to fix a superior multivoltine race of the Mulberry Silkworm which would not degenerate and which would yield silk better both in quality and outturn than that supplied by the multivoltine races which are reared at present

Central Nurseries—The report of the Agricultural Department, Bengal, for the year ending June 30, 1913, gives an account of a scheme which has been devised with the object of reclaiming the silk industry The aim of the scheme is gradually to establish throughout the silk districts a sufficient number of central nurseries with rearing houses and thus enable the whole of the seed cocoons required in the province to be supplied under Government supervision. It is believed that this is the only really effective method of dealing with the problem A number of the existing smaller nurseries were closed during 1913 and others are being converted into enlarged and improved central nurseries with rearing houses complete The ultimate success of the scheme depends largely on the willingness of the rearers to pay an adequate price for pure seed

A pamphlet was published in 1915, by Mr M N De, Sericultural Assistant at Pusa, which contains practical hints on improved methods which are recommended to be used for reeling mulberry silk in Bengal and other silk producing districts It has been found that, by the provision of two small pulleys to the ordinary Bengal type of reeling machine, superior thread can be obtained, the cost of the extra apparatus is merely nominal (five or six annas per machine) whilst the suitability of the machine for cottage workers is maintained By attention to such simple points as the stifling and storage of cocoons and the temperature and quality of the water used in the reeling pans, great improvements can be effected in most silk centres in Bengal and other districts

Exports of Silk—As a result of the war the trade has shown in some degree signs of revival from its decadent condition, both as regards its volume and value The value of exports during 1915-16 improved by Rs 12 lakhs to Rs 27¼ lakhs, of which raw silk accounted for Rs 24 lakhs In 1916 17 the total exports rose to Rs 54¾ lakhs In 1930 31 exports of raw silk and silk manufactures amounted to Rs 10 lakhs in value, or a third of that of the previous year

Indigo.

Indigo dyes are obtained from the Indigofera a genus of Leguminosae which comprises some 300 species, distributed throughout the tropical and warm temperate regions of the globe, India having about 40 Western India may be described as the headquarters of the species, so far as India is concerned, 25 being peculiar to that Presidency On the eastern side of India, in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Burma, there is a marked decrease in the number of species but a visible increase in the prevalence of those that are met with

There is evidence that when Europeans first began to export the dye from India, it was procured from the Western Presidency and shipped from Surat It was carried by the Portuguese to Lisbon and sold by them to the dyers of Holland, and it was the desire to obtain a more ample supply of dye stuff that led to the formation of the Dutch East India Company and so to the overthrow of the Portuguese supremacy in the East Opposition to indigo in 17th century Europe was keen owing to its interference with the wood industry, but it was competition to obtain indigo from other sources than India that led on the first decline of the Indian Indigo Industry In the middle of the eighteenth century, when the cultivation of indigo in the West Indies had been given up—partly on account of the high duties imposed upon it and partly because sugar and coffee were found to be more profitable—the industry was revived in India, and as one of the many surprises of the industry, the province of Bengal was selected for this revival It had no sooner been organised, however, than troubles next arose in Bengal itself through misunderstandings between the planters, their cultivators and the Government, which may be said to have culminated in Lord Macaulay's famous *Memorandum* of 1837 This led to another migration of the industry from Lower and Eastern Bengal to Tirhut and the United Provinces Here the troubles of the industry did not end, for the researches of the chemical laboratories of Germany threatened the very existence of any natural vegetable dye The first killed the maddar dye of Europe, then the safflower, the lac and the *al* dyes of India, and are now advancing rapidly with synthetic indigo, intent on the complete annihilation of the natural dye Opinions differ on many aspects of the present vicissitude, meanwhile the exports from India have seriously declined and salvation admittedly lies in the path of cheaper production both in cultivation and manufacture These issues are being vigorously faced and some progress has been accomplished, but the future of the industry can scarcely help being described as of great uncertainty The issue is not the advantage of new regulations of land tenure but one exclusively of natural versus synthetic indigo (See Watt's 'Commercial Products of India') In this connection it may be noted that increase in the price of coal in England, due to labour difficulties, have greatly strengthened the position of natural indigo In February 1915 a conference was held at Delhi when the possibility of assisting the natural indigo industry was considered from [illegible] points of view—agricultural, [illegible] and commercial The agricultural or botanical [illegible] the question is fully discussed by Mr A and Mrs Howard of Pusa in Bulletins No [illegible] and 54 of

Tea.

Among plantation crops in India tea is the most important. The indigenous tea plant, growing in a wild condition was first discovered in Assam about 1820. It soon drew the attention of the East India Company, which after some enquiries started an experimental garden in 18[illegible]. After working for five years it was handed over to the Assam Company. It may be said, however, that the foundations of the present tea industry were laid between 1856 and 1859. Since the latter date the growth of the industry has been phenomenal and "in less than a hundred years the British Empire has become the tea garden and tea shop of the world."

The following table shows the growth of the industry since 1875.

Progress of the Industry

Year	Area under tea in 000 acres	Production in 000,000 lbs	Year	Area under tea in 000 acres	Production in 000,000 lbs
1875 [illegible]	173	34	1920	654	322
1880-84	241	57	1925	672	335
1885-89	307	90	1926	679	364
1900-1904	500	195	1927	690	361
1910	533	249	1928	702	372
1915	594	352	1929	712	401

It will be seen from the above table that during the last fifty years while the area under tea has risen by over 300 per cent the production has increased more than ten times.

Assam and Bengal are the two most important centres of the tea industry in India. Assam alone accounting for more than half the total production.

The following table shows the various centres of the industry in the country and their relative importance —

Provinces	Area under crop '000 acres	Production '000 lbs	Average daily working strength (permanent and temporary)
Assam —			
Surma Valley	145	73,784	156,489
Assam Valley	285	185,157	400,995
Total	430	258,941	557,484
Bengal —			
Darjeeling	61	23,009	65,522
Jalpaiguri	128	85,427	125,632
Chittagong	6	1,517	5,745
Total	195	109,953	196,899
Madras —			
Nilgiris	32	11,403	30,759
Malabar	13	6,493	12,832
Coimbatore	22	9,700	27,217
Others	*	34	44
Total	67	27,630	70,852
Coorg	*	169	620
Punjab	10	1,930	10,995
United Provinces	6	1,489	3,871
Bihar and Orissa	4	853	2,902
Total British India	712	400,965	843,623
Indian States	77	32,033	86,849
Total India	789	432,998	930,472

* Less than 500 acres

of bangles and lampware side by side with bottle-making on a small scale This, therefore, is the criterion which determines the two well-defined classes of the industry in its present stage, (i) Indigenous Cottage Industry and (ii) the modern Factory Industry

(i) The indigenous Cottage Industry which is representated in all parts of the country, but has its chief centres in Firozabad District of U P, and Belgaum District, in the South, is mainly concerned with the manufacture of cheap bangles made from glass cakes or blocks made in larger Factories The industry is at present in a flourishing state and supplies nearly one-third of the Indian demand for bangles The quality has been improved by the discovery of new glazing processes and for the present the turnover in this line has gone up to 20 lakhs of rupees a year But these bangles have now to face a very hard competition from Japan whose "silky bangles are ousting the old type Indian ones

(ii) The modern Factory type of organization of this Industry is just in its infancy at present The existing factories either stop at producing glass cakes for bangles as in Firozabad or simple kind of lampwares and bottles With the existing state of knowledge and machinery in India they can neither produce sheet and plate glass, nor do they pretend to manufa ture laboratory or table glass Artistic glassware is out of the question and the private capitalists who have to run their concerns mostly with commercial ends do not think it worth their while to spend money and labour on it War caused a great decrease in volume—though not so much in value which was much increased—of the imports of the lampware, etc, and in order to meet the Indian demand for them new Factories were started and old revived which produced only cheap and simple kind of lampware and bottles on small scale The total production of these Indian Glass Works has not been exactly estimated, but it is generally supposed that they were able to meet in these war years nearly half the Indian demand for this kind of glassware There are at present 14 Factories engaged in the production of lampware, of which two or three only produce bottle and carboys also The chief centres for the former kind are Bombay, Jubbulpore Allahabad and Bijhor and Ambala, while bottles are only manufac tured t Naini and Lahore, and recently at Calcutta

During the later years of the war period a number of Glass Works were opened in the Bombay Presidency and adjoining districts local manufacture having been stimulated by the cessation of imports of German, Austrian and Belgian glass

Causes of failure—Records of the earlier ventures have shown that the failures in some cases were due in part at least to preventible causes, prominent among which were (1) Lack of enlightened management (2) Lack of proper commercial basis, as in some cases the proprietors had a number of other more larger concerns to look to (3) Bad selection of site An ideal site for a Glass Factory would be determined by the (a) nearness of quartz and fire-clay, (b) nearness of fuel, and (c) by the nearness of market At least two must be present In some concerns, two were absent (4) Specialisation was lacking, some factories in their initial stages trying to manufacture three or fou different kinds of glassware simultaneously like lampware, bottles, and bangles, etc (5) Paucity of sufficient fluid capital for initial expenses for machinery or other improvements or even in some cases for running the concern in the beginning

But beyond these there are certain real and special causes that contributed to the failure of some of these and hinder the progress of the rest Chief among them are (1) The industry i in its infant stage and hence such failures are but incidental (2) No expert guidance in this line, there is a lack of men and good literature (3) Paucity of skilled labour of higher type The present Indian workmen in this line and blowers are few in number and illiterate They, therefore, master the situation and are unamendable to management (4) Heavy cost of good fuel, the works usually being situated where good sand and quartz can be obtained, and consequently, in most cases, at a great distance from the coal-fields (5) To a certain extent, competition from Japan and European countries

Alkali used is almost entirely of English manufacture being Carbonate of Soda 98-99% in a powdered form This Alkali has almost completely taken place of the various Alkaline Earths formerly employed by the Glass Bangle manufactures as the latter cannot be used in the manufacture of glass which is to compete with the imported article These points must be carefully noted for future guidance

The Industry developed considerably under war conditions, but in peace times, in this transition stage, immediate efforts must be made in the direction of what the Indian Industrial Commission say in their Report (Appendix E) viz "The Glass Industry, even in its simplest form is highly technical and can be efficiently carried on only by scientifically trained managers and expert workmen The present stage has been reached by importing men, only partially equipped with the necessary qualifications, from Europe and Japan, and by sending Indian students abroad to pick up what knowledge they can The glass industry is a closed trade and its secrets are carefully guarded, so that the latter method has not proved conspicuously successful."

Bibliography—Indian Industries Commission Report (Appendix), Indian Munitions Board, Industrial Handbook, etc. "Notes on Glass Manufacture" By C S Fox. (Bulletin No 29 of Indian Industries and Labour, 1922)

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

A handbook to the **Patent Office** in India for some twenty years Difficulties arising which is published by the Government from an uncertainty as to the effect of the Press, Calcutta, gives the various Acts, rules, Royal Prerogative prevented earlier action, and instructions bearing on the subject together and, owing to some informalities the Act itself with hints for the preparation of specifications was repealed in the following year In 1859 and drawings, hints for searchers and other it was re-enacted with modifications, and in valuable information that has not hitherto 1872 the Patterns and Designs Protection Act been readily accessible to the general public was passed The protection of Inventions Act in so convenient a form In the preface the of 1883, dealing with exhibitions, followed, and Controller of Patents and Designs explains then the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the scope of the Patent laws in India and All these are now replaced by the present Act indicates where in they differ from English law and procedure of 1911

The foundation of patent legislation throughout the world lies in the English Statute of Monopolies' which was enacted in 1623, the 21st year of King James the First In part this Act has been repealed, but the extant portion of the more important section 6 is as follows — "Provided also that any declaration before mentioned shall not extend to any letters patent and grants of privilege for the term of fourteen years or under, hereafter to be made of the sole working or making of any manner of new manufactures within this realm to the true and first inventor and inventors of such manufactures, which others at the time of making of such letters patent and grants shall not use, so as also they be not contrary to the law nor mischievous to the State by raising prices of commodities at home, or hurt of trade, or generally inconvenient, the said fourteen years to be accomplished from the date of the first letters patent or grants of such privilege hereafter to be made, but that the same shall be of such force as they should be if this Act had never been made, and of none other"

The **existing Indian Patent Law** is contained in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 supplemented by the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act 1915 and by the Rules made under those Acts The Patent Office does not deal with trade mark or with copyright generally in books, pictures, music and other matters which fall under the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914 There is, in fact, no provision of law in British India for the registration of Trade Marks which are protected under the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) which forms Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code

On the whole, Indian law and procedure closely follow that in the United Kingdom for the protection of inventions and the registration of designs, as they always have done in matters of major interest One main difference exists, however, as owing to the absence of provision of law for the **registration of trade marks**, India cannot become a party to the International Convention under which certain rights of priority are obtainable in other countries

The first Indian Act for granting exclusive privileges to inventors was passed in 1856, after an agitation that had been carried on fitfully

The existing Acts extend to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas This of course includes Burma, but it does not embrace the Native States Of the latter three, *viz*, (1) Hyderabad (Deccan), (2) Mysore, (3) Gwalior have ordinances of their own for which particulars must be obtained from the Government of the States in question as they are not administered by the Indian Patent Office in Calcutta The object of the Act of 1911 was to provide a simpler more direct, and more effective procedure in regard both to the grant of patent rights and to their subsequent existence and operation The changes made in the law need not here be referred to in detail They gave further protection both to the inventor, by providing that his application should be kept secret until acceptance, and to the public, by increasing the facilities for opposition at an effective period At the same time a Controller of Patents and Designs was established, with power to dispose of many matters previously referred to the Governor-General in Council, and provision was made for the grant of a sealed "patent" instead of for the mere recognition of an "exclusive privilege" The provisions of the Act follow with the necessary modifications those of the British Inventions and Designs Act of 1907

New Legislation.—Important amendments have been made in the Indian Patents and Designs Act since 1911, the most important being the priority given to Indian Inventors over others to apply for British patents within 12 months from the date of the Indian application Similarly an applicant for a British patent has priority over other applicants in India for 12 months from the date of his British application

Part I (Patents) of the Act of 1911 has been further amended by Act VII of 1936 and includes the following

If an Application comprises more than one invention the additional inventions may be made the subject matter of additional applications bearing the same date as the original application

The term of the Patent will be 16 years instead of 14 years

The **net income** of the Indian companies under their life assurance business from premiums and interest amounted to 1 7/8 crores in 1929 and was in excess of 2 3 crore over the corresponding income of the previous year Claims amounted to 1 2 3 crore and exceeded the previous year's figure by ¼ crore Claims by death showed an increase of 8¾ lakhs and claims by survivance of 1 ¼ lakhs For the first time during 1929 claims by survivance were larger than claims by death

The life assurance funds increased by over 1½ crore during 1929 and amounted to 18¾ crores at the end of that year The average rate of interest earned on the life funds during the year was nearly 5¼ per cent as against 5 1/3 per cent realised in the previous year

The **Post Office Insurance Fund** was instituted by the Government of India in 1883 for the benefit of the postal employes but gradually admission to it has been thrown open to almost all classes of Government servants who are employed on civil duties

The following are some of the important particulars relating to the business of the Fund during the two years 1929 and 1930 —

Year ending 31st March	New business effected during the year		Total business remaining in force at the end of the year		Total income	Life Assurance fund at the end of the year
	Number of policies	Total sums assured	Number of policies	Total sums assured and bonuses		
1929	7,582	1 43,41 000	61 474	13 02,47 000	63,17,000	3,64,44,000
1930	8 891	1 49 58 000	71,179	14 17 81 000	69,36 000	4,02,80,000

Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance Business. The net Indian premium income of all companies under insurance business other than life assurance during 1929 was nearly 3 crores of which the Indian companies' share was over ½ crore and that of the non Indian companies nearly 2½ crores The total amount is composed of—

1,55 lakhs from fire,

68 lakhs from marine, and

76 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business

The Indian companies received—

23 lakhs from fire,

11 lakhs from marine, and

18 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business

The total assets of Indian companies amount to 25 crores of which the stock exchange securities form the bulk These securities are shown in the accounts at a net value of 18 crores Loans on policies and mortgages are shown at 2¾ crores land and house property are valued at 1¼ crore deposits, cash, stamps, etc are shown at 1¼ crore agents' balances and other outstanding items at 1 crore, and loans on personal security and other miscellaneous assets at ¾ crore Over half a crore of the total assets of the Indian companies is invested outside India

Schedule II—(Import Tariff).

[illegible] Schedules the reference is to "real value" [illegible] of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), unless an article [illegible]

[illegible] the ordinary trade description of each article and cover [illegible] they are separately provided for

[illegible]	[illegible]	Rate	Tariff Values	Duty
	I Food, Drink and Tobacco		Rs a p	
	I H			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Indian maund of 82 lbs avoirdupois weight		Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time prescribe,* *p r* 6¼ per cent *ad valorem*
2	[illegible] (see Serial No 1)		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
[illegible]	[illegible]		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES			
[illegible]	[illegible]	cwt		Re 1 4
4	[illegible] all sorts fresh, [illegible] not otherwise [illegible]		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Dry fruits			
	Almonds without hull	cwt	58 0 0	25 per cent
	Almonds in the shell Persian	,,	55 0 0	25 ,,
	Almonds in the shell Persian	,,	12 12 0	25 ,,
	Cashew or cajou kernel not shelled	,,	31 0 0	25 ,,
	Coconuts, Straits, Dutch East Indies and Siam—			
	Husked	thousand	66 0 0	25 ,,
	Unhusked	,,	104 0 0	25 ,,
	Coconuts, Maldives	,,	21 0 0	25 ,,
	Coconuts other	,,	33 0 0	25 ,,
	Coconut kernel (copra)	cwt	11 12 0	25 ,,
	Dates, dry, in bags	,,	9 8 0	25 ,,
	Dates, wet, in bags, baskets and bundles	,,	4 8 0	25 ,,
	Dates, wet, packed in other receptacles	,,	11 4 0	25 ,,
	Figs, dried, Persian	,,	9 12 0	25 ,,
	Figs, dried, European	,,	16 0 0	25 ,,
	Garlic	,,	9 8 0	25 ,,
	Pistachio nuts	,,	53 0 0	25 ,,
	Raisins, red, Persian Gulf	,,	10 8 0	25 ,,

* The rate on the 1st January, 1932 and until further notice is annas 0¾

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 56 dated the 5th December 1931, raw cashew nuts are liable to import duty at 20 per cent *ad valorem*

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	I—Food, Drink and Tobacco—*contd*		Rs a p	
	LIQUORS—*contd*			
10	SPIRITS (other than denatured spirit)—			
	(1) Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, and other sorts of spirits not otherwise specified, including wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof		Rs 37-8
	(2) LIQUEURS, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit (other than drugs and medicines)—			
	(*i*) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested	Imperial gallon		Rs 50
	(*ii*) not so entered	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof		Rs 37-8
	(3) Drugs and medicines containing spirit			
	(*i*) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested	Imperial gallon		Rs 37 8
	(*ii*) not so entered	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof		Rs 27-5-6
	(4) PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon		Rs 60
	PROVIDED THAT—			
	(*a*) the duty on any article included in this Item shall in no case be less than the duty which would be charged if the article were included in Part V of the Statutory Schedule (*i e*, 25 per cent *ad valorem*)			
	(*b*) where the unit of assessment is the imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof			
11	WINES, not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit—			
	(1) Champagne and other sparkling wines	Imperial gallon		Rs 13-2
*	(2) Other Sorts	Do		Rs 7-8

* There are no entries bearing Serial Nos 12 and 13

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	I.—Food Drink and Tobacco—*contd*		Rs a p	
	SUGAR			
19	CONFECTIONERY		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
20	SUGAR, excluding confectionery (*see* Serial No 19)—			
	(1) Sugar, crystallised or soft 8 Dutch Standard and above	cwt		Rs 9-1
	(2) Sugar, below 8 Dutch Standard and sugar candy		*Ad valorem*	31¼ per cent *plus* Rs 3-7 per cwt
	(3) Molasses		,,	31¼ per cent
	Tariff value—			
	Molasses—			
	(i) Imported in bulk by tank steamer	cwt	2 1 0	31¼ ,,
	(ii) Otherwise imported	,,	2 9 0	31¼ ,,
	Sugar candy	,,	10 0 0	31¼ per cent *plus* Rs 3-7 per cwt
	TEA			
21	TEA		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Tariff values—			
	Tea, black	lb	0 11 0	25 ,,
	Tea, green	,,	0 13 0	25 ,,
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK			
22	COFFEE		*Ad valorem*	25 ,,
23	HOPS			Free
24	SALT, excluding Salt exempted under Serial No 25	Indian maund of 82 2/7lbs avoirdupois weight		The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place * *plus* 4½† annas per maund if manufactured outside India
25	SALT imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture, also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stoneware, also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces			Free
	(For the general duty on salt, *see* Serial No 24)			
26	ALL OTHER SORTS OF FOOD AND DRINK not otherwise specified		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Tariff values—			
	Chillies, dry	cwt	21 0 0	25 ,,
	Ginger, dry	,,	26 0 0	25 ,,
	Mace	lb	1 4 0	25 ,,

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1932 and until further notice is Re 1-9-0

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 44, dated the 16th November 1931, salt imported into British India and liable to the additional duty of customs imposed by section 3 of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act 1931 (XVI of 1931) is exempt from so much of the additional customs duty imposed by clause 5 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, as is equal to one-fourth of the additional duty imposed by section 3 of the said Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931

Schedule II —(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No.	Name of Article	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	II — Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—*contd.*		Rs a p	
	MISCELLANEOUS			
[illegible]	Cassia lignea		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
	Tariff rates			
	Cassia			
	Whole	100 pieces	22 8 0	25 ,,
	[illegible]		9 8 0	25 ,,
	[illegible]		6 8 0	25 ,,
	[illegible]	,,	17 8 0	25 ,,
	[illegible]	,,	15 0 0	25 ,,
	[illegible]			
	Not exceeding 10 feet in length		55 0 0	25 ,,
	Exceeding 10 feet in length		80 0 0	25 ,,
	Total	cwt	20 0 0	25 ,,
	Lettuce			
	Crude	cwt	18 12 0	25 ,,
	Dust		9 8 0	25 ,,
	Other		67 0 0	25 ,,
	Lettuce		46 0 0	25 ,,
[illegible]	Cowries and shells		*Ad valorem*	25 ,,
	Tariff rates			
	Cowries, other common	cwt	4 12 0	25 ,,
	Cowries, yellow superior quality	,,	5 4 0	25 ,,
	Cowries, Maldive	,,	10 4 0	25 ,,
	Cowries, Sankhli	,,	87 0 0	25 ,,
	Mother of pearl nacre	,,	25 4 0	25 ,,
	Nautilus	,,	115 0 0	25 ,,
	Tortoise shell	lb	7 0 0	25 ,,
	Tortoise shell nails	,,	2 0 0	25 ,,
52	Ivory, unmanufactured		*Ad valorem*	25 ,,
	Tariff rates			
	Elephants' cinder	cwt	300 0 0	25 ,,
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows centres and points) each exceeding 20 lb in weight and hollows, centres and points each weighing 10 lb and over	,,	600 0 0	25 ,,
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows centres, and points) not less than 10 lb and not exceeding 20 lb each, and hollows, centres and points each weighing less than 10 lb	,,	525 0 0	25 ,,
	Elephants' tusks each less than 10 lb (other than hollows, centres, and points)	,,	260 0 0	25 ,,
	Sea cow or move teeth, each not less than 4 lb	,,	275 0 0	25 ,,
	Sea cow or move teeth, each not less than 3 lb and under 4 lb	,,	220 0 0	25 ,,
	Sea cow or move teeth, each less than 3 lb		130 0 0	25 ,,
53	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures — Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carbo lime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, ammonium phosphates, mineral phosphates and mineral surphosphates			Free

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—*contd*			
63	Subject to the exemptions specified in Serial No 64 all articles other than those specified in Serial Nos 61, 65 and 165 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware under Serial No 84), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
64	The following Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores — (*a*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty s Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform (*b*) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 round per revolver or pistol, (i) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty s regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (ii) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment (*c*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes (*d*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India being a unit notified in pursuance of the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (*e*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men *			Free

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 36, dated the 23rd May 1931, .22 inch Adapters imported by officers commanding a unit of the Army in India for the instruction of their men are also exempt from payment of import duty

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III —Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES —*contd*			
72—*ctd*	HEAVY CHEMICALS—*contd*			
	(5) Aluminium sulphate or hydrated aluminium sulphate including, aluminoferric and alum cake—			
	containing not more than 0 01 per cent of iron	cwt		Re 1-0 3
	containing more than 0 01 per cent of iron	,,		Re 0-11-3
	(6) Copper sulphate or hydrated copper sulphate	,,		Rs 3-12-0
	(7) Magnesium chloride	,,		Re 0-8-9
	(8) Magnesium sulphate or hydrated magnesium sulphate—			
	containing not more than 50 per cent of magnesium sulphate	,,		Re 1-9-0
	containing more than 50 per cent of magnesium sulphate	,,		Rs 3-2-0
	(9) Sodium sulphate or hydrated sodium sulphate—			
	containing not more than 50 per cent of sodium sulphate,	,,		Re 0-7-6
	containing more than 50 per cent of sodium sulphate	,,		Re 1-0-3
	(10) Sodium sulphide or hydrated sodium sulphide	,,		Re 1-12-9
	(11) Zinc chloride or zinc chloride solution Provided that the duty on any article included in this item shall in no case be less than the duty which would be charged if the article were included in Part V of the Statutory Schedule (i e 25 per cent *ad valorem*)	,,		Rs 5 6-3
73	SULPHUR			Free
74	CHEMICALS, Drugs and Medicines, all sorts, not otherwise specified *		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Tariff values —			
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar)	cwt	3 8 0	25 ,,
	Ammonia gas, anhydrous, including compressed or liquified gas	lb	0 9 0	25 ,,
	Ammonium carbonate or bicarbonate	cwt	24 0 0	25 ,,
	Ammonium chloride—			
	Muriate of Ammonia, crystalline	,,	15 0 0	25 ,,
	Salammoniac, sublimed	,,	23 8 0	25 ,,
	Other sorts, including compressed	,,	17 8 0	25 ,,
	Arsenic (China mansil)	,,	55 0 0	25 ,,
	Calcium carbide	,,	14 0 0	25 ,,
	Calcium chloride	,,	4 4 0	25 ,,
	Carbonic acid gas including compressed or liquified gas	lb	0 3 6	25 ,,
	Chlorate of potash	cwt	20 0 0	25 ,,
	Chlorine	lb	0 5 6	25 ,,

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notifications Nos 4 and 28, dated the 6th February and 9th August 1930 respectively, calcium acetate and radium Salts are exempt from payment of import duty

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	CONVEYANCES—*contd*			
77	MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, and motor scooters, and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in Serial No 76 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles		*Ad valorem*	37½ per cent
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS			
78	The following Agricultural Implements, namely, winowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay presses, potato diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, power-blowers, white ant exterminating machines, beet pullers, broadcast seeders, corn pickers, corn shellers, culti-packers, drag scrapers, stalk cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil graders and rakes, also agricultural tractors, also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture*			Free
79	ARTICLES plated with gold and silver excluding surgical instruments †		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
80	CLOCKS AND WATCHES and parts thereof		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
81	CUTLERY, excluding plated cutlery (*see* Serial No 79)		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
82	The following Dairy and Poultry Farming Appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, butter workers, milk-bottle fillers and cappers, apparatus specially designed for testing milk and other dairy produce, and incubators, also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy and poultry farming purposes			Free

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notifications Nos 37 and 41, dated the 13th September and 29th November 1930, respectively, the following agricultural machines and implements, namely, flame throwers for attachment to spraying machines designed for the extermination of locusts, and latex cups are exempt from payment of import duty

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 18, dated the 30th March 1929, read with section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, articles of imitation jewellery (including buttons and other fasteners), which consist of, or include, base metal plated with gold or silver and in which the proportion of precious metal to total metallic contents is less than 1 5 per cent are liable to duty at 25 per cent *ad valorem*

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*			
90	DYES AND COLOURS			
	Dyes derived from coal tar and coal tar derivatives, used in any dyeing process			
	Tariff values—			
	Alizarine moist—			
	(a) not exceeding 16 per cent		*Ad valorem*	10 per cent
	(b) over 16 per cent not exceeding 20 per cent	cwt	50 0 0	10 per cent
	(c) exceeding 20 per cent	,,	60 0 0	10 ,,
	Alizarine dry—			
	(a) not exceeding 40 per cent	lb	120 0 0	10 ,,
	(b) exceeding 40 per cent	,,	1 8 0	10 ,,
	Congo red	,,	3 0 0	10 ,,
	Coupling dyes of the naphthol group—		0 10 0	10 ,,
	(a) Naphthols (rapid salts) and bases	,,	5 0 0	10 ,,
	(b) Other salts	,,	1 12 0	10 ,,
	Vats—			
	(a) Indigo	,,	1 4 0	10 ,,
	(b) Other sorts—			
	(i) Paste	,,	2 8 0	10 ,,
	(ii) Powder	,,	8 0 0	10 ,,
	Sulphur black	,,	0 7 0	10 ,,
	Metanil yellow	,,	0 13 0	10 ,,
	Auramine of concentration of 15 per cent or less	,,	0 11 0	10 ,,
	Rhodamine of concentration of 15 per cent or less (Carthamines)	,,	0 11 0	10 ,,
	Aniline salts	,,	0 7 0	10 ,,
	All others	,,	1 5 0	10 ,,
91	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES all sorts not otherwise specified and paints and colours and painters materials, all sorts		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Tariff values—			
	Cochineal	lb	1 7 0	25 per cent
	Gallnuts Persian	cwt	46 8 0	25 ,,
	Gamboge	lb	1 6 0	25 ,,
	Turmeric	cwt	25 0 0	25 ,,
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles	250 0 0	25 ,,
92	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD			
	FURNITURE, Cabinetware and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
93	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE			
	GLASS and GLASSWARE, lacquerewdware earthenware, china and porcelain, all sorts except glass bangles and beads and false pearls (*see* Serial No 129A)		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Tariff values—			
	Aerated water bottles, empty—			
	Codd's pattern—			
	Under 10 ozs	gross	26 0 0	25 per cent
	10 ozs	,,	27 0 0	25 ,,
	Over 10 ozs	,,	29 0 0	25 ,,
	Crown cork pattern—			
	7 ozs and under	,,	15 8 0	25 ,,
	Over 7 ozs up to and including 10 ozs	,,	17 12 0	25 ,,
	Over 10 ozs	,,	20 0 0	25 ,,

There is no entry bearing Serial No 94

Schedule II —(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*			
	MACHINERY—*contd*		Rs a p	
97	The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated namely, healds, heald cords and heald knitting needles reeds and shuttles warp and weft preparation machinery and looms bobbins and pirns, dobbies Jacquard machines Jacquard harness linen cords Jacquard cards, punching plates for Jacquard cards warping mills, multiple box sleys, solid border sleys, tape sleys swivel sleys tape looms, wool carding machines wool spinning machines, hosiery machinery coir mat shearing machines, coir fibre willowing machines heald knitting machines, dobby cards, lattices and lags for dobbies, wooden winders, silk looms, silk throwing and reeling machines cotton yarn reeling machines sizing machines doubling machines, silk twisting machines cone winding machines plano card cutting machines, harness building frames card lacing frames, drawing and denting hooks, sewing thread balls making machines, cumbil finishing machinery, hank boilers cotton carding and spinning machines, mall eyes, lingoes, comber boards and comber board frames, take up motions, temples and pickers picking bands picking sticks, printing machines, roller cloth, clearer cloth, sizing flannel, and roller skins		*Ad valorem*	10 per cent
98	Printing and Lithographic Material, namely, presses, litographic plates, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, litographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotype blocks, process blocks and highly polished copper or zinc sheets specially prepared for making process blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, lithographic nap rollers, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead cutters, rule cutters, slug cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, paper in rolls with side perforations to be used after further perforation for type casting, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines, paging machines and clarified liquid glue but excluding ink and paper		*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	METALS, IRON AND STEEL—*contd*			
101D	IRON, common bar not galvanized tinned or lead-coated if not of any shape and dimension specified in clause (*a*) or clause (*c*) of Serial No 102*c*—			
	(i) of British manufacture	ton		Rs 32-8
	(ii) not of British manufacture	,,		Rs 46 4
101E	IRON BAR AND ROD not otherwise specified (*see* Serial No 101*d*)		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
	Tariff values—			
	Bar and rod—			
	Qualities superior to Grade A of the British Engineering Standard Association	ton	375 0 0	15⅝ per cent
	Grade A of the British Engineering Standard Association and Crown quality and intermediate qualities—			
	Over ½ inch in diameter or thickness	,,	210 0 0	15⅝ ,,
	½ inch and under in diameter or thickness	,,	240 0 0	15⅝ ,,
	Common if galvanized, tinned, or lead-coated	,,	220 0 0	15⅝ ,,
101F	IRON, PIG		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
	Tariff value—			
	Iron, pig	ton	73 0 0	15⅝ per cent
101G	IRON rice bowls		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
	Tariff value—			
	Iron rice bowls	cwt	10 8 0	15⅝ per cent
102A	STEEL, angle and tee, if galvanized, tinned or lead coated		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
	Tariff value—			
	Angle and tee, if galvanized, tinned or lead-coated, not fabricated	ton	210 0 0	15⅝ per cent
102B	STEEL angle and tee, not otherwise specified (*see* Serial No 102*a*) and beam, channel, zed, trough and piling—			
	(*a*) fabricated—			
	(i) of British manufacture	ton		Rs 26-4 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher
	(ii) not of British manufacture	,,		Rs 26-4 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs 18-12 per ton
	(*b*) not fabricated—			
	(i) of British manufacture	ton		Rs 23-12
	(ii) not of British manufacture	,,		Rs 37-8

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

		Per	Tariff Values	Duty
			Rs a p	
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*			
	IRON AND STEEL—*contd*			
	[illegible]	ton		Rs 26-4 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher
	[illegible]	ton		Rs 26-4 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs 15 12 per ton
	[illegible] inch and of inch plates	ton		Rs 60
	[illegible] including [illegible] and fish	cwt	*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
	Iron or steel [illegible]			Rs 2-13
	Iron or steel nails and washers, all sorts	cwt	*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
	Tariff [illegible]—		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
	Nails and washers—			Rs 2 8
	Nails with including [illegible] inch		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
	Nails [illegible] and that headed	cwt		
	Nails [illegible] and horse shoe			
	Nail [illegible] and small [illegible]			
	Washers [illegible], structural			
102	Iron or steel pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets—		7 12 0 16 0 0 36 8 0 12 0 0 9 12 0	15⅝ per cent 15⅝ ,, 15⅝ ,, 15⅝ ,, 15⅝ ,,
	(*a*) galvanized *	ton		Rs 41-4 or 21 per cent *ad valorem*, which ever is higher

* Under Government of India, Commerce Department Notification No 260-T (127), dated the 20th December 1930, as amended by Notification No 260-T (127), dated the 21st March 1931, and read with section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, galvanized iron or steel pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets, are liable to duty at Rs 91 4 per ton or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, till the 31st March 1932

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Serial No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	METALS, IRON AND STEEL—*contd*			
103 h	IRON OR STEEL SHEETS (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ⅛ inch thick whether fabricated or not if coated with metals other than tin or zinc		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
103 i	IRON OR STEEL SHEETS (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ⅛ inch thick—			
	(a) fabricated—			
	(i) galvanized *	ton		Rs 41-4 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher
	(ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (*see* Serial No. 103*l*)—			
	of British manufacture	ton		Rs 48-12 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher
	not of British manufacture	ton		Rs 48-12 or 12¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs 32-8 per ton
	(b) not fabricated—			
	(i) galvanized *	ton		Rs 37-8
	(ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (*see* Serial Nos 102*i* and 103*h*)—			
	of British manufacture	ton		Rs 43-12
	not of British manufacture	ton		Rs 73-12
103 j	IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—			
	A Rails (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)—			
	(a) (i) 30 lbs per yard and over	ton		Rs 16 4
	(ii) fish plates therefor	ton		Rs 7-8 or 12½ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher
	(b) under 30 lbs per yard, and fish plates therefor—			
	if of British manufacture	ton		Rs 32-8
	if not of British manufacture	ton		Rs 46-4

* Under Government of India, Commerce Department Notification No 260-T (127), dated the 30th December 1930, as amended by Notification No 260-T (127), dated the 21st March 1931, and read with section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, galvanized iron or steel sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ⅛ inch thick are liable to duty, if fabricated, at Rs 91-4 per ton or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, and if not fabricated, at Rs 83-12 per ton, till the 31st March 1932

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK			
117	Railway materials for permanent way and rolling stock namely sleepers other than iron and steel and fastenings therefor bearing plates chairs interlocking apparatus trak gear shunting skids couplings and springs signals turn tables weighbridges carriages wagons travers or rail removers scooters trolleys trucks ballast water cranes and water tanks when imported by or under the orders of a railway administration Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act 1890 and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may by notification in the *Gazette of India* specially include therein Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in Serial No 96 or No 99 shall not be deemed to be included hereunder		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
118	Component Parts of Railway Materials as defined in Serial No 117 namely such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be *component parts* of the railway material to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS			
119	ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN AND THREAD		*Ad valorem*	18¾ per cent
120	Cotton piece goods (other than fents of not more than nine yards in length)— (a) plain grey, that is, not bleached or dyed in the piece, if imported in pieces which either are without woven headings or contain any length of more than nine yards which is not divided by transverse woven headings—			
	(i) of British manufacture		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent or 4⅜ annas per pound, whichever is higher
	(ii) not of British manufacture		*Ad valorem*	31¼ per cent or 4⅞ annas per pound, whichever is higher

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Serial No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS—*concld.*		Rs. a. p.	
126	SILK OR ARTIFICIAL SILK PIECE GOODS and other manufactures of silk or artificial silk not otherwise specified (see Serial Nos. 124 and 125)		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
	Tariff values—			
	Silk piece goods (white or coloured, plain or figured, all lengths and all widths) and other manufactures of silk from Japan and China (including Hongkong)			
	Japan—			
	Paj, all kinds, including Habutai, Thai-tai, Junken and Nankin and included plain, striped, printed, woven so-called (i.e. swivel weave work or Khakho embroidered), embossed and pineapples but excluding all kinds of Shioji or Shin Paj	lb.	12 9 0	
	Satins, Taffetas and Kohakus, all kinds including striped, printed, woven so-called (i.e. swivel weave work or Khakho embroidered) and embossed	,,	13 12 0	
	Twill, all kinds	,,	13 12 0	
	Jarina (gold embroidered)	,,	16 0 0	
	Fugi and Boseki, all kinds	,,	6 8 0	
	Fancies, printed and woven so-called (i.e. swivel weave work or Khakho embroidered) including Georgettes, crepes, linens, gauzes, and all kinds of Shioji or Shin Paj	,,	18 8 0	
	Spun crepe, all kinds	,,	11 8 0	
	Silk embroideries and silk embroidered piece goods (excluding Burmese scarves)	,,	33 0 0	
	Dhuties, handkerchiefs, hosiery, muffiers, shawls and scarves, excluding shawls with artificial silk fringes and Burmese scarves	,,	22 8 0	
	Dupatts and China silk pathas	,,	14 8 0	
	Burmese scarves—(*a*) Paj or Habutai	,,	31 0 0	
	(*b*) Other kinds	,,	38 0 0	
	*Cotton and silk mixed satins, embroidered	,,	14 0 0	
	*Cotton and silk mixed satins, other kinds	,,	5 4 0	
	Cotton and silk mixed hosiery	,,	28 0 0	
	*Cotton and silk mixed Fugi and Boseki, all kinds	,,	4 8 0	
	Silk Pents	,,	5 0 0	
	China (including Hongkong but excluding Canton)—			
	Honans, all kinds, and pathas	,,	6 4 0	
	Shantungs and Tussores, all kinds, including pathas	,,	4 8 0	
	Corded, all kinds, excepting white cords	,,	3 4 0	
	White cords, all kinds	,,	7 12 0	
	Crepe, gauze, and paj, all kinds	,,	14 8 0	
	Satins and fancies, all kinds, including loongies and stripes, Taffetas and Pagris, all kinds	,,	13 0 0	
	Fugi and Boseki, all kinds	,,	6 8 0	

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd*			
133	CANDLES		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
134	CHINA CLAY			Free
135	CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS not exposed		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
135A	CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS EXPOSED		*Ad valorem*	37½ per cent
	Tariff value—			
	Exposed standard positive films new or used	foot	0 4 6	37½ per cent
136	Cordage and rope and twine of vegetable fibre not otherwise specified		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Tariff value—			
	Coir yarn	cwt	13 0 0	25 per cent
137	Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
138	Fireworks not otherwise specified (*see* Serial No 137)		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
139	FURNITURE tackle and apparel not otherwise described for steam, sailing rowing and other vessels		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
140	IVORY manufactured not otherwise specified		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
141	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS *		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
141 A	LIGHT SHIPS			Free
142	MATCHES—			
	(1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches	gross of boxes		Re 1-14
	(2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches	For every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box per gross of boxes		Seven annas and six pies
143	Undipped Splints such as are ordinarily used for match making	lb		Five annas and seven and half pies
144	Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers	lb		Seven annas and six pies
145	MATS AND MATTINGS		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
146	OILCAKES		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
147	OIL CLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
148	PACKING—Engine and Boiler—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in Serial Nos 96 and 117		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 18, dated the 30th March 1929, read with section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, articles of imitaton jewellery including buttons and other fasteners), which consist of, or include, base metal plated with gold or silver and in which the proportion of precious metal to total metallic contents is less than 1 5 per cent, are liable to duty at 25 per cent *ad valorem*

Schedule II —(Import Tariff)—*concluded*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III —Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured—*concld*		Rs a p	
	MISCELLANEOUS—*concld*			
165	TOYS, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, including bird-shot, toy cannons, air guns and air pistols for the time being excluded, in any part of British India, from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and bows and arrows		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
	Tariff value — Bird-shot	cwt	30 0 0	50 per cent
166	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified			
167	ANIMALS, living, all sorts			Free
167A	BETELNUTS		*Ad valorem*	37½ per cent
	Tariff values — Betelnuts (husked)—			
	Raw, or boiled whole, from Goa	cwt	13 8 0	37½ per cent
	Raw, or boiled whole, from Straits, Dutch East Indies and Siam	,,	11 8 0	37½ ,,
	Raw, whole, from Ceylon	,,	16 0 0	37½ ,,
	Raw, split (sun-dried) from Ceylon	,,	29 8 0	37½ ,,
	Boiled, split or sliced	,,	23 0 0	37½ ,,
168	CORAL		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
169	FODDER, bran and pollards		*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent
169A	INSIGNIA and badges of official British and Foreign Orders			Free
169B	PLANTS, living, all sorts			Free
170	Specimens, Models and Wall Diagrams illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins			Free
171	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Tariff values —			
	Umbrella ribs other than nickelled, brassed, fluted or metal tipped— Solid Flexus, all sizes—			
	From Japan	dozen sets of 8	1 4 0	25 per cent
	From other countries	,,	2 4 0	25 ,,
	Solids, 23, 25 and 27 inches	dozen sets of 12	2 3 0	25 ,,
	Solids, 16, 19 and 21 inches	dozen sets of 8	1 2 0	25 ,,
172	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent

Finance.

The gradual evolution of the present financial so the contributions were reduced as fast as organisation of India is in many respects a the finances of the Government of India reflection of her constitutional development permitted They finally disappeared from the Budget in 1928 29 Those who take a broad view of the history of But this did not end the discussion; indeed Federal States—and by whatever name it it was only the first phase A large issue may be called India must in its political structure be a Federal State—nothing is more remains and despite the extinction of the impressive than the ebb and flow in what may Provincial contributions the finances of some be called the adjustment of Federal and State of the Provinces are in an unsatisfactory state rights There is a constant mutation in the Broadly the issue may be put in this way The powers of the central government and the Government of India has taken the growing heads federal component though in India we use of revenue those which issue from taxes on in- the terms Government of India and Pro come and customs The Provinces are left with vincial Government to describe them In resources which are either almost static, like land the earliest days of British rule the Provinces revenue or which are actually declining, as with and especially the older Presidencies were for excise where steps are being taken to reduce all practical purposes independent of the cen the consumption of alcoholic liquor in response tral government and responsible only to the tition At the same time the Provinces are con- authority sitting in London After the middle fronted with the great growing sources of expen- of the nineteenth century the process was diture like those on education and sanitation reversed and the Government of India was all which bulk largely in Provincial budgets The powerful in reducing the Provinces down to burden is heaviest in the industrial provinces the smallest items of their expenditure This such as Bombay and Bengal The standard centralisation reached its highest point during of living is high wages and costs are a good deal the long viceroyalty of Lord Curzon who was above those of the agricultural provinces This so jealous of his supreme authority that he means an expensive administration On the sought to deprive the Presidency Governors other hand the industrial progress which induces of their right to correspond direct with the this costlier administration pours all its taxable Secretary of State for India This system product into the coffers of the Government of was found top heavy in the days of his succes- India Rules made to give Bombay and Bengal sors and a continuous process of devolution some share in the Income Tax receipts have been set in In the matter of finance the measures inoperative in practice Whilst therefore re- took the form of long term contracts lief is felt at the abolition of the Provincial the Provincial Governments and later in the Contributions under the 1919 settlement it is assignment of definite heads of revenue to the felt that this does not go far enough, and there is Provincial Governments thus removing the still this pressure for some share in the revenues dual authority and responsibility which had from the taxes on income which it is believed clogged progress A much clearer cut alone can put the industrial Provinces on a made when the great reform scheme embodied satisfactory basis The question was remitted, in the Government of India Act of 1919 was with others to the Parliamentary Commission passed Here for all practical reasons Pro- which under the chairmanship of Sir John vincial finance was entirely separated from the Simon is charged with the duty of inquiring finances of the Government of India and with into the working of the Indian constitution and one reservation the Local Governments were making proposals for the future In 1925 a made masters in their own financial houses financial expert Mr Layton was added to the The reservation arose from the circumstance Secretariat for this duty because all the evi- that the funds of the Government of India did dence went to show that the adjustment of these not then permit them to do entirely without differences was an integral part of the constitutional machine contributions from the Provinces These con- tributions were fixed in the shape of definite sums, which the Provincial Governments had to find from their own resources and pay to the Government of India in cash They varied between Province and Province, on a scale which at first sight seemed inequitable, but which had a definite logical basis The total of these contributions was a little less than ten crores of rupees This was admittedly a temporary expedient to last only so long as was necessary for the Government of India to reduce its post-war expenditure and develop its revenues to the point when they would balance without drawing from the Provinces an open sore, each Province claiming that it paid an undue proportion of the total contribution, and that it was starved in consequence There was no possibility of adjusting these differences, on commercial principles

Railway Finance.—The year 1924-25 was marked by a step of great importance in the better organisation of Indian finance As is explained in detail under the section Railways (q v) the Government of India is a great railway owner It owns and operates itself a very large proportion of the railway system through what are called State Railways, It is the principal shareholder in other lines which are leased to Companies which operate them Prior to the year in question, the railway finances were incorporated in the general finances of the country The effects of this were unfortunate As the finances of a State are not managed on commercial lines, the railways were not conducted Then the annual

much talk in the last day about the disappearance of our currency reserves. But no currency can be large enough to stand up against a lack of confidence in the currency. Reserves are only valuable to tide over temporary difficulties. The real safeguard must be confidence in the soundness of a country's financial situation. If a country meets current expenditure with current revenue and if further it has a favourable balance of trade then it can face all the vicissitudes of fortune with confidence and its actual currency reserves are of minor importance.

Assembly Opposition.—The Finance Member's statement and fresh taxation proposals came as a shock to the Assembly and strong opposition to certain sections of the Bill was manifested from the start. Most of the non-official members maintained that larger cuts in expenditure should be made instancing the need for still further retrenchment in the Army demands. When the Bill was discussed [illegible]

Statement showing the interest bearing obligations of the Government of India [illegible] of each financial year.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] considerable [illegible] by readers [illegible] 'Land Revenue [illegible] of the Indian Government,' 190[illegible] [illegible] Printing) [illegible] 'Land System of British India' [illegible] John Strachey, 'India, its [illegible] Progress 1911,' (Macmillan [illegible]) [illegible] Joseph Chailley, 'Administrative Problems of British India' (Macmillan & Co., 1910) and the Annual Administrative Reports of the respective Provincial [illegible]

vary from province to province The governing principle in fixing these rates is the highest duty compatible with the prevention of illicit distillation In the Bombay Presidency the issue of spirit to all country spirit shops has been rationed on the basis of consumption for the year 1920-21 From that consumption reduced to proof gallons 10 per cent is deducted in the case of shops in Bombay City and 5 per cent elsewhere and the ration is then fixed for each shop according to the issues in the corresponding month of 1920 21 This is the most important step taken by the new Government to reduce consumption Two large distilleries in the Presidency have been placed entirely under Government management, thus partially superseding the Contract Distilling system

Sap of the date, palmyra, and cocoanut palms called toddy, is used as a drink either fresh or after fermentation In Madras and Bombay the revenue is obtained from a fixed fee on every tree from which it is intended to draw the liquor and from shop license fees In Bengal and Burma the sale of shop licenses is the sole form of taxation Country brands of rum, and so called brandies and whiskies, are distilled from grape juice, etc The manufacture is carried out in private distilleries in various parts of India A number of breweries has been established, mostly in the hills, for the manufacture of a light beer for European and Eurasian consumption The uniform fee of 8 annas per gallon is levied all over India at the time of issue

Foreign liquor is subject to an import duty at the tariff rates, which are set out in the Customs Tariff (*q v*) It can only be sold under a license

Since the war Brandy and Whisky have been manufactured in considerable quantities at Baroda

The base used is the Mhowra flower It is drunk in big towns as a substitute for German spirit, and is excised at tariff rates

Drugs —The narcotic products of the hemp plant consumed in India fall under three main categories, namely, ganja or the dry flowering tops of the cultivated female hemp plant charas, or the resinous matter which forms an active drug when collected separately, and bhang, or the dried leaves of the hemp plant whether male or female cultivated or uncultivated The main features of the existing system are restricted cultivation under supervision, storage in Bonded Warehouses, payment of a quantitative duty before issue, retail sale under licenses and restriction on private possession Licenses to retail all forms of hemp drugs are usually sold by auction The sale of charas has been prohibited in the Bombay Presidency except Sindh from the 1st April 1922

Opium —Opium is consumed in all provinces in India The drug is commonly taken in the form of pills, but in some places, chiefly on social and ceremonial occasions, it is drunk dissolved in water Opium smoking also prevails in the City of Bombay and other large towns The general practice is to sell opium from the Government Treasury, or a Central Warehouse, to licensed vendors The right of retail to the public is sold by annual auction to one or several sanctioned shops Further legislation against opium smoking in clubs and dens is now under contemplation

The revenue from opium is derived mainly from exports of what is called provision opium to foreign countries and from the sale to Provincial Governments of excise opium for internal consumption in India The entire quantity is now exported under the system of direct sales to Foreign and Colonial governments, the system of auction sales in Calcutta to traders for export to foreign countries having been stopped with effect from 7th April, 1926 In no case are exports permitted without an import certificate by the Government of the country of import as prescribed by the League of Nations

It has been decided to reduce the total of the opium exported since the calendar year 1926 by 10 per cent annually in each subsequent year until exports are totally extinguished at the end of 1935

Excise opium is sold to Provincial Governments for internal consumption in India at a fixed price based on the cost of production This opium is retailed to licensed vendors at rates fixed by the Provincial Governments and varying from Provec into Province

SALT.

The salt revenue was inherited by the British Government from Native rule, together with a miscellaneous transit dues These transit dues were abolished and the salt duty consolidated and raised There are four great sources of supply, rock salt from the Salt range and Kohat Mines in the Punjab, brine salt from the Sambhar Lake in Rajputana, salt brine condensed on the borders of the lesser Rann of Cutch, and sea salt factories in Bombay, Madras and at the mouth of the Indus

The Salt Range mines contains an inexhaustible supply They are worked in chambers excavated in salt strata, some of which are 250 feet long, 45 feet wide and 200 feet high The Rajputana [illegible]y comes from the Sambhar Lake [illegible]cted and evaporated by solar heat In the Rann of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat and the product is known as Baragara salt Important works for the manufacture of that salt were opened in Dhrangadhra State in 1923 In Bombay and Madras sea water is let into shallow pans on the sea-coast and evaporated by solar heat and the product sold throughout India In Bengal the damp climate together with the large volume of fresh water from the Ganges and the Brahmaputra into the Bay of Bengal render the manufacture of sea-salt difficult and the bulk of the supply, both for Bengal and Burma is imported from Liverpool, Germany Aden, Bombay and Madras

Broadly, one-half of the indigenous salt is manufactured by Government Agency, and the remainder under license and excise systems

retained at 3½ per cent, the duty on machinery was retained at 2½ per cent and the duty on cotton piece-goods at 11 per cent, the other increases being accepted In 1925 the Cotton Excise duties were finally abolished Full details with regard to the customs duty are set out in the section on Indian Customs Tariff (*q v*) The Customs duties have been repeatedly raised in recent Budgets both as a protective measure and for revenue purposes The latest duties will be found in detail under the 1930 31 and 1932-33 taxation proposals in the Financial Section of the Year Book The estimated revenue from the Customs in 1930-31 is Rs 41 49 crores

The Senior Collectors were Covenanted Civilians specially chosen for this duty, before the introduction of the Imperial Customs Service in 1906 Since that date, of the five Collectorship at the principal ports (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Karachi) three are ordinarily reserved for Members of the I C S (i e, "Covenanted Civilians") The other two are reserved for members of the Imperial Customs Service

Assistant Collectors in the Imperial Customs Service are recruited in two ways (*a*) from members of the Indian Civil Service—3 vacancies, and (*b*) by the Secretary of State—19 vacancies There are in addition a few Gazetted Officers in what is known as the Provincial Customs Service These posts are in the gift of the Government of India, and are usually filled by promotion from the subordinate (in the Government sense of the word) service The "subordinate" staff is recruited entirely in India

INCOME TAX.

The income tax was first imposed in India in 1860, in order to meet the financial dislocation caused by the Mutiny It was levied at the rate of four per cent or a little more than 9½d in the pound on all incomes of five hundred rupees and upwards Many changes have from time to time been made in the system, and the present schedule was consolidated in the Act of 1886 This imposed a tax on all incomes derived from sources other than agriculture which were exempted On incomes of 2,000 rupees and upwards it fell at the rate of five pies in the rupee, or about 6¼d in the pound, on incomes between 500 and 2,000 rupees at the rate of four pies in the rupee or about 5d in the pound In March 1903 the minimum taxable income was raised from 500 to 1,000 rupees The income tax schedule was completely revised raised, and graduated in the Budget of 1916-17 in the general scale of increased taxation imposed to meet the deficit arising out of war conditions

Since then the process has been almost continuous and in every financial difficulty the authorities turn to the Income Tax as a means of raising fresh revenue The last revision was in the Supplementary Finance Bill of 1931, when the scale was fixed as follows —

(RATES OF INCOME-TAX)

A In the case of every *individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm* and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or company —

		Rate (*Vide Footnote*)
(1)	When the *total* income is less than Rs 2 000	
(2)	When the total income is Rs 2,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs *5,000*	*Six pies* in the rupee
(3)	When the total income is Rs 5,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs *10 000*	*Nine pies* in the rupee
(4)	When the total income is Rs 10,000 or upwards but is less than Rs *15,000*	*One anna* in the rupee
(5)	When the total income is Rs 15,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs *20,000*	*One anna and nine pies* in the rupee
(6)	When the total income is Rs 20,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs *30,000*	*One anna and seven pies* in the rupee
(7)	When the total income is Rs 30,000 or upwards but is less than Rs *40 000*	*One anna and eleven pies* in the rupee
(8)	When the total income is Rs 40 000 or upwards, but is less than Rs *100,000*	*Two annas and one pie* in the rupee
(9)	When the total income is Rs *100,000 or upwards*	*Two annas and two pies* in the rupee
B	In the case of *every company and registered firm* whatever its total income	*Two annas and two pies* in the rupee

N B —Additional tax (Sur charge) for the financial year—

1931-32 at 12½ per cent
and
1932-33 at 25 per cent

over the rates prescribed by the Indian Finance Act, 1931, *except* in cases of income between Rs 1,000 to Rs 1,999,

Tax at 2 *pies* on incomes between Rs 1,000 to Rs 1,999 for the year *1931-32* and

Tax at 4 *pies* for the year *1932-33* on the same income

one-half of the coinage profits should be paid into the reserve, the remainder being used for capital expenditure on railways The Gold Standard Reserve was called into action before the year 1907-08 was out Exchange turned against India, and in March 1908, the Government of India offered bills on the Secretary of State up to half a million sterling, while the Secretary of State sold £1,000,000 Consols in order to meet such demands During April to August, further sterling bills were sold for a total amount of £8,058,000 On a representation by the Government of India, the Secretary of State agreed to defer the application of coinage profits to railway construction until the sterling assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to £25,000,000 On the outbreak of the war in August 1914 the Reserve was drawn upon to meet the demands for sterling remittances, and Government offer to sell £1,000,000 of Bills weekly

Gold

Since 1870 there had been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed, was in the year 1891-92

A Royal proclamation was issued in 1918 establishing a branch of the **Royal Mint at Bombay** It stated —Subject to the provision of this proclamation the Bombay Branch Mint shall for the purpose of the coinage of gold coins be deemed to be part of the Mint, and accordingly, (*a*) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint shall comply with all directions he may receive from the Master of the Mint whether as regards the expenditure to be incurred or the returns to be made or the transmission of specimen coins to England or otherwise and (*b*) the said specimen coins shall be subject to the trial of the pyx under section 12 of the Coinage Act, 1870, so that they shall be examined separately from the coins coined in England or at any other branch of the Mint, and (*c*) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint and other officers and persons employed for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Branch Mint may be appointed, promoted, suspended and removed and their duties assigned and salaries awarded and in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the Coinage Act, 1870 Pending the completion of the arrangements at the Branch, Royal Mint, power was taken by legislation to coin in India gold mohurs of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign Altogether 2,109,703 pieces of these new coins of the nominal value of Rs 3 16,45,545, were struck at the Bombay Mint The actual coinage of sovereigns was begun in August, 1918, and 1,295,372 sovereigns were coined during the year This branch of the Royal Mint was closed in April, 1919, owing to difficulties in supplying the necessary staff

The Indian Currency Act of 1927 established a new ratio of the rupee to gold It established this ratio at one shilling and sixpence by enacting that Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pies per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government sterling, for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost of transport from Bombay to London A rate of one shilling and fivepence forty-nine sixty-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations

With the receipt of large consignments of gold, the Bombay Mint made special arrangements for the **refining of gold** by the chlorine process and at the end of the year 1919 20 the Refinery Department was capable of refining a daily amount of 6,000 ounces of raw gold The Refinery turned out 16,62,466 fine tolas of refined gold in 1920-21

Silver

The weight and fineness of the silver coins are —

—	Fine Silver grains	Alloy grains	Total grains
Rupee .	165	15	180
Half-rupee .	82½	7½	90
Quarter-rupee or 4-anna piece	41¼	3¾	45
Eighth of a rupee or 2-anna piece .	20⅝	1⅞	22½

One rupee = 165 grains of fine silver
One shilling = $80\frac{4}{11}$ grains of fine silver
One rupee = shillings 2 0439

Copper and Bronze

Copper coinage was introduced into the Bengal Presidency by Act XVII of 1835 and into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by Act XXII of 1844

The weight of the copper coins struck under Act XXIII of 1870 remained the same as it was in 1835 It was as follows —

	Grains troy
Double pice or half-anna	200
Pice or quarter-anna	100
Half-pice or one-eighth of an anna	50
Pie being one-third of a pice or one-twelfth of an anna	33⅓

The weight and dimensions of bronze coins are as follows —

	Standard weight in grains troy	Diameter in millimetres
Pice	75	25 4
Half-pice	37½	21 15
Pie	25	17 45

Nickel

The Act of 1906 also provides for the coinage of a nickel coin It was directed that the nickel one-anna piece should thenceforth be coined at the Mint and issue The notification also prescribed the design of the coin, which has a waved edge with twelve scollops, the greatest diameter of the coin being 21 millimetres and its least diameter 19 8 millimetres The desirability of issuing a half anna nickel coin was considered by the Government of India in 1909 but after consultation with Local Governments it was decided not to take action in this direction until the people had become thoroughly familiar with the present one-anna coin The two-anna nickel coin was introduced in 1917-18, and the four-anna and eight-anna nickel coins in 1919 The eight-anna nickel is now being withdrawn from circulation

in India were cashed at the Government Treasuries Now if the Secretary of State sold Council Bills only to meet his actual requirements, it follows that the balance of trade in favour of India over and above this figure would be liquidated, as it is in other countries, by the importation of bullion or by the creation of credits It is a fact that owing to the failure of the policy of encouraging an active gold circulation to support the gold standard, gold tended to accumulate in India in embarrassing quantities In 1904 therefore the Secretary of State declared his intention of selling Council Bills on India without limit at the price of one shilling fourpence one-eighth—that is to say gold import point The effect of this policy was to limit the import of gold to India, for it was generally more convenient to deposit the gold in London and to obtain Council Bills against it, than to ship the gold to India Nevertheless as the Egyptian cotton crop was very largely financed in sovereigns it was sometimes cheaper and more convenient to ship sovereigns from Egypt, or even from Australia, than to buy Council Bills Considerable quantities of sovereigns found their way into India and circulated freely, particularly in the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab and parts of the Central Provinces

Sterling Remittance —This system worked until 1907-08 A partial failure of the rains in India in 1907, and the general financial stringency all over the world which followed the American financial crisis in the autumn, caused the Indian exchange to become weak in November This was one of the occasions contemplated, in a different form, by the Fowler Committee when it proposed the formation of the Gold Standard Reserve There had been very heavy coining of rupees in India and the amount in the Reserve was ample But the Reserve was in securities not in gold, and was therefore not in a liquid form, nor was the time an opportune one for the realisation of securities Moreover the authorities did not realise that a reserve is for use in times of emergency It had been assumed that in times of weakness it would be sufficient for the Secretary of State to stop selling Council Bills, and it would firm up, meantime he would finance himself by drawing on the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve But it was apparent that the stoppage of the sales of Councils was not enough, there was an insistent demand for the export of gold, or the equivalent of gold The Government of India refused and exchange fell to one and threepence twenty-three thirty-seconds Ultimately the authorities had to give way It was decided to sell in India a certain quantity of sterling bills on London at one and threepence twenty-nine thirty-seconds, representing gold export point, and the equivalent of the export of gold These were met in London from the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve Bills to the extent of between eight and nine millions sterling were sold, which regularised the position and the Indian export trade recovered Thus were gradually evolved the main principles of the Indian currency system It consisted of silver rupees and rupee notes in India, with the sovereign and half sovereign unlimited legal tender at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, or one and fourpence The rate of exchange was prevented from rising above gold import point by the unlimited sale of Council Bills at gold point in London, it was prevented from falling below gold point by the sale of Sterling Bills (commonly called Reverse Councils) at gold export point in India But it was not the system proposed by the Fowler Committee, for there was no gold mint and only a limited gold circulation, some people invented for it the novel term of the gold exchange standard, a term unknown to the law of India It was described by one of the most active workers in it as a "limping standard"

III THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMITTEE

This brings us to the year 1913 There were many critics of the system Some hankered for a return to the open mints, others objected to the practice of unlimited sales of Council Bills as forcing rupees into circulation in excess of the requirements of the country But the general advantages of a fixed exchange were so great as to smother the voices of the critics, and the trade and commerce of the country adjusted itself to the one and fourpenny rupee But there gradually grew up a formidable body of criticism directed against the administrative measures taken by the India Office These criticisms were chiefly directed at the investment of the Gold Standard Reserve in securities instead of keeping it in gold in India, at a raid on that reserve in order temporarily to relieve the Government of the difficulty of financing its railway expenditure, at the transfer of a solid block of the Paper Currency Reserve from India to London, at the holding of a portion of the Gold Standard Reserve in silver in order to facilitate the coining of rupees, and at the unlimited sales of Council Bills at rates which prevented the free flow of gold to India, thus forcing token rupees into circulation in quantities in excess of the requirements of the country The cumulative effect of this policy was to transfer from India to London an immense block of India's resources, aggregating over seventy millions, where they were lent out at low rates of interest to the London bankers, whilst India was starved of money until at one point money was not available for loans even against Government securities and the bank rate was artificially high All these things were done, it was contended, on the *obiter dicta* of a small Finance Committee of the India Office, from which all Indian influence was excluded, and on which London banking influence was supreme The India Office for long ignored this criticism, until it was summarised in a series of articles in *The Times* and public opinion was focussed on the discussion through the action of the India Office in purchasing a big block of silver for coining purposes from Messrs Montagu & Co instead of through their recognised and constituted agents, the Bank of England The Government could no longer afford to stand aloof and yet another Currency Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr Austen Chamberlain This is known as the Chamberlain Committee

(ii) The reduction of the fineness or weight of the rupee, the issue of 2 or 3-rupee coins of lower proportional silver content than the present rupee, or the issue of a nickel rupee, are expedients that cannot be recommended.

(iii) The maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue is essential, and proposals that do not adequately protect the Indian paper currency from the risk of becoming inconvertible cannot be entertained.

(iv) The rise in exchange, in so far as it has checked and mitigated the rise in Indian prices, has been to the advantage of the country as a whole, and it is desirable to secure the continuance of this benefit.

(v) Indian trade is not likely to suffer any permanent injury from the fixing of exchange at a high level.

If contrary to expectation, a great and rapid fall in world prices were to take place and if the costs of production in India fail to adjust themselves with equal rapidity to the lower level of prices, then it might be necessary to consider the problem afresh.

(vi) The development of Indian industry would not be seriously hampered by a high rate of exchange.

(vii) The gain to India of a high rate of exchange for meeting the Home charges is an incidental advantage that must be taken into consideration.

(viii) To postpone fixing a stable rate of exchange would be open to serious criticism and entail prolongation of Government control.

(ix) The balance of advantage is decidedly on the side of fixing the exchange value of the rupee in terms of gold rather than in terms of sterling.

(x) The stable relation to be established between the rupee and gold should be at the rate of Rs. 10 to one sovereign, or, in other words at the rate of one rupee for 11 30,016 grains of fine gold, both for foreign exchange and for internal circulation.

(xi) If silver rises for more than a brief period above the parity of 2s (gold), the situation should be met by all other available means rather than by impairing the convertibility of the note issue. Such measures might be (a) reduction of sale of Council Bills, (b) abstention from purchase of silver, (c) use of gold to meet demands for metallic currency. If it should be absolutely necessary to purchase silver, the Government should be prepared to purchase even at a price such that rupees would be coined at a loss.

(xii) Council Drafts are primarily sold not for the convenience of trade but to provide for the Home charges in the wider sense of the term. There is no obligation to sell drafts to meet all trade demands, but, if without inconvenience or with advantage the Secretary of State is in a position to sell drafts in excess of his immediate needs, when a trade demand for them exists, there is no objection to his doing so, subject to due regard being paid to the principles governing the location of the reserves.

Council Drafts should be sold as now by open tender at competitive rates, a minimum rate being fixed from time to time on the basis of the sterling cost of shipping gold to India. At present this rate will vary, but when sterling is again equivalent to gold, it will remain uniform.

The Government of India should be authorised to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reverse Councils (including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness at a price based on the cost of shipping gold from India to the United Kingdom.

(xiii) The import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control.

(xiv) The statutory minimum for the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve should be 40 per cent. of the gross circulation.

As regards the fiduciary portion of the reserve, the holding of securities issued by the Government of India should be limited to 20 crores. The balance should be held in securities of other Governments comprised within the British Empire, and of the amounts so held not more than 10 crores should have more than one year's maturity and all should be redeemable at a fixed date. The balance of the invested portion above these 30 crores should be held in short-dated securities, with not more than one year's maturity, issued by Government within the British Empire.

The sterling investments and gold in the Paper Currency Reserve should be revalued at 2s. to the rupee. The depreciation which will result from this revaluation, cannot be made good at once, but any savings resulting from the rise in exchange will afford a suitable means of discharging this liability in a limited number of years.

(xv) With a view to meeting the seasonal demand for additional currency, provision should be made for the issue of notes up to five crores over and above the normal fiduciary issue as loans to the Presidency Banks on the security of export bills of exchange.

Minority Report.—The main object of the Committee, it will be seen, was to secure a stable rate of exchange, without impairing the convertibility of the Note Issue, and without debasing the standard silver rupee in India, or substituting another coin of inferior metallic content, which would be debasement in another form. In order to attain these ends it was imperative to fix a ratio for the rupee in relation to gold which would ensure that the Government was able to purchase silver for coining purposes without more than temporary loss. For reasons given in the report they fixed this point at two shillings gold; all other recommendations are subsidiary thereto. But in this they were not unanimous; an important member of the Committee, Mr. Dadiba Dalal, of Bombay, appended a minority report in which he urged the adoption of the following course:—

(a) The money standard in India should remain unaltered, that is, the standard of the sovereign and gold mohur with rupees related thereto at the ratio of 15 to 1.

(b) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of gold bullion and gold coins.

(c) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of silver bullion and silver coins.

(d) The existing silver rupees of 165 grains of fine silver at present in circulation to continue full legal tender.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to be imposed by [illegible] sell gold with [illegible] with reference [illegible] but in quan[illegible] no limit [illegible] purpose for

[illegible]

[illegible] should strive to [illegible] During this period [illegible] within ten years of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve [illegible] should be allowed [illegible] holding at least one half [illegible] of the gold should be held in India

(xix) The silver holding in the Reserve should be very substantially reduced during a transitional period of ten years

(xx) The balance of the Reserve should be held in self liquidating trade bills and Government of India securities. The "created" securities should be replaced by marketable securities within ten years

(xxi) A figure of Rs 50 crores has been fixed as the liability in respect of the contractibility of the rupee circulation. Recommendations are made to secure that an amount equal to one fifth of the face value of any increase or decrease in the number of silver rupees in issue shall be added to or subtracted from this liability and the balance of profit or loss shall accrue to or be borne by the Government revenues

(xxii) The Issue Department of the Reserve Bank should be kept wholly distinct from its Banking Department

(xxiii) The Reserve Bank should be entrusted with all the remittance operations of the Government. The Secretary of State should furnish in advance periodical information as to his requirements. The Bank should be left free at its discretion to employ such [illegible] methods of remittance as it may find conducive to smooth working

(xxiv) During the transition period the Government should publish a weekly return of remittances made. A trial should be made of the system of purchase by public tender in India

(xxv) The cash balances of the Government, including any balances of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State outside India, as well as the banking reserves of all banks operating in India, should be centralised in the hands of the Reserve Bank. The Government of India Act should be amended accordingly

(xxvi) The transfer of Reserve assets should take place not later than 1st January 1920, and the Bank's obligation to buy and sell gold should come into operation not later than 1st January 1931

(xxvii) During the transition period the currency authority (i.e. the Government until the transfer of Reserve assets and the Bank thereafter) should be under an obligation to buy gold and to sell gold or gold exchange at its option at the gold points of the exchange. This obligation should be embodied in statutory form of which the outline is suggested

(xxviii) Stabilisation of the rupee should be effected forthwith at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1s 6d

(xxix) The stamp duty on bills of exchange and cheques should be abolished. Bill forms, in the English language and the vernacular in parallel should be on sale at post offices

(xxx) Measures should be taken to promote the development of banking in India

(xxxi) Every effort should be made to remedy the deficiencies in the existing body of statistical data

A Minute of Dissent—Whilst all the members of the Commission signed the report, one of their number Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, did so subject to a minute of dissent. In the first part of this Minute Sir Purshotamdas subjected the long correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office on currency policy to a detailed analysis. The conclusions to which he came were that throughout the Government of India had striven for a system following the Fowler Report—a gold standard based on a gold currency, and that their efforts were emasculated by successive Secretaries of State, who had in view something which was often called th

The rise in the volume of the paper currency is one of the most remarkable features in Indian financial history It developed from no change in the status of the note itself, it was always convertible on demand, but from increased facilities for the encashment of notes, beginning with the introduction of universal notes of small denomination and steadily progressing as experience was gained We can therefore endorse the conclusion of the Commission that the best way to foster the use of currency notes is to establish confidence in their practical convertibility, and this confidence has been secured not so much by a legal obligation to encash them at currency offices as by making rupees readily available to the public at centres where there is a demand for them There has been another factor in popularising the note which commands less attention The rise in prices made the rupee an unsuitable medium for large commercial transactions from the bulk and weight of the amount of currency required

The Commission therefore propose that whilst the legal obligation to convert into rupees all the notes in circulation shall remain this obligation should not attach to the new notes to be issued by the Central Bank, and coincidentally the one rupee note, which had acquired great popularity before it was discontinued on the ground of economy, shall be re issued The legal obligation on the Central Bank will be to give legal tender money, either notes of smaller denominations or silver rupees, at its option, but it will be the duty of the Bank to supply rupees freely in such quantities as may be required for circulation, and of the Government to furnish the Bank with such coin The currency position is such that the change in the legal status of the note will be unfelt India is suffering from a surfeit of rupees, the total volume of which is estimated at approximately Rs 400 crores There are Rs 85 crores of silver coin and bullion in reserve The whole tendency will be in the direction of a return of rupees to the reserve rather than to an appetite therefor Not only will there exist the fullest capacity to supply rupees on demand, but there will be a positive inducement to the currency authority to encourage a demand for rupees in order to get rid of its redundant stock It is clear that the present opportunity of freeing the currency authority from the dependence on the silver market which has hampered India for so many years is exceptionally favourable, and should be seized without hesitation

The reception of the Report followed very closely the lines indicated as probable in the article in *The Bankers' Magazine* which we have quoted extensively above There was a considerable protest, strongest in Western India but shared in other parts of the country, against the proposal to stabilise the rupee at one shilling and sixpence and a demand for a reversion to one and fourpence There was, particularly in Bombay, a reluctance to agree to the establishment of the Reserve Bank, coupled with the desire that the Imperial Bank of India should be re-moulded in order to make it the Central Bank, with the functions proposed to be remitted to the Reserve Bank These voices were so loud that they overbore the consideration of the basic recommendations of the Report, a true gold standard, and the establishment of an organisation which would link currency with credit In Bombay there was started a Currency League with branches in other parts of India, whose main efforts were directed to the ratio, and to the idea that the legal ratio should be one and four, not one and six

In August 1926 the Government published the text of a Bill designed to fix the ratio at one and six, and to support it by the sale of bullion on the lines laid down in the Report At the request of a large body of opinion in the Legislative Assembly, which urged that there had not been time to study the Report and that the papers were not available the discussion of this measure was postponed until the 1927 session On November 18th the Government of India issued a notification to the following effect —

"After considering the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance the Secretary of State for India in Council in agreement with the Government of India, is prepared to accept as a whole the recommendations of the Commission subject to such further consideration of details as may prove to be necessary The necessary legislation to give effect to these recommendations will be introduced in the Indian Legislature during the forthcoming session"

The new Ratio —So far from closing the discussion this notification intensified it Feeling ran high on the subject of the ratio, considerable interests in the country being convinced that one shilling and sixpence was a higher rate than the manufacturing and agricultural industries could bear without prolonged and disastrous readjustment These found strong expression when the Bill to give effect to the new rate was brought before the Legislative Assembly in February March 1927 The Indian Currency Bill was however accepted by the Assembly by a small majority, and adopted by the Council of State It established the ratio of one shilling and sixpence by enacting that the Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten ples per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government sterling for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost of transport from Bombay to London A rate of one shilling fivepence forty-nine sixty-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations

Exchange has since remained stable at the one and sixpenny rate, but the proposal to establish a Reserve Bank for the control of Currency has not matured owing to differences between the Government and the Legislature as to the exact form of the Bank World trade depression in the last few years made it increasingly difficult for the Government of India to maintain the statutory ratio but their difficulties were solved when Great Britain went off the Gold standard in September 1931 and the rupee was linked to sterling By the end of the year exports of commercial gold from India had begun to show their effects and on December 30 the T T rate had risen to 1,6 1, compared with 1 5 on September 18

The characters of the **Reserves** which are the backbone of the Indian currency system are shown below —

Details of the balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1930

In England—

Estimated value on the 31st March 1929 of the sterling securities of the nominal value of £31,180,000 (as per details below)

		£
Gold	In England	31,599 381
	In India	2,152,334
Cash at the Bank of England		6,247,200
		1,085
	TOTAL	40,000,000

Details of investments —

	Face value £
British Treasury Bills	11,020,000
Treasury 4½ per cent Bonds, 1930 32	3,315,000
Treasury 4 per cent Bonds, 1931 33	3,145,000
Treasury 4½ per cent Bonds, 1932 34	8,400,000
Treasury 5 per cent Bonds, 1933 35	2,700,000
War loans 5 per cent 1929 47 stock	2,000,000
TOTAL	31,180,000

THE RESERVE BANK

An essential part of the scheme formulated by Currency Commission was the formation of a Reserve Bank, to take over the Note Issue custody of the Government remittances, and act as a true banker's bank. The Commission pointed out that India was one of the few great countries where the control of currency was divorced from the control of credit, and where Government carried out immense financial transactions through its own agency, and propose the Reserve Bank as the apex of the new financial system

The Government accepted these recommendations, and in January 1927 introduced a Bill to give effect to the Commission s advice They proposed a shareholders bank, with a commercial directorate tempered by Government nominees, and a new agreement with the Imperial Bank freeing it from some of the restrictions imposed The Bill was referred to a Select Committee, when a marked divergence of opinion was manifested A majority of the Committee carried recommendations for the transference of a shareholders' bank into a StateBank, with a strong element of directors selected by the legislatures This changed Bill was before the legislature in September, and was withdrawn by the Government for further consideration, it being understood that the Secretary of State for India objected to the drastic changes made in the original scheme.

These objections to the original scheme have been summarised under the following heads That a Reserve Bank in charge of the credit and currency should be responsible to the legislature that only a State Bank would carry the confidence of the people, that a Reserve Bank does not require much capital, and therefore there was no need to create a body of share holders and that if a bank with share capital was created there was the risk of it falling under the domination of foreign capitalists, or of Indian capitalists in the big cities

The real ground of objection was the first, the legislature sought to make the Bank responsible to the legislature that opened the great question whether the Reserve Bank should be commercial or political

The New Bill —After conferring with the authorities in London, the Finance Member published in January 1928 the draft of an entirely new Bill On the main point It was uncompromising It provided for a shareholders bank, with a capital of five crores of rupees, and it entirely excluded political interest in the management by stipulating that members of the legislatures were precluded from becoming directors On all other points It songht to meet the objections to the original scheme The provisions in this respect governed the directorate and the qualifications for shareholders As these are important they are set out here —

The Shareholders —(1) The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided into shares of one hundred rupees each, which shall be fully paid up

(2) No amount in excess of twenty thousand rupees shall be issued to any one person or to any two or more persons jointly, and no person shall be allowed to acquire an interest in the share capital of the Bank, whether held in his own right, or held jointly with others, or held partly in his own right and partly jointly with others, to a value in excess of twenty thousand rupees

Trade.

India is pre eminently an agricultural country, and that fact dominates the course of its trade The great export staples are the produce of the soil—wheat, seeds, cotton and jute If we look back on the course of Indian trade over a long period of years we shall note a striking development towards stability In the days that are past, the outturn of the soil was subjected to periodic shocks from famines arising from the failure of the rains, when the export trade in these staples dwindled to small proportions But the spread of irrigation has produced a great change, and though no doubt in future heavy losses may be incurred from the weakness of the monsoons, they are never likely to be as catastrophic as in such year as 1896-97 and 1899 1900 Well over thirty per cent of the culturable area of the Punjab is under irrigation and huge new works are in progress to utilise the waters of the Sutlej, and of the Indus in Sind Whilst these great works have been carried out or are in progress to spill on the land the floods of the snowfed rivers of the North, other works of a less impos ing character have safeguarded the arid tracts of the South A chain of storage lakes arrests the rains of the Western Ghats and through canals spreads them over the parched lands of the Deccan The rivers of the South like the Cauvery are being harnessed to preserve their flood waters for Madras All over India irrigation works, large and small, are being restlessly pressed forward, and their effect is to give a far greater stability to Indian agri culture

The destination of these surplus crops is another factor of importance The great customer for Indian cotton is Japan, and to a lesser extent the Continent of Europe Continental Europe is also a large buyer of her oilseeds and another produce, and of her hides and skins Whilst the United Kingdom is the great market for tea and wheat, foreign countries are very important facts in the Indian export trade therefore India had a vital interest in the economic recovery of Europe When the post-war boom collapsed it hit India hard and for a year or two the export trade reeled under the shock The progress of the Dawes Plan and the measures taken under the League of Nations to assist Austria and Hungary back to industrial health had a special bearing on the prosperity of India, they have been elements of importance in inducing her recovery of prosperity

But whilst India is pre-eminently an agricultural country, she ranks at the International Labour Office at Geneva as one of the great industrial countries of the world Her manufacturing industries are few in number and are concentrated in a few areas, but they are of great importance The largest is the cotton textile industry, which has its home in the town and Island of Bombay, with important subsidiary centres at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Nagpur Next in importance is the jute industry Raw jute is a virtual monopoly of Bengal, and the jute mills are concentrated in and near Calcutta The metallurgical industry is of more recent growth The principal centre is Jamshedpur, the seat of the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company where subsidiary industries have sprung up to utilise the products of the blast furnaces and mills A very large proportion of the jute manufactures is exported The cotton textile industry has lost a considerable part of its export trade to Japan, the Far East and East Africa, the mills find their principal outlet in India itself, and even there they are subject to severe competition from Japan and China The iron and steel industry is for the most part a home industry, though large quantities of Indian pig iron are shipped to the Far East, and in some years to the western ports of North and South America Therefore whilst India is still in the main an agricultural country, three-quarters of her population drawing their sustenance from the soil, her manufacturing industries are of large and growing importance, and their prosperity every year affects in an increasing degree the general prosperity of the people

I.—GENERAL

The year 1930 31 witnessed one of the worst industrial and trade depressions in history in which India fully shared Unsettled political conditions caused by the civil disobedience campaign and the boycott of British and foreign goods were also factors in India s trade decline Imports of private merchandise into British India totalled in value Rs 164 82 crore a fall of Rs 75 98 crores or nearly a third compared with the figures for the previous year Exports dropped by Rs 90 32 crores or over a third to Rs 220 49 crores The fall in the value of exports due to the disastrous slump in the prices of agricultural raw materials while the decline in the value of imports may be attributed to the reduced purchasing power of consumers in India and the unsettled political situation The monsoon was good giving a favourable season and almost all the principal crops showed an increased outturn Labour unrest continued to be a feature of the industrial situation but though the number of disputes was about the same as that of the previous year the number of workmen involved and the loss of working days were much less than during 1929 The most important strike of the year was a general strike on the G I P Railway which however, collapsed in the two months

notably a reduction of Rs 1,29 lakhs under Rs 15 crores and those of gunny cloth from 1,231 artificial silk (including yarn and goods of million yards valued at Rs 20 crores to 1,271 artificial silk mixed with other materials) of million yards valued at Rs 17 crores. There Rs 1,58 lakhs under silk raw and manufactured was a decline of Rs 21 crores under cotton and of Rs 1 97 lakhs under wool and woollens raw and manufactured. Exports of cotton It is, however interesting that the same forces raw fell off by [illegible] lakhs to [illegible] bales which brought down imports of cotton manufactures to such a low figure served to give a [illegible] of the cotton industry of the [illegible] stimulus to imports of raw cotton which rose [illegible] lower prices [illegible] made the [illegible] on the [illegible] from 24 000 tons to 38 000 tons mainly as a result of an enlargement of the demand for an superior staple from spinners of finer counts in the country. Under the metal group there was a reduction of Rs 7 70 lakhs but although the item textiles, in a certain sense it was more representative of the rate of depression through which India, alone with other countries has been passing. Imports of iron and steel declined from 972 700 tons to 614 200 tons in quantity and from Rs [illegible] 21 lakhs to Rs 10 59 lakhs in value. This decline was a continuation of the trend noted in the previous year but what was more striking was the retardation in the rate of the United Kingdom in this trade. There was a decline of Rs 3 57 lakhs under machinery and millwork notwithstanding an improvement in certain directions such as mining, refrigerating and sugar machinery. Imports of motor vehicles declined from Rs [illegible] lakhs to Rs 4 94 lakhs the reduction being due primarily to a falling off in the number of vehicles imported from 17 400 to [illegible] under cars and from 1 300 to 8 900 under omnibuses. The reduction pointing as it did to a restricted demand for new motor vehicles in a year [illegible] the import trade in rubber manufactures the value of which amounted to Rs [illegible] lakhs against Rs [illegible] lakhs recorded in the preceding year. The aggregate value of hardware imported declined from Rs [illegible] 07 lakhs to Rs [illegible] lakh but more significant than the [illegible] were the [illegible] in iron and steel under enamelled ironware. The sugar trade had another difficult year and the value of the imports consignments declined from Rs [illegible] lakhs to Rs 10 00 lakhs. Although there was only a minimal decline from [illegible] tons to [illegible] tons there was a remarkable change in the composition of this trade in quantity and value. Imports of sugar having been almost wholly confined to [illegible] by an increase of 14 000 tons under molasses [illegible] 0,000 ton under [illegible] mineral oil fell from [illegible] million gallons valued at Rs 11 04 lakhs to [illegible] million gallons valued at Rs 10 48 lakhs. [illegible] gallons under petroleum [illegible] provisions declined by Rs [illegible] lakhs [illegible] consequence of a falling off in the [illegible] vegetable products [illegible] condensed milk [illegible]

Exports—On the export side [illegible] factor was the [illegible] was responsible for [illegible] the total weight at [illegible] of raw and manufactured [illegible] of raw [illegible] to [illegible] of [illegible]

Cotton Twist and yarn (Rs. 3,03 lakhs).—[illegible] recorded for the last thirty years. The decrease was shared both by plain grey goods and bordered grey goods, the decline in the former being 230 million yards or [illegible] per cent and in the latter [illegible] million yards or 66 per cent. Imports of white goods did not decline to the same extent as those of grey goods, the decline under that head being [illegible] 202 million yards or 41 per cent, and imports of coloured goods declined still less, [illegible] than those of white goods, being [illegible] million yards in the year under review as compared with [illegible] million yards in the preceding year, [illegible] 7 million yards or 10 per cent. As for [illegible] concerned, the imports of grey goods showed a decline of Rs. 14 [illegible] Rs. 7 crores. White [illegible] in value from Rs. 13 crores in [illegible] to Rs. 6 crores in 19[illegible] whereas [illegible] from a little over Rs. 16 [illegible] the year [illegible] to a little under Rs. 7

[illegible] Japan [illegible] Japan [illegible] China has [illegible] Indian [illegible]

Cotton piecegoods Rs. 29,05 lakhs. The [illegible] million yards [illegible] million yards [illegible] of Rs. 70 crores [illegible] compared with the previous year [illegible] by [illegible] of the three major [illegible] goods from 191[illegible] 14 [illegible] in the following table.

Year	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
191[illegible]-14	1,[illegible]34 2	793 1	831 8
191[illegible]-1[illegible]	1,120 2	601 2	491 8
191[illegible]-16	1,148 2	611 4	358 7
1916-17	847 0	389 8	454 0
1917-18	6[illegible]	502 [illegible]	395 6
1918-19	58[illegible]	286 6	227 [illegible]
1919-20	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	208 3
1920-21	80[illegible]	1[illegible]1 8	480 3
1921-22	61[illegible] 6	306 2	138 1
1922-23	9[illegible] 0	402 [illegible]	243 8
1923-24	701 0	41[illegible] 3	347 5
1924-25	81[illegible]	518 0	307 0
1925-26	70[illegible] 1	1[illegible] 1	365 8
1926-27	748 1	371 0	417 4
1927-28	87[illegible]	356 [illegible]	501 8
1928-29	818 6	304 1	506 0
1929-30	92[illegible]	473 6	481 [illegible]
1930-31	16[illegible] 0	271 6	215 7

The fig[illegible] *printed and dyed goods* from 1923 [illegible] are set forth below —

	1925-26		1926-27		1927-28		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31	
	Mln yds	Rs (lks)	Mln yds	Rs (lks)	Mln yds	Rs (lks)	Mln yds	Rs (lks)	Mln yds	Rs (lks)	Mln yds	Rs (lks)
Total printed goods	189 0	8,12	166 9	6,65	176 8	6,13	235 3	7,61	244 1	7,41	199 9	5,77	106.5	2,61
Total dyed good	112 2	7,54	106 8	4,88	157 0	6,17	158 3	5,61	155 6	5,62	151.0	4,02	93 1	2,69
Total woven coloured goods	7[illegible] 8	4,56	92 1	4,19	113 6	4,02	111 2	4,18	106 9	4,32	132 5	4,47	46 1	1,52

years, the share in that year being only 39 per cent As regards white goods also, Japan has been making herself felt very distinctly in the last two years, though as yet her share is not of considerable magnitude In 1929-30 Japan s share under white goods was 3 per cent In 1930 31 it was slightly over 10 per cent On the other hand the share of the United Kingdom declined from 92 per cent to a little under 85 per cent In coloured goods however, Japan had a serious set back both in actual quantity and even in percentage share The share of the United Kingdom on the other hand revived slightly In 1929 30 the shares of the United Kingdom and Japan were 55 and 32 per cent respectively In 1930 31 they were 60 and 30 per cent respectively

Artificial silk (Rs 3,03 lakhs)—The trade under this head decreased both in quantity and value though on account of falling prices the decrease in quantity was much less than that in value Imports of artificial silk yarn amounted to 7 1 million lbs valued at Rs 81 lakhs as compared with 7 4 million lbs valued at Rs 99 lakhs in the preceding year The share of the United Kingdom fell from 1 4 million lbs valued at Rs 19½ lakhs in 1929 30 to a little over 1 million lbs valued at Rs 12 lakhs in 1930 31 Imports from Italy, on the other hand increased from 3 5 million lbs valued at a little under Rs 46 lakhs in 1929-30 to 4 5 million lbs valued at Rs 50¼ lakhs in 1930 31 of the total quantity imported Italy contributed 63 per cent and the United Kingdom 14 per cent The share of France went down from 883,000 lbs in 1929 30 to 121,000 lbs in the year under review Similarly, the shares of Germany and Switzerland fell from 363 000 lbs and 406,000 lbs in 1929 30 to 270,000 lbs and 80,000 lbs respectively in 1930 31 The Netherlands, however sent 763,000 lbs in the year under review as compared with 430,000 lbs in the preceding year

As regards piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk the outstanding feature, as in the previous year, was the enormous growth of imports from Japan under this head The total imports of these piecegoods in the year under review were 51 5 million yards valued at Rs 2,12 lakhs as compared with 56 6 million yards valued at Rs 3,15 lakhs in the preceding year Thus, there was a decrease of about 5 million yards in the total imports In spite of this decrease in the total imports Japan considerably increased her share from 25 million yards valued at Rs 1,40 lakhs in 1929-30 to 38 million yards valued at Rs 1,50 lakhs in 1930-31 As in the previous year Japan remained the largest single supplier of piecegoods of artificial silk and cotton and her share in the total trade amounted to 74 per cent as compared with 44 per cent in 1929-30 This remarkable increase was at the expense of all other suppliers of this class of piecegoods mainly of Italy, the United Kingdom and Switzerland Imports from the United Kingdom went down from 7 2 million yards valued at Rs 41¼ lakhs in 1929-30 to 2 4 million yards valued at Rs 12¾ lakhs in 1930 31

Silk, raw and manufactured (Rs. 2,99 lakhs)—The imports of raw silk declined from 2 2 million lbs valued at Rs 1,23 lakhs in 1929 30 to 1 94 million lbs valued at Rs 88 lakhs in 1930 31 The predominent supplier of raw silk was as usual, China, including Hongkong which supplied 1 92 million lbs, that is almost the whole of the imports into India Imports from Japan fell from 38,000 lbs to 17,000 lbs Imports of silk piecegoods decreased from 22 9 million yards valued at Rs 2 23 lakhs in 1929 30 to 16 7 million yards valued at Rs 1,27 lakhs in 1930 31 As usual, the bulk of the supplies came from China and Japan which together sent 16 million yards out of the total of 1 67 million yards The imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials showed a considerable increase in the year under review amounting to 4 6 million yards as compared with a little under 3 million yards in the preceding year The increase in quantity imported was entirely due to larger shipments from Japan which amounted to nearly 4 million yards as compared with 2 million yards in the preceding year

Wool, raw and manufactured (Rs 2,31 lakhs)—There was a decrease of nearly Rs 2 crores in the value of imports under this head as compared with the preceding year The decrease was spread over both raw wool and woollen manufactures Imports of raw wool declined from 6 7 million lbs valued at Rs 52 lakhs in 1929 30 to 3 1 million lbs valued at Rs 18½ lakhs in 1930 31, imports from all the consigning countries declining considerably The United Kingdom sent 420,000 lbs valued at a little under Rs 5 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 1 2 million lbs valued at Rs 16¼ lakhs in the previous year Imports from Persia declined from 2 4 million lbs valued at Rs 9 lakhs in 1929 30 to 879 000 lbs valued at Rs 3 lakhs in 1930 31 The share of Australia also declined from 2 4 million lbs valued at Rs 22 lakhs in the preceding year to 1 6 million lbs valued at a little under Rs 10 lakhs It will be seen that the magnitude of the decline in the case of Australia was much smaller than in the case of the other countries Imports of woollen piecegoods in 1930 31 declined considerably as compared with the preceding year and were less than 50 per cent of what they were in 1928 29 Imports in the year under review amounted to 7 7 million yards, whereas in 1929 30 they amounted to 12 6 million yards and in 1928 29 to 16 million yards, The decline in the value was even greater

Metals and manufactures thereof (Rs 15,91 lakhs)—The imports of metals and manufactures thereof declined by 259,000 tons or 35 per cent in quantity from 1 028,000 tons in 1929-30 to 769 000 tons in 1930 31 and by Rs 7½ crores or 3 per cent in value from Rs 23½ crores to Rs 16 crores Iron and steel represented nearly Rs 11 crores of this total as compared with Rs 17 crores in 1929 30 and receded to the fourth place in order of importance among India's import the first three being cotton manufactures, machinery and millwork and sugar If such items as machinery and millwork, hardware, cutlery, implements and instruments, and motor vehicles are grouped with metals and manufactures thereof under one head the total value would aggregate Rs 46½ crores, while the value of yarn and textile fabrics, which normally form the most important group among India s imports, amounted to Rs 33½ crores in the year under review In the preceding year the metals group accounted for Rs 63½ crores, while the textile head totalled Rs 72½ crores

Hardware (Rs 3,60 lakhs)—This head includes a number of varied items, such as implements and tools, metal lamps, enamelled ironware, builders' and domestic hardware which are chiefly recorded in value In each of the two years 1928 29 and 1929 30 the value of the trade had been over Rs 5 crores, but in 1930 31 owing partly to lower prices and partly to reduced demand the value declined to Rs 3,60 lakhs which however was higher than the pre war annual average of Rs 3,17 lakhs

Sugar (Rs 10,96 lakhs)—The sugar industry had another bad year Imports of sugar of all sorts (excluding molasses) decreased from 940 000 tons in 1929 30 to 901 000 tons in 1930 31, the decline in value being from Rs 15 51 lakhs to Rs 10 94 lakhs The decline in the imports of sugar was due to some extent to the falling off of beet sugar imports from 131 000 tons to 78 000 tons Imports of sugar 16 D S and above increased from 807 000 tons to 815 000 tons The main increase was in the imports from Java which rose from 779 000 tons to 802 000 tons in the year under review Imports from the United Kingdom of sugar 16 D S and above went down very considerably from 14,000 tons to a little over 1 250 tons Imports from Ceylon increased by over 2 000 tons but those from China, including Hongkong, increased to 9 000 tons from 2 800 tons in the preceding year The total amount of beet sugar imported during the year was 78 000 tons as compared with 131 000 tons in the preceding year Imports from most of the countries declined An interesting feature of the year however was the arrival of 42 600 tons from Russia which had no share in this trade during the two preceding years The bulk of the imports of beet sugar during the year was received in Sind and Bombay

Mineral Oils (Rs 10,48 lakhs)—Imports of all kinds of mineral oils into India in 1930 31 were slightly less than in the preceding year and amounted to 2424 million gallons valued at Rs 10 48 lakhs as compared with 2524 million gallons valued at Rs 11 04 lakhs in 1929 30 This represented a decline of only 4 per cent in quantity and of 5 per cent in value Actually there was a fall in the imports of all oils except petrol which registered an increase Of the total quantity of mineral oils imported in 1930 31, kerosene oil represented 41 per cent fuel oil 44 per cent and lubricating oils 11 per cent as compared with 42, 43 and 11 per cent respectively in 1929 30 Imports of kerosene oil declined in quantity from the record figure of 106½ million gallons in 1929 30 to 99 million gallons in 1930 31 and from Rs 5 89 lakhs to Rs 5,34 lakhs Coastwise imports from Burma to India proper amounted to 110 million gallons as compared with 122 million gallons in 1929-30 Of the foreign supplies, the United States of America reduced her contribution from 23 to 21 million gallons, and Persia from 29 to 18 million gallons On the other hand, larger supplies were available from Russia which considerably increased her production during the year in accordance with Government plans Imports from Russia, including Georgia and Azerbaijan, totalled 47 million gallons as compared with 37 million gallons in 1929 30

Provisions (Rs 4,88 lakhs)—The total value of imported provisions steadily declined from Rs 6,21 lakhs in 1928 29 to Rs 5,64 lakhs in 1929 30 and further to Rs 4,88 lakhs in 1930-31

Liquors (Rs 3,32 lakhs)—The total quantity of liquors imported fell by 5 per cent from 7,570,000 gallons in 1929-30 to 7,192,000 gallons in 1930 31, the corresponding decline in value being 12 per cent from Rs 3,77 lakhs to Rs 3,32 lakhs The decrease was shared by all the provinces Bombay took the largest quantity, 2 192 000 gallons compared with 2 290,000 gallons in 1929 30 and was closely followed by Bengal with 2 068 000 gallons as compared with 2 219 000 gallons in the preceding year In value however Bengal took the lead as in the preceding year with Rs 95 lakhs or 5 lakhs more than the value of the imports into Bombay their respective imports in 1929 30 being valued at Rs 1,12½ lakhs and Rs 1 03 lakhs The imports into Sind and Madras were valued at Rs 63 lakhs and Rs 36 lakhs as against Rs 68 lakhs and Rs 39 lakhs respectively in 1929 30 Burma took 928,000 gallons valued at Rs 53 lakhs in the preceding year Of the total quantity of imported liquors, ale, beer and porter accounted for over 64 per cent, spirits 32 per cent and wines only 3 per cent

Paper and Pasteboard (Rs 2,87 lakhs)—The total imports of paper and pasteboard fell from 2 740 000 cwts valued at Rs 3,72 lakhs to 2 294,000 cwts valued at Rs 2,87 lakhs in 1930 31, of which 1 985,000 cwts (valued at Rs 2 60 lakhs) represented paper of all kinds as against 2 363 000 cwts (valued at Rs 3 35 lakhs) in the preceding year Imports of all varieties of paper showed decreases Printing paper was imported to the extent of 683,000 cwts valued at Rs 99 lakhs as against 806 000 cwts valued at Rs 1 23 lakhs in 1929 30 Newsprinting paper declined from 486,000 cwts to 431,000 cwts in quantity and value 63 lakhs to Rs 52 lakhs in Other kinds of printing paper also recorded a decrease from 320,000 cwts valued at Rs 60 lakhs to 252 000 cwts valued at Rs 46 lakhs Norway with her resources of wood pulp maintained the lead in the printing paper trade and supplied 242 000 cwts valued at Rs 30 lakhs as compared with 251 000 cwts valued at Rs 34 lakhs in 1929 30 Austria came next with 152 000 cwts valued at Rs 20 lakhs and the United Kingdom with 77,000 cwts valued at Rs 16 lakhs their respective shares in the preceding year being 156 000 cwts and 98 000 cwts valued at Rs 21 lakhs in either case Imports of writing paper and envelopes registered a decline from 245 000 cwts valued at Rs 49 lakhs to 157,000 cwts valued at Rs 47 lakhs in 1930 31

Chemicals (Rs 2,61 lakhs)—The total imports of chemicals (excluding chemical manures and medicines) declined by Rs 15 lakhs from Rs 2,79 lakhs in 1929 30 to Rs 2 61 lakhs in 1930 31 Soda compounds accounted for Rs 1 17 lakhs or 45 per cent as compared with Rs 1,21 lakhs or 43 per cent in the preceding year The United Kingdom was as usual the chief supplier of sodium carbonate, imports of which amounted to 1,052,000 cwts valued at Rs 64 lakhs as against 1,204,000 cwts valued at Rs 71 lakhs in 1929-30

Matches (Rs. 4 lakhs)—The Indian match industry, sheltered by high tariff, is now able to meet India's domestic requirements, and imports of foreign matches are insignificant. Only 397,000 gross of match boxes valued at Rs 4 lakhs were imported in 1930-31 as compared with 974,000 gross valued at Rs 11 lakhs in 1929 30 and 13½ million gross valued at Rs 2,04 lakhs in 1921-22, when the local industry was not developed and when lower duties prevailed Imports were, as usual, mostly from Sweden and, to a far less extent, from Japan and the Straits Settlements

III—EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India —

EXPORTS

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1926-27	1927 28	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31	Percentage on total exports of merchandis in 1930-31
Cotton, raw and waste	59,14,19	48,19,53	66,69,10	65,60,35	46,72,65	21 19
Cotton manufactures	10,74,85	8,67,23	7,79,56	7,18,67	5,21,54	2 37
Jute raw	26 78,04	30,66,26	32,34,92	27,17,38	12,88,47	5 84
Jute manufactures	53,18,09	53,56,43	56,90,49	51,92,68	31,89,44	14 46
Grain, pulse and flour	39,24,90	42,92,03	33,69,42	34,79,16	29,88,19	13 55
Tea	29,03 77	32,48,49	26,60,44	26,00,64	23,55,93	10 68
Seeds	19,08,77	26,69,30	29,62,52	26,46,76	17,86,18	8 10
Metals and ores	7,20,86	8,97,08	8,91,03	10,33,96	7,94,04	3 60
Leather	7,50,02	9,19,36	9,44,32	8,16,24	6,39,11	2 90
Hides and skins, raw	7,17,97	8,80,94	9,55,98	7,98,27	5,46,63	2 48
Wool, raw and manufactures	4,68,28	5,33,38	5,90,71	5,33,54	3,23,25	1 47
Lac	5,47,24	6,98,86	8,64,26	6,96,72	3,13,74	1 42
Paraffin wax	1,84,60	2,42,46	2,45,54	3,17,69	2,81,83	1 28
Oilcakes	2,52,76	3,14,19	3,84,18	3,11,92	2,08,05	94
Coffee	1,32,63	2,31,02	1,69,25	1,45,40	1,91,86	87
Wood and timber	1,62,04	1,65,73	1,76,86	1,80,07	1,40,47	64
Rubber, raw	2,60,14	2,57,09	1,99,85	1,78,88	1,29,75	59
Spices	1,55,97	2,39,96	1,58,80	1,96,39	1,27,19	58
Manures	1,25,40	1,28,01	1,22,16	1,24,95	1,22,55	56
Opium	2,11,85	1,99,09	1,57,42	1,42,00	1,22,07	55
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,17,72	1,60,70	1,18,05	1,11,57	1,08,23	49
Tobacco	1,04,15	1,06,13	1,20,47	1,06,42	1,03,65	47
Coir	99,85	1,13,75	1,06,27	1,04,68	88,56	40
Fruits and vegetable	89,88	1,05,42	96,15	90,62	79,75	36
Fodder, bran and pollards	1,06,25	1,36,74	1,44,93	1,18,63	76,76	35
Fish (excluding canned fish)	75,38	87,13	78,24	73,81	68,33	31
Mica	1,08,41	92,84	90,47	1,03,08	67,59	31

Oilseeds (Rs 17,86 lakhs)—Oilseeds which had ranked fourth among India's exports in the two preceding years occupied in 1930 31 the fifth position, giving place to tea the first three groups being as usual cotton and jute, raw and manufactured and foodgrains The total exports of oilseeds fell from 1 195 000 tons valued at Rs 26 47 lakhs to 1,037,000 tons valued at Rs 17 86 lakhs and showed a decrease of 14 per cent in value over the preceding year cent in quantity and 33 per Indian supplies were plentiful but there was reduction in demand in markets abroad owing to the unfavourable conditions Further the difficulty of the use of oil cakes caused by the plentiful supplies hampered the comparatively low prices ruling at the time The oil crushing industry of India is a distinctive factor in the trade It will be seen from the table below that all the principal varieties recorded substantial decreases during the year under review only groundnut showed an increase

The following table shows the quantities of oilseeds exported during the last three years —

	Pre war average	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31
	(In thousands of tons)			
Linseed	379	157	245	257
Rapeseed	273	77	44	33
Groundnut	212	588	714	601
Castor	114	121	109	91
Cotton	240	151	58	41
Sesamum	110	30	11	1
Copra	31			
Others	55	24	14	13
TOTAL	1 433	1 [illegible]	1 195	1 037

Hides and Skins (Rs 11,74 lakhs)—The trade under this head had a very bad year the total value falling from Rs 16 04 lakhs to Rs 11 74 lakhs, a decline of Rs 4 30 lakhs or 27 per cent This heavy set back was due to the great decline in the prices of hides and skins especially those of the raw material Owing to the trade depression, there was also a reduction in the demand from most countries The average declared value for raw hides and skins declined from Rs 0 10 9 to Rs 0 8 8 per lb, whereas in the case of tanned hides and skins the decline was from Rs 1-11 5 to Rs 1 9 3 per lb Shipments of raw hides and skins during the year amounted to 45,300 tons valued at Rs 5 47 lakhs as compared with 53,100 tons valued at Rs 7,98 lakhs in the preceding year

Lac (Rs 3,14 lakhs)—The total exports of lac declined by 18 per cent in quantity from 669,000 cwts in 1929 30 to 547,000 cwts in 1930 31 and by 55 per cent in value from Rs 6,97 lakhs to Rs 3,14 lakhs The decrease was particularly noticeable in the case of manufactured lac (*i e*, shellac and button lac) which formed the bulk of the exports

Raw Wool (Rs 2,51 lakhs)—The trade in raw wool continued to decline, the exports falling from 50 million lbs to 30 million lbs in quantity and from Rs 4,42 lakhs to Rs 2,51 lakhs in value Of the total quantity shipped the United Kingdom took 27 million lbs or 90 per cent, as compared with 40 million lbs or 80 per cent in the preceding year while the remainder went mainly to the United States of America Besides Indian wool a fairly large proportion of foreign wool of Tibetan and Central Asian origin, imported across the frontier, is re exported from India

Oils (Rs 47 lakhs)—The total exports of oils were valued at Rs 47 lakhs in 1930 31 as compared with Rs 72½ lakhs in 1929 30 Animal and mineral oils form a very small proportion of this total and the trade is practically confined to essential and non essential vegetable oils, almost all varieties of which recorded decreases, shipments of vegetable oils declined from 1 348 000 gallons valued at Rs 32 lakhs to 1 140 000 gallons valued at Rs 24 lakhs in 1930 31

Metals and Ores (Rs 7,94 lakhs)—The total exports of ores declined from 872 000 tons (valued at Rs 3,32 lakhs) to 528,000 tons (valued at Rs 2 42 lakhs) in 1930 31, there being a heavy reduction in the shipments of manganese ore which formed about 92 per cent of the total quantity of ores shipped from India The exports of manganese ore in 1929 30 constituted a record at 816 000 tons valued at Rs 2 29 lakhs, but declined in 1930 31 to 486 000 tons valued at Rs 1 39 lakhs representing a fall of 40 per cent in quantity and of 39 per cent in value Exports of pig iron declined by 23 per cent in quantity from 569 000 tons in 1929 30 to 439 000 tons in 1930 31 and by 34 per cent in value from Rs 2 59 lakhs to Rs 1 70 lakhs Japan, owing to the accumulation of stocks resulting from increased domestic production considerably curtailed her requirements of Indian pig iron from 350,000 tons to 161 000 tons while both the United States of America and the United Kingdom raised their purchases from 86,000 and 71,000 tons to 108 000 and 99 000 tons respectively The following table shows the production of pig iron and steel in India during the past three years —

(*In thousand tons*)

	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31
Production of pig iron	1,050	1,376	1,140
" " steel (ingots)	396	581	625
" " finished steel	276	412	434

Other Exports—Other important exports from India included paraffin wax (Rs 2,82 lakhs), oilcakes (Rs 2,08 lakhs), coffee (Rs 192 lakhs), raw rubber (Rs 130 lakhs), spices (Rs 127 lakhs), manures (Rs 123 lakhs), opium (Rs 122 lakhs), teakwood (Rs 117 lakhs) dyeing and tanning substances (Rs 108 lakhs) unmanufactured tobacco (Rs 96 lakhs)

Air Routes : London-Galilee-Karachi.

TIME TABLE OF THE JOURNEY

[illegible] of the Imperial Airways mail service between England and [illegible] chart

[illegible] the following route and time table held good —

Eastbound

		Time (Local Standard)	Day
[illegible]	dep	12 [illegible]	Sat
[illegible]	dep	[illegible]	
[illegible]			Sun
[illegible]	arr	[illegible] 07	Mon
[illegible]	dep	11 [illegible]	"
[illegible]	arr	16 [illegible]	
	dep	07 [illegible]	Tue
[illegible]	arr	16 15	
[illegible] from [illegible]			
[illegible]	dep	12 00	Tues
[illegible]	arr	15 30	"
[illegible]	dep	05 00	Wed
[illegible]	dep	09 45	"
[illegible]	dep	1[illegible] 00	"
[illegible]	arr	1[illegible] 00	
	dep	09 30	Thurs
[illegible]	dep	10 0[illegible]	"
[illegible]	dep	14 [illegible]	"
Jask	arr	17 10	
	dep	07 55	Fri
Gwadar	dep	13 15	"
Karachi	arr	16 30	"

Westbound

Galilee	dep	07 00	Sat
Athens	arr	15 45	"
"	dep	08 00	Sun
Karachi	dep	08 30	Wed
Gwadar	dep	13 00	"
Jask	arr	15 10	"
	dep	06 30	Thurs
" Hinglaj	dep	09 40	"
Bushire	dep	13 30	"
Basra	arr	16 05	"
"	dep	05 00	Fri
Baghdad	dep	09 15	"
Ruthbah Wells	dep	12 45	"
Galilee	arr	15 00	"

Final Service to Africa —

Galilee	dep	09 30	Sat
Cairo	arr	12 30	"
Cairo to Khartoum	dep	13 00	Sat. Mon
Khartoum	arr	11 00	Sat. Mon
Khartoum to Paris			
Paris	arr	07 18	Tues
Paris to London	dep	08 30	"
London (Croydon)	arr	10 45	"

The fares from Karachi are as follows — to Baghdad £14 to Athens £69 to London £95. The through fare from Karachi to London allows for a weight of 100 kilos (221 pounds) per passenger, and a passenger is entitled to free conveyance of luggage to the extent of the difference between his own weight and the 221 pounds mentioned above. The rate for excess luggage is just over twelve shillings per kilo. Children in arms are weighed with and carried under the same tickets as their mothers or nurses, and other children are charged full fare.

On the Indian State Air Service between Karachi and Delhi, *via* Jodhpur, the fare is Rs 160, and the same rule regarding baggage applies but the charge for excess baggage is naturally less.

Africa and the Far East

Several new air services which are of considerable importance to India have been inaugurated, and of these the most notable is the England-Africa service which connects with the England-India service by a connection from Cairo to Galilee and provides an entirely new route between Delhi and South Africa.

Other important air lines recently established are the French service between Paris and Saigon and the Dutch service between Amsterdam and Batavia, both of which pass through Baghdad and Karachi.

Baghdad, in particular, is developing rapidly in importance and it is said, not without reason, that it will soon become the Clapham Junction of the air. This will certainly be the case if the projected services from Persia and Russia materialise.

The proposed extension of the England-India air mail to Australia is still under discussion—a state of affairs which conceivably may be hastened by the establishment of the French and Dutch services to the Far East.

Bombay Stamp Duties.

	Rs	a
Acknowledgment of Debt ex Rs 20	0	1
Affidavit or Declaration . .	2	0
Agreement or Memo of Agreement—		
(a) If relating to the sale of a bill of exchange .	0	4
(b) If relating to sale of a Government security, or share in an incorporated company or other body corporate—Subject to a maximum of Rs 20, as 2 for every Rs 10,000 or part		
(c) If not otherwise provided for	1	0
Appointment in execution of a power—		
(a) Of trustees	15	0
(b) Of property, moveable or immoveable	30	0
Articles of Association of Company—		
(a) Where the company has no share capital or the nominal share capital does not exceed Rs 2,500	25	0
(b) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs 2,500 but does not exceed Rs 1,00,000	50	0
(c) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs 1,00,000	100	0
Articles of Clerkship .	250	0
Award, any decision in writing by an Arbitrator, other than by an Order of the Court The same duty as a Bond for the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award subject to a maximum . .	20	0
Bill of Exchange payable on demand	0	1
Where payable otherwise than on demand but not more than one year after date or sight (if drawn singly)—Not exc Rs 200, a 3 exc Rs 200, not exc Rs 400, a. 6; exc Rs 400, not exc Rs 600, a 9, exc Rs 600, not exc Rs 800, a 12, exc Rs 800, not exc Rs 1,000, a 15, exc Rs 1,000, not exc Rs 1,200, R 1 a 2, exc Rs. 1,200, not exc Rs 1,600, R 1 a 8, exc Rs 1,600, not exc Rs 2,500, Rs 2 a 4, exc Rs 2,500, not exc Rs 5,000, Rs 4 a 8, exc Rs 5 000, not exc Rs 7,500, Rs 6 a 12, exc. Rs 7,500, not exc. Rs 10,000, Rs 9, exc Rs 10,000, not exc Rs 15,000, Rs 13 a 8, exc Rs 15,000, not exc Rs 20,000, Rs 18, exc Rs 20,000, not exc Rs 25,000, Rs 22 a 8, exc Rs 25,000, not exc Rs 30,000, Rs 27, and for every add Rs 10,000, or part thereof, in excess of Rs 30,000, Rs 9		
Where payable at more than one year after date or sight, same duty as a Bond.		
	Rs	a
Bill of Lading . . .	0	8
Bond (not otherwise provided for)—		
Not exceeding Rs 10 . . .	0	2
Exc Rs 10 but not exc Rs 50	0	4
Exc Rs 50 but not exc Rs 100	0	8
Exc Rs 100 & does not exc Rs 200	1	0
Exc Rs 200 & does not exc Rs 300	2	4
Up to Rs 1,000, every Rs 100 or part	0	12
For every Rs 500 or part, beyond Rs 1,000 . .	3	12
Bond, Administration, Customs, Security or Mortgage Deed—For amount not exceeding Rs 1,000, same duty as a Bond		
In any other case .. .	10	0
Cancellation	5	0
Certificate or other Document relating to Shares	0	2
Charter Party	2	0
Cheque and demand drafts are exempt from stamp duty with effect from 1st July 1927		
Composition—Deed	20	0
Conveyance, not being a Transfer—		
Not exceeding Rs 50	0	8
Exceeding Rs 50 not exceeding Rs 100	1	0
Exceeding Rs 100 but does not exceed Rs 200	2	0
Exceeding Rs 200 but does not exceed Rs 300 . .	4	8
For every Rs 100 or part in excess of Rs 100 up to Rs 1,000 ..	1	8
For every Rs 500, or part thereof, in excess of Rs 1,000 ..	7	8

Conveyance of landed property in Bombay City—In respect of any instrument (not being a lease or transfer of a lease as defined in the Indian Stamp Act II of 1899, or an under-lease or sub-lease or an agreement to let or sub-let or a power-of-attorney) relating to immoveable property situate *within the City of Bombay*, for the entries in article 23 the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

23 Conveyance (as defined by section 2 (10) not being a Transfer changed or exempted under No 62—

	Rs	a
Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyances as set forth therein does not exceed Rs 50	0	8
Where it exceeds Rs 50 but does not exceed Rs 100	1	0
Where it exceeds Rs 100 but does not exceed Rs 200	2	0
Where it exceeds Rs 200 but does not exceed Rs 300	8	8
Where it exceeds Rs 300 but does not exceed Rs 400	12	0
Where it exceeds Rs 400 but does not exceed Rs 500	15	8
Where it exceeds Rs 500 but does not exceed Rs 600	19	0

	Rs	a
In case of a re-insurance by one Company with another—¼ of duty payable in respect of the original insurance, but not less than 1 anna, or more than 1 Re.		
Policies of all classes of Insurance not included in Article 47 of Schedule 1 of Stamp Act of 1899 covering goods, merchandise, personal effects, crops and other property against loss or damage, are liable to the same duty as Policies of Fire Insurance		
Power of Attorney—		
For the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents In relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents .	1	0
When required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882	1	0
Authorising 1 person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned above	2	0
Authorising not more than 5 persons to act jointly and severally in more than 1 transaction, or generally .	10	0
Authorising more than 5 but not more than 10 persons to act . ..	20	0
When given for consideration and authorising the Attorney to sell any immovable property—The same duty as a *Conveyance* for the amount of the consideration		
In any other case, for each person authorised	2	0
Promissory Notes—		
(*a*) When payable on demand—		
(i) When the amount or value does not exceed Rs 250 .	0	1
(ii) When the amount or value exceeds Rs 250 but does not exceed Rs 1,000 . . .	0	2
(iii) In any other case . .	0	4
(*b*) When payable otherwise than on demand—The same duty as a Bill of exchange for the same amount payable otherwise than on demand		
Protest of Bill or Note . ..	2	0
Protest by the Master of a Ship	2	0
Proxy	0	2
Receipt for value exc Rs 20 . .	0	1
Reconveyance of mortgaged property—		
(*a*) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000—the same duty as a bond for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance		
(*b*) In any other case	10	0

	Rs	a.
Release—that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—		
(*a*) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for such amount or value as set forth in the Release		
(*b*) In any other case	10	0
Respondentia Bond—The same duty as a Bond for the amount of the loan secured.		
Security Bond—(*a*) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for the amount secured.		
(*b*) In any other case	10	0
Settlement—The same duty as a Bond for the sum equal to the amount or value of the property—settled as set forth in such settlement		
Revocation of Settlement—The same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of revocation but not exceeding ten rupees		
Share-warrant to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act—One and a half times the duty payable on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant		
Shipping Order	0	1
Surrender of Lease—When duty with which lease is chargeable does not exceed Rs 5—The duty with which such Lease is chargeable		
In any other case	5	0
Transfers of Shares—One-half of the duty payable on a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the share		
Transfer of any Interest secured by a Bond, Mortgage-deed, or Policy of Insurance—If duty on such does not exceed Rs 10—The duty with which such Bond, &c, is chargeable		
In any other case .. .	10	0
—of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, Section 31	10	0
—of any trust property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary—Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable for transfer of shares		
Transfer of Lease by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease—The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer		
Trust, Declaration of—Same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned, but not exceeding	15	0
Revocation of—Ditto, but not exceeding	10	0
Warrant for Goods	0	8

to endorse their programme of "progressive non-violent non-co operation" which was reiterated by the annual session at Nagpur which, on Mr Gandhi's motion, changed its old creed into "the attainment by India of Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means" The stern measures adopted by local Governments led to the imprisonment of a large number of active Congressmen with the result that the Ahmedabad Congress in 1921 made a grim resolve to challenge the 'repression movement' by appointing Mr Gandhi as dictator and by resolving to start a 'No Tax' campaign at Bardoli The riots in Chauri Chaura in 1922 preceded by the Bombay riots in 1921 during the Prince of Wales visit (see 1923 and 1924 editions of this book) opened Mr Gandhi's eyes to the impossibility of maintaining a non-violent atmosphere under exciting conditions He suspended his proposed civil disobedience campaign and replaced it by what is known as the Bardoli Programme which eschewed all the aggressive items of non-co operation in favour of the promotion of inter-communal unity and khaddar Soon after Mr Gandhi was arrested for sedition, tried and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for six years (See 1923 and 1924 editions)

This turn of events threw cold water on the enthusiasm of non co-operators who got discouraged In order, therefore, to sound the country's readiness for aggressive action once more, the All-India Congress Committee appointed a Committee, known as the Civil Disobedience Committee In June 1922 The Committee toured the country and in October, 1922, produced two reports, one favouring Council entry to offer obstruction to Government and the other recommending the adoption of the Bardoli Programme A battle royal ensued between the two parties for two or three years, the Swarajists—or the 'Co operators," as they were derisively called by the non-co operators—carrying the day throughout Every little triumph of the Swarajists meant a diminution of the prestige and influence of the No-Changers This went on for some time until the Belgaum session of the Congress, presided over by Mr Gandhi himself, suspended the non co operation programme Thereby the movement was practically killed, and, strange to say, it received its death-blow at the hands of the very author of its being But the fond parent did not lose heart and bided his time His chance came in 1928 when the Congress was split into two warring camps One was ready to accept Dominion Status for India, while the other would have nothing short of independence At the psychological moment Mr Gandhi staged a re-entry into the political arena—he had been but a silent spectator during the five preceding years—and, professing to effect a compromise within the Congress, provided a loophole for the revival of non-co-operation Although Dominion Status was actually declared in 1929 to be the goal of Indian political progress, Mr Gandhi insisted on having it on the spot and when that was naturally refused he returned to his old love, non-co-operation and boycott He had been biding his time, and the astute politician, that he is, he reintroduced in December 1929 his formula that had been dead five years Now, it was not full boycott, the ban being placed only on the legislatures Sadder and wiser—but, unfortunately, not sufficiently sad and wise—he exempted law courts, schools, etc, from his scheme Complete independence was declared and non-co-operation was revived Indeed the Congress Executive was authorised to give the signal also for a campaign of non-payment of taxes and civil disobedience Early in 1930 the Congress executive appointed Mr Gandhi as 'Dictator for all India and gave him power to launch civil disobedience as and when he thought fit This Mr Gandhi did in March and practically the whole country was set ablaze There was open defiance of the law all over the land notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to put down illegal activities The movement waned by the end of the year through sheer exhaustion and civil disobedience was suspended early in 1931 as a result of negotiations between the Viceroy and Mr Gandhi The year 1931 was a year of negotiations although the discussions centred round alleged breaches of the Viceroy Gandhi understanding The efforts for peace were carried to the point of inducing Mr Gandhi to participate in the Round Table Conference in London to formulate a constitution for India All this however, proved to be a lull in the storm which again broke out in full fury early in the New Year

Congress in 1925-30

The career of the Congress between the Belgaum session, when the N C O movement was suspended, and the years 1929-30, when civil disobedience was revived, was comparatively dull During the first half of 1925 the Congress policy was one of aimless drift The death of Mr C R Das demoralised the Swarajists Mr Gandhi promptly went to their rescue and at the end of the year the Swarajists' political programme was formally adopted by the Cawnpore Congress The 41st session of the Congress, which met in Assam during Christmas week in 1926, set its face against the acceptance of ministerships or other offices in the gift of the Government—in other words, discountenanced "Responsive Co-operation', a new creed which had sprung up within the Swarajist ranks—and approved of the policy of rejection of budget and refusal of supplies until a response to the 'national demand" was forthcoming

All this talk and quarrel about the internal affairs of the Congress were set at rest by the non-inclusion of Indians on the personnel of the **Royal Commission on Indian Reforms** Most of the leaders fancied that it would be an insult to India if Indians were not appointed members of the Commission Even moderates, reputed for their sobriety and reasonableness affected extremism The Viceroy endeavoured —but in vain—to explain the position to Indian leaders (See Year Book of 1928)

Congressmen, of course, met during Christmas 1927 and resolved to boycott the Simon Commission, declared independence as the goal of India and offered some solutions for the Hindu-Muslim problem. In the following year the Congress in its plenary session at Calcutta declared specifically, though conditionally, that

[illegible] goal in April [illegible] black flag [illegible] people followed his example [illegible] went on for some [illegible] to disperse the [illegible] manufacture which [illegible] And as the [illegible] public places [illegible] on the popular mind [illegible] were made and jails all [illegible] were flooded over 60,000 [illegible] for offence connected [illegible] Hence [illegible] their [illegible] they had [illegible] to go to [illegible] children they themselves [illegible] by declining [illegible] international attention [illegible] political [illegible] taken up the public [illegible] and broadcasting [illegible] Prominent leaders [illegible] were appointed by [illegible] to the administration [illegible] in Shi'apur [illegible] to have a long turn [illegible] and credit and [illegible] import [illegible] railway returns recorded [illegible] Towards the end [illegible] deadlock in which [illegible] law and the Government [illegible] to [illegible] their activities [illegible] Government was striving [illegible] British shilling and solar [illegible] to evolve a formula on [illegible] the [illegible] constitution of India

[illegible] the greater part of the [illegible] It was [illegible] good copy in [illegible] in America where journals [illegible] This was his final struggle [illegible] not return to his [illegible] until he failed to win Swaraj [illegible] In [illegible] he had burnt his [illegible] on the famous march on [illegible] from Ahmedabad to Dandi where he inaugurated the movement. He had the satisfaction [illegible] in a large number of people following [illegible] and that after midnight on May 5 [illegible] intended to be non violent

Civil Disobedience Movement

In pursuance of the resolution of the Lahore Congress it was decided by the Congress leaders [illegible] in the year to test the strength and willingness of the country to undertake and carry on a programme involving loss, suffering and sacrifice and with this end in view they worked what has since been called the "Independence Day" demonstration. The response, according to the Congress leaders, exceeded all anticipations. Having thus ventilated the new revolutionary policy of the Lahore Congress and satisfied themselves that their methods would obtain general support in the country, the Working Committee appointed at Lahore met at Ahmedabad and decided to inaugurate mass civil disobedience. It appointed Mr Gandhi as the "Dictator" of the Congress and gave him full powers to launch, conduct and carry on the movement.

Before taking what he described as his "final plunge" in politics, Mr Gandhi wrote in the first week of March his famous letter to the

[illegible] of Ordinances [illegible]

[illegible] picketing [illegible]

[illegible] of Mr Gandhi in the spread [illegible] Government was the [illegible] the vernacular pre[illegible] Ordinance. But when this did not [illegible] efforts, it promulgated the [illegible] News letter Ordinance. This [illegible] suppress seditious propa[illegible] in Bombay city, the Com[illegible] continued to [illegible] daily a one plea [illegible] strenuous efforts by the police [illegible] to it.

[illegible] repeated clashes between the demons[illegible] and the police led to several [illegible] At first Mr Gandhi (before his [illegible] the violence of the [illegible] in which infuriated [illegible] the police and the [illegible] on the part of the [illegible] the police [illegible] and [illegible] extra-ordinary [illegible] in [illegible]

[illegible] Government [illegible] of Imperialism, the [illegible] Round Table Conference [illegible] Mr [illegible] hopeful effect produced by [illegible] Government [illegible] the cooperation [illegible] in the future [illegible] With this end in view [illegible] Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr [illegible] with Mr Gandhi [illegible] to fulfil the possibility [illegible] in deputation to the [illegible]

[illegible] the Congress continued it [illegible] and the Government continued to sup[illegible] the Round Table Conference met in London and [illegible] Congress leaders pretended [illegible] but watched the proceedings [illegible] with keen interest.

Congress in 1931. The new year however [illegible] before the end of January [illegible] Gandhi was in a free man. His release [illegible] a unanimous gesture on the part of the Indian Government intended to create a favourable atmosphere in India for the recep[illegible] of the Premier's statement of 19th January and to give the Congress fair chance to consider the offer embodied therein. On the very day on which the Premier made his famous pro[illegible] nouncement (see Indian Round Table Confe[illegible]) leading delegates in London urged the Premier to follow up his statement with a generous gesture in the shape of general amnesty to all political prisoners. Mr MacDonald complied and within a week the principal Congress leaders were released from prison.

They soon met together and considered the Premier's statement which of course, they deemed unacceptable, although they did not say so publicly. At any rate they refused to go a step further unless the Government ceased its operations against the Congress. A deadlock was again threatened but thanks to the good offices of eminent Liberal leaders negotiations were set on foot between the Government and the Congress. Congress suspicions and fears

[illegible]

[illegible] was define[illegible] as a government [illegible] fundamental [illegible] the world, [illegible] reduction [illegible] in civil servants [illegible]

[illegible] throughout [illegible] the same [illegible] the same lip [illegible] side with [illegible] War Lords' [illegible] the enforced [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] which led [illegible] Government [illegible]

[illegible] them to pick a [illegible] over the [illegible] They [illegible] and [illegible] political prisoners [illegible] all villages [illegible] when the Congress [illegible] he [illegible] even in the case of [illegible] elected representatives. They [illegible] whole sale rent loss [illegible] the pretext. They [illegible] of [illegible] revenue. Taking [illegible] the [illegible] of the anti [illegible] they [illegible] their picket [illegible] they did during the civil [illegible] This last led to [illegible] in Cawnpore where [illegible] in serious and [illegible] —described as [illegible] —involving widespread [illegible]

[illegible] the Cawnpore disturbances and [illegible] that they led to, one is [illegible] the growing differences between the [illegible] the Muslims that were a feature of [illegible] politics. [illegible] suspicions of Congress [illegible] to [illegible] Muslim rights, the Mahomedans [illegible] aloof from the civil disobedience [illegible] and [illegible] on the part of Congress leaders to rope them in resulted in a clash. Mr Gandhi however made repeated attempts to placate the Muslims, making numerous offers to meet their demands from time to time. In fact, even after the conclusion of the Delhi Pact, he went to the extent of saying that he would hardly think of going to London if no communal agreement was reached. Towards this end, he held a number of conferences with prominent Muslim leaders, unfortunately to no purpose. The bulk of the Muslim community was particularly angry with Mr Gandhi and the Congress for the tactics adopted by them to secure the support of the entire community to an agreed formula. Mr Gandhi and the Congress sought to make capital of the presence of a few Muslims in the Congress, calling themselves Nationalist Muslims. Congress was ready, it was stated, to accept any scheme on which the entire Muslim community, including the Nationalist Muslims, put forward and attempts were accordingly made in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Delhi and Simla, in various parts of the year, to evolve a communal formula, but all fell through.

[illegible] important resolution passed by the [illegible] Purna Swaraj." This again [illegible] to the claimant [illegible] and its passage [illegible] clear indication of the way the wind was [illegible] The main idea underlying the resolution [illegible] creation of a socialistic state as outlined [illegible] Jawaharlal Nehru in his presidential [illegible] to the previous session of the Congress at [illegible] Astute politician that Mr Gandhi [illegible] in this resolution a formula which [illegible] prevent an alternative revolutionary [illegible] from taking the field.

[illegible] the dangers to their very existence [illegible] Federal Structure Committee [illegible] He [illegible] that smaller States were [illegible] for the fate of the smaller German [illegible] under the Confederation of 1815 [illegible] from the map of India. He [illegible] the advisability of a Union of Indian States [illegible] in relation with the Crown. He [illegible] followed by other Princes who [illegible] and the view gained in strength [illegible] were given for [illegible] maintenance of their rights and [illegible] they should not give their consent to [illegible] proposed Federation.

The National Liberal Federation.

[illegible]

[illegible] Liberal heartily [illegible] and attended the All Parties Conference summoned by the [illegible] in the middle of the year. Sir Tej [illegible] President of the Liberal Federation [illegible] to serve on the Committee appointed by the Conference to draft a constitution for India. After months of toil the Committee produced a constitution according to which India would enjoy the status of the Dominions of the British Empire. The report also offered a solution for the communal dissensions and a formula to govern the relations between British India and the Indian States. It was, in a sense, a Liberal document, for the Liberals were the only group of men in the country who unanimously and unreservedly accepted the entire report.

The case for the grant of Dominion Status was [illegible] by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, [illegible] President of the 1929 Session of the Liberal Federation [illegible] that the trusteeship of [illegible] British had to [illegible] people who had attained majority [illegible] from the so-called trustees [illegible] also seeking for accounts. The Liberals [illegible] their mentality and [illegible] the decline that was growing in the country which, if not guided properly, [illegible] everything. This firm attitude on the part of the Liberal Indian Government [illegible] to recognise as their allies served [illegible] a reserve. The changing [illegible] was exhaustively reviewed at [illegible] between the British Cabinet and the India Office and Lord Irwin, who had gone home on four months' leave. As a result of these conversations the Viceroy made on his return from leave what is popularly known as the Proclamation of October 31, 1929. (For details see Congress section.)

By the time the Liberals foregathered at Madras things had moved pretty rapidly in Congress circles. Congress talk of Severance of British Connection led "Liberals to break away from the extremists". Once again the Liberals expressed disapproval of Congress methods. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who presided, denounced the movement which aimed at the severance of India's connection with the Empire and opposed the campaign of civil disobedience.

The Liberal Party's leaders had a busy time of it throughout the year 1930. They had, on the one hand, to set their faces against the civil disobedience movement conducted by the Congress and, on the other, to prepare a strong case for Indian Reforms such as would withstand the attack of diehards in Britain.

Among the British Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference the Liberal Party had a large representation consisting of twelve members out of 57. These members played a very important part on the various committees of the Conference in London. Two among them, namely, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri, were mainly responsible for guiding and directing the proposals of the

were allowed to meet in Allahabad to discuss the pronouncement. At first they were in no mood to see the merits of the scheme and had all but decided to reject it when they received an appeal from Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Rt Hon V S Sastri to defer decision until after they had interviewed the Viceroy Lord Irwin Mr Gandhi took the whole of the Congress Working Committee with him to Delhi where numerous interviews took place between Mr Gandhi and the Working Committee on the one hand and H E the Viceroy and his Executive Council on the other As a result of these negotiations the Congress agreed to give up its barren and ruinous policy of non co-operation and the Irwin Gandhi Pact was concluded whereby Mr Gandhi on behalf of the Congress accepted the three main planks of the Premier's statement and consented to participate in the Round Table Conference

The annual session of the Congress which met at Karachi shortly after ratified the pact by an overwhelming majority and chose Mr Gandhi as its sole representative at the London Conference Between then and his departure however a controversy arose over the fulfilment of the terms of the Delhi Pact especially regarding the release of prisoners the return of forfeited property and relief in the shape of remission of land revenue to those peasants who had become impoverished as a result of their participation in the Congress no rent campaign After prolonged and delicate negotiations carried on at Simla between Mr Gandhi and the new Viceroy Lord Willingdon another agreement was arrived at which in effect confirmed the Delhi Pact and by meeting some of the Congress demands enabled Mr Gandhi to sail for London

The session of the second Round Table Conference began with the meetings of the Federal Structure Committee Progress however was unfortunately hampered firstly by the British General Elections as a result of which the members of the Cabinet could spare little time for Indian affairs and, secondly, by the unhelpful—described by some as obstructive, attitude of the Minorities especially the Mahomedans They declared that unless their rights were effectively safeguarded in the new constitution they would non co-operate with the work of the Conference

Indeed, at one time it was feared that the Conference would be brought to an abrupt end without achieving anything substantial The return to the House of Commons of about 500 Conservatives and the presence in the new National Government of a majority of Tories lent strength to this fear It was actually proposed to restrict the Reforms to the grant of Provincial Autonomy, but an influential letter addressed to the Premier and signed by all the Liberal and Independent members of the Conference, not excluding Messrs Gandhi and Malaviya, brought about a welcome result It is believed that this strong attitude on the part of the majority of the delegates induced the Premier to talk the Muslims round

By far the greatest difficulty which confronted this session of the Conference was the communal problem, the Minorities question The Minorities Committee of the Conference was called only to be adjourned and for some weeks the members of the various communities held informal conferences to arrive at an understanding The Muslim had already crystallised their demands in the shape of their Fourteen Points (see the Muslim section) The depressed classes which had till then consented to joint electorates with reservation of seats now made a somersault and plumped for separate electorates Europeans and Anglo Indians and to a certain extent the Sikhs also joined Numerous proposals were made and after prolonged negotiations the differences were narrowed down to one or two seats in one or two provincial legislatures But unfortunately unwise counsels prevailed and the schism between the majority (Hindus) and the minorities became unbridgeable This led the minorities alone to enter into a covenant for safeguarding their rights

The Congress attitude was uncompromisingly set out by Mr Gandhi who however, yielded ground to the Princes to enable them to enter the Federation and to the Mahomedans for safeguarding their position But on the question of the depressed classes he was adamant and refused to concede them separate electorates on the ground that the depressed classes formed part of the Hindu community and any distinction between them and Hindus would only serve to widen the gulf between them He suggested adult franchise and representation on a population basis

The Liberal delegates who besides the Congress, were the only non-communal political party represented at the Conference strove their utmost to bring about a settlement While they were willing to concede to the Muslims their claims for safeguards they were not prepared to allow any provision which would impede the formation of nationhood and create a spirit of communalism

Eventually however, the Conference ended inconclusively and the Premier announced the British Government's scheme of constitutional reforms in India based on the numerous viewpoints that were expressed during the deliberations This scheme was embodied in a White Paper which was immediately placed before the House of Commons and almost unanimously adopted by that body

The White Paper is a long document which, generally speaking, confirmed the Premier's January statement Only the safeguards were defined more clearly and emphasised in the light of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in the House of Commons namely that they were a condition, precedent to the grant of responsibility in the centre Clearer assurances were also given to the Minorities that Parliament would not enact any new legislation unless their rights were specifically and amply safeguarded

The White Paper also foreshadowed the appointment of three committees of the Conference to proceed to India (1) a committee presided over by Lord Lothian to recommend any franchise reform (2) a committee under the Chairmanship of the Rt Hon J C C Davidson, to report on the financial aspects of the States joining the Federation, and (3) a committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Eustace Percy to suggest financial arrangements under the new Federal Government The personnel of these Committees was not announced before the end of the year

(For fuller treatment see pages 874 881)

afforded to the minorities. And if the Congress wished to have its scheme accepted by the Conference it was up to it to carry the Muslims with it. Faced with the fact of making effective proposals the Congress seriously set about making provisions satisfactory to the Muslims and other minorities.

It was for this reason that Mr Gandhi declared after the Karachi session of the Congress that he could not go to London without Hindu-Muslim agreement. With a view to securing a wide understanding with them, Mr Gandhi held numerous consultations with prominent Muslim leaders.

The leaders of the community, who had not any faith in promises made by the Hindu ridden Congress, refused to be satisfied with anything less than statutory guarantees for the protection of their rights and privileges. Their suspicions were increased by the manner in which a few members of their community, styling themselves as Nationalist Muslims, were playing into the hands of the Congress leaders. The task of communal negotiations was thus rendered more complex. A series of conversations was held in the manner between Mr Gandhi, the Muslim leaders and the Nationalist Muslims, but no useful scheme emerged.

The Muslim leaders, on the other hand, strove to consolidate the position of the community and to present a united front at the Round Table Conference. A special session of the All-India Muslim Conference reiterated the Muslims' fourteen points and passed some outspoken resolutions. One of these expressed the opinion that the so-called non violence of the Satyagrahi consisting in many cases of students of colleges and schools is a mere sham little short of an unclean political stratagem adopted in the face of the superior organised forces of the State and set off in dealings between the communities." The resolution affirmed that the continuance of the majority community in its present state of mind would produce civil war. It accused the British authorities of spineless handling of the position and warned them that their pandering to the Congress would ruin the country. Mr Shaukat Ali in his presidential address to the Conference appealed to the Hindus to accept the Muslim demands. A good deal he said depended on the good sense, reasonableness and wisdom of the Hindu community. "Let India accept the hand of peace offered by Britain in the same way as Muslims will grasp the hand of Hindus if the latter show a change of heart", he concluded.

The Conference was so strong on the question of guarantees for the continued enjoyment of their rights that a proposal was seriously discussed that if their demands were not conceded the Muslim delegates should refuse to co-operate with the Round Table Conference and oppose Dominion Status or responsibility at the centre. The discussion, however, was adjourned *sine die*.

As time passed on it became increasingly evident to the Muslim leaders that Mr Gandhi was trying to play off the Nationalist Muslims against the whole community, and Mr Shaukat Ali gave a stern and timely warning to Mr Gandhi and the Congress. "Mr Gandhi is a danger in Indian politics. I am afraid he wants not only Hindus and Muslims to quarrel but desires Muslims and Muslims to cut one another's

For some years since then one heard little about the public activities of the Committee, although many of its domestic quarrels engaged the attention of the public Funds, however, continued to be collected for the "activities" of the Committee which could hardly be specified Things dragged on until the latter half of 1927, when the leaders found the Khilafat organisation a useful tool for purposes of their propaganda for boycotting the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms This was successfully achieved by the extremist wire-pullers at Madras in 1927

In the next year, however, a peculiar situation arose as the result of the publication of the Nehru Report This document raised many controversial issues Its two main recommendations, namely, Dominion Status for India and joint electorates with temporary reservation of seats, were not acceptable to the Khilafatists whose ideal was an extreme type of nationalism coupled with rank communalism They wanted complete independence for India but insisted on the continuance of separate electorates This state of mind found expression at the annual session of the Khilafat Conference which met in 1928 at Calcutta

In the years following the publication of the Nehru Report, the Khilafat Committee re appeared on the Indian political stage and vigorously strove to repudiate that document This it succeeded in doing, as the Muslims with one voice condemned it as pro-Hindu As months passed by, it became increasingly clear to the Muslims that the Congress was getting more and more Hindu-ridden and that they could not expect due protection for their communal rights from the Congress or its leaders The appreciation of this situation by the Muslim masses was mainly due to the activities of the Khilafat Committee and its leaders Thus when the Khilafat Conference met in Lahore in 1929 it was resolved that the Khilafatists should participate in the Round Table Conference convened by the British Government to settle the future constitution of India, although in the same breath the Conference declared itself in favour of independence This latter, however, was but a wordy sop to the extremists, as the main body of Khilafat workers started in 1929 and continued since then a regular fight against the Congress

In the past two years, in addition to the effective prevention of the Muslims from joining the Congress unless the communal question was satisfactorily settled, the Khilafat Committee did a considerable work abroad The Ali brothers, who were the soul of the Khilafat movement, worked for the Arab federation and the Tanzim of Mussulmans all over the world During this time, the movement lost Maulana Mahomed Ali, who passed away in London in the midst of his strenuous work for his country and his co-religionists, and the work of carrying on the increasing activities of the Khilafat Committee fell on the shoulders of his brother Maulana Shaukat Ali The invitation to bury the departed leader in the mosque of Omar in Jerusalem brought the Indian Muslims closer to the Arabs This fellow feeling among Muslims in different parts of the globe found expression in a huge conference held in Jerusalem which served to create a new spirit of internationalism among the followers of Islam—one of the cherished objects of the Indian Khilafatists

As the representatives of Indian Muslims in the London Conference, the Ali brothers effectively safeguarded their interests In addition, Maulana Shaukat Ali repeatedly impressed on British audiences and leaders the advisability of keeping the Indain Muslims contented as it would please Muslims in other parts of the world

The history of the Khilafat movement followed a peculiar course on the North-Western Frontier Province of India There the Khilafat organisation conducted a ceaseless agitation over the local grievances of the Muslim population and the disaffection towards the Government thus created was promptly exploited by the Congress for furthering its own lawless activities Being sturdy people accustomed to fighting, they often found it impossible to observe the Congress creed of non-violence A number of clashes ensued, with attendant casualties

The Khilafat Committee also did a lot of constructive work during the past two or three years It inculcated a spirit of swadeshism among the Muslim masses, worked for their educational and social upliftment and organised an efficient volunteer corps for maintaining order at public meetings, processions, demonstrations, etc , and in restoring peace in areas where communal tension had prevailed The volunteers did much useful work in Bombay, Calcutta, Bangalore and Delhi The Committee approached the Government for the appointment of the Haj Inquiry Committee It rendered great services to the pilgrims by giving facilities for their journey, supplying them with information and literature concerning the holy places and attending to their comforts in countless other ways A number of night schools were established in Rangoon, Delhi, Bombay and other places for the education of the adults of the community In Bombay alone there are 30 night schools The committee also organised a volunteer corps with 5,000 "regulars" They made themselves useful in maintaining order at public meetings, processions, demonstrations, etc , and also in restoring peace in areas where communal tension had prevailed

The 1931 session of the Khilafat Conference was held in March in Bombay under the presidency of Maulana Abdul Majid of Badaun who repudiated the Congress charge that the Muslims were traitors to the country, and affirmed that they were only fighting for their rights Meetings of allied organisations were also held in Bombay, such as the first All India Muslim Volunteers' Conference and the Muslim Youths' Conference

The Minorities Question—It has been [illegible] the Congress claims of the Congress to represent the nation as a whole. The effect of these claims was to provoke [illegible] the Moslems, who were [illegible] the Indian Christians, the people of Indian descent [illegible] of the Congress to [illegible] which [illegible] Mr Gandhi [illegible] the Congress [illegible] the Indian delegation [illegible] the Congress [illegible] the Muslims [illegible] Mr Gandhi [illegible] the Muslims [illegible] the Indian delegation [illegible] Mr Gandhi to [illegible] the Muslims [illegible] between the [illegible] the Muslim claims, if they would [illegible] the other minorities. In particular Mr Gandhi refused to consider the claims of the Depressed Classes to separate representation [illegible] Hindu community [illegible] elementary justice in [illegible] and as the only means of [illegible] them to work out their own salvation [illegible] deadlock. Failure stamped the private discussions and on November [illegible] the Prime Minister was informed of this fact

The Minorities Pact—It has been explained that Mr Gandhi's intervention had the effect of rallying the principal minorities more closely together. Realising that they stood or fell together they embodied their policy in a joint memorandum from which only the Sikhs stood aloof, and claimed that this represented the views of 116 millions of the peoples of India, or 46 per cent of the population The main features of this Pact were —

Special Claims of Mussulmans—A The North-West Frontier Province shall be constituted a Governor's Province on the same footing as other Provinces with due regard to the necessary requirements for the security of the Frontier

In the formation of the Provincial Legislature the nominations shall not exceed more than 10 per cent of the whole

B Sind shall be separated from the Bombay Presidency and made a Governor's Province similar to and on the same footing as other Provinces in British India

C Mussulman representation in the Central Legislature shall be one third of the total number of the House, and their representation in the Central Legislature shall not be less than the proportion set forth in the Annexure

Special Claims of the Depressed Classes—A The constitution shall declare invalid any custom or usage by which any penalty or disadvantage or disability is imposed upon or any discrimination is made against any subject of the State in regard to the enjoyment of civic right on account of Untouchability

B Generous treatment in the matter of recruitment to Public Service and the opening of enlistment in the Police and Military Service

C The Depressed Classes in the Punjab shall have the benefit of the Punjab Land Alienation Act extended to them

D Right of Appeal shall lie to the Governor or Governor General for redress of prejudicial action or neglect of interest by any Executive Authority

E The Depressed Classes shall have representation not less than that set forth in the Annexure

Special Claims of the Anglo-Indian Community—A Generous interpretation of the claims admitted by Sub Committee No VIII (Services) to the effect that in recognition of the peculiar position of the community special consideration should be given to the claim for public employment, having regard to the maintenance of an adequate standard of living

B The right to administer and control its own educational institutions, i e European education, subject to the control of the Minister

Provisions for generous and adequate grants in aid and scholarships on the basis of present grants

C Jury rights equal to those enjoyed by of the communities in India unconditionally of proof of legitimacy and descent and the right of accused persons to claim trial by either a European or an Indian jury

Special Claims of the European Community—A Equal rights and privileges to those enjoyed by Indian-born subjects in all industrial and commercial activities

B The maintenance of existing rights in regard to procedure of criminal trials, and any measure or bill to amend, alter, or modify such a procedure cannot be introduced except with the previous consent of the Governor General

Federalism Resumed—The failure of all efforts to settle the minorities question, and the conclusion of this Pact, created a new situation It has been made clear that the acceptance of responsibility at the Centre, the crux of the Federal Scheme, was conditional, so far as the Moslems were concerned, on the settlement of the communal issue It was therefore a question whether any useful purpose would be served by continuing to consider a constitution from which the seventy millions of Moslems, not to speak of the other minorities, stood aloof The doubt was cleared when the Federal Structures Committee resumed its sittings on the 16th November, and the spokesmen for the Moslem Community announced that they were willing that the discussions should go forward, on the express condition that they reserved to themselves the proviso that unless and until the Moslem demands and safeguards were incorporated in the constitution it would not be acceptable to them

federation necessarily remains inchoate, and an important factor in determining the decision of individual States as to adherence to the Federation will be lacking In view of the admitted difficulties of the question, the Committee are anxious to assist by friendly suggestions towards the consummation of an acceptable and generally accepted conclusion The Committee are fully aware that the effective establishment of federation postulates the adherence of the major States and that the absence of even a few of the most important States, however many of the smallest might be included, would place the Federation under grave disadvantages At the same time, they think that it is essential that the States as a whole should secure representation which will commend itself to public opinion as generally reasonable, and that it is hardly less important to satisfy, so far as may prove possible, the claims of the small States, than to provide adequate representation for those which cover large areas

Two suggestions have been advanced, in the course of the Committee's discussions, for the solution of this problem The first was that the matter should be entrusted to the Chamber of Princes, with such arrangements as would secure an adequate voice in its deliberations to the small States, and to such States as are not represented in the Chamber at all The second, based on the belief that the inherent difficulties of the problem would prove such that the Princes—acting through whatever agency—would be unable to evolve a plan which would meet with general acceptance and satisfy all claims, and consequently that a procedure based upon the first suggestion would merely involve infructuous delay, was that the task of apportionment should be remitted to an impartial Committee or tribunal on which the States themselves should not be given any representation, but before which they would all be invited to urge their claims

The Committee are not in a position, for reasons already stated, to make any definite recommendation as to the acceptance of either of these suggestions, but they consider that the best course would be to allow a period of time, which should not, they think, extend beyond the end of March, 1932, within which the Princes should be invited to arrive at a settlement, on the understanding that, if within that period a settlement were not in fact secured, an impartial tribunal would be set up by His Majesty's Government to advise as to the determination of the matter

Special Interests.—We affirm our previous recommendation that provision should be made for the special representation of the Landlord interest, of Commerce (European and Indian) and of Labour The number of seats to be assigned to each of these four interests and their apportionment amongst the various Provinces are questions which should be considered by the Franchise Committee, as also is the question of their method of election Wherever possible, the method should be election rather than nomination

The two Chambers.—The careful consideration we have now given to the matter has led us to the view that nothing should be done in the new constitution which would have the effect of placing either Chamber of the Federal Legislature in a position of legal subordination to the other It would be a misconception of the aims which we have in view to regard either Chamber as a drag or impediment on the activities of the other In our view, the two Chambers will be complementary to each other, each representing somewhat different, but we hope, not antagonistic, aspects of the Federation as a whole Absolute equality between the two Chambers of a bicameral Legislature is no doubt unattainable, and, if it were attainable, might well result in perpetual deadlock, and there is no less doubt that, the provisions of the constitution notwithstanding, the evolution of political development will inevitably result, in the course of time, in placing the centre of gravity in one Chamber

But so far as the letter of the constitution is concerned we consider that, subject to the consideration shortly to be mentioned, there would be no justification for endowing one Chamber at the outset with legislative powers which are denied to the other We accordingly recommend that, while the constitution should provide that, subject to the special provisions to be referred to later, no Bill should become law until it is assented to by both Chambers, it should contain no provisions which would disable either Chamber from initiating, amending or rejecting any Bill, whatever its character This principle should, however, in the opinion of almost all the British Indian Delegates, be subject to the exception that the right of initiating Money Bills should vest in the Lower Chamber alone, though the States Delegation were almost unanimously opposed to the drawing of this distinction Subject, of course, to the decision on the point just mentioned, the principle of equality also appears to us to demand that the Government should be entitled to test the opinion of the other Chamber if one Chamber has seen fit to reject a Government Bill, and that in the event of its passage by the Second Chamber it should be treated as a Bill initiated in that Chamber and taken again to the first

In the event of rejection by one Chamber of a Bill which has been passed by the other, or of its acceptance by either in a form to which the other will not agree, we recommend that, subject to certain conditions which should be set out in the constitution, the Governor General should have power, either after the lapse of a specified period or, in cases of urgency, at once, to secure the adjustment of the difference of opinion by summoning a Joint Session

As regards the voting of Supply, the opinion of British Indian Delegates was almost unanimously in favour of confining this function to the Lower Chamber Their view was based on the precedent afforded in this respect, not merely by almost every other constitution, but by the actual powers which have been enjoyed, by the Indian Legislative Assembly during the past ten years The States Delegates, however, were almost unanimously of opinion that the principle of equality of powers should apply also to the voting of Supply In their view

[illegible] to the allocation of Income-[illegible] The deficit, in so far as [illegible] from the Provinces, to [illegible] on the basis of [illegible] or of population, or [illegible]

Defence.—The [illegible] of the Committee [illegible] in the Committee [illegible] the assumption by [illegible] responsibility which [illegible] cannot be [illegible] a period of [illegible] shall be res[illegible] by a [illegible] to him [illegible]

External Relations.—[illegible] similar consi[illegible] the constitutional [illegible] in the case of the [illegible] In general [illegible] of the Com[illegible] closely their [illegible] provisions [illegible] In particular the majo[illegible] the view taken [illegible] of the Sub-Committee [illegible] would be re possible [illegible]

Financial Safeguards.—The [illegible] of the [illegible] that if the attitude of [illegible] which they approached this ques[illegible] in January 1931, was just that—as they are [illegible] that it was—the financial crisis which [illegible] overwhelmed both the United Kingdom [illegible] India in common with so many other [illegible] has still further reinforced its nece[illegible] Its [illegible] feel further that in the conditions of [illegible] uncertainty and instability now so [illegible] prevailing it would serve no useful [illegible] purpose here and now meticulously to [illegible] to attempt to decide upon the precise [illegible] to ensure and command [illegible] in the stability of the new order, and [illegible] transition to it from the old [illegible] of the Committee therefore record [illegible] their view that the conclusions reached in the Committee's Second Report form an appro[illegible] for approach to the task of framing the constitutional definitions of the powers and interplay in the sphere of finance of the various elements which will compose the Federal Authority which they envisage, and that it would be premature at this stage to attempt to elaborate the application of these conclusions. While they are prepared to explore more fully the suggestion of an Advisory Finance Council, they cannot on the basis of the discussion that has taken place commit themselves to the view that such a Council would adequately secure the effective maintenance of confidence in the credit of India, which must be the essential test of the measures necessary in the sphere of finance.

Commercial Discrimination.—On this subject the Committee record a substantial measure of agreement. They recall that in paragraph 22 of their Report at the last Conference it was stated that there was general agreement that in matters of trade and commerce the principle of equality of treatment ought to be established and that the Committee of the whole Conference at their meeting on January 19th, 1931, adopted the following paragraph as part of the Report of the Minorities Sub-Committee:—

"At the instance of the British commercial community the principle was generally agreed that there should be no discrimination between the rights of the British mercantile community, firms and companies trading in India, and the rights of Indian born subjects, and that an appropriate Convention based on reciprocity should be entered into for the purpose of regulating these rights."

The Committee accept and re-affirm the principle that equal rights and equal opportunities should be afforded to those lawfully engaged in commerce and industry within the territory of the Federation.

The Present Position.—The Conference came to a close on the 1st December 1931, when the Prime Minister, Mr Ramsay MacDonald, made an important declaration of policy. It is important to note that the Declaration referred to earlier came from the head of a minority Government. It did not necessarily pledge its successors. The second declaration came from the head of the National Government, and therefore was stamped with authority. The important features of this speech are contained in the following paragraphs:

"My colleagues in His Majesty's present Government fully accept that statement of January last as representing their own policy. In particular they desire to re-affirm their belief in an all India Federation as offering the only hopeful solution of India's constitutional problem. They intend to pursue this plan unswervingly and to do their utmost to surmount the difficulties which now stand in the way of its realisation. In order to give this declaration the fullest authority, the statement which I am now making to you will be circulated to day as a White Paper to both Houses of Parliament, and the Government will ask Parliament to approve it this week."

"It is our intention to set up at once the Committees whose appointment the Conference has recommended (*a*) to investigate and advise on the revision of the Franchise and Constituencies, (*b*) to put to the test of detailed budgetary facts and figures the recommendations of the Federal Finance Sub-Committees, and (*c*) to explore more fully the specific financial problems arising in connection with certain individual States. We intend that these Committees shall be at work in India under the chairmanship of distinguished public men from this country as early in the New Year as possible."

The White Paper was approved by Parliament.—The committees referred to in this speech arrived in India early in the New Year, and at once proceeded with their inquiries. The Consultative Committee working directly under the direction of His Excellency the Viceroy was also constituted, and a record of its proceedings was published from time to time.

The administration of the Shan States and other excluded areas

[illegible] of the Legislature for the [illegible] required for the administration of [illegible] and to secure the enactment of legislation essential thereto

The [illegible] of minorities, including [illegible] and coinage, the protection of the rights and interests of officers [illegible] by the Crown or the Secretary of State, [illegible]

[illegible] of the present discretion on [illegible] to refer assent to legislation [illegible] and to return Bills for [illegible]

[illegible] the endeavour of His Majesty's Government [illegible] to ensure that these powers shall not prejudice the advance of Burma to full self-government

The [illegible] of financial questions, including the power of taxation and raising revenue, [illegible] and expenditure on subjects [illegible] the sphere of the Governor's responsibilities, to be entrusted to the Ministry

The Constitution must contain provision ensuring equal rights and opportunities for any British subject ordinarily resident or carrying on trade or business in Burma

Separation—The Burmese people to decide at the General Election (due to be held in November next) whether or not they are in favour of separation from India

In this connexion the Prime Minister made the significant statement that if an Indian Federation is established it cannot be on the basis that members can leave it as and when they please He supplemented the "clear picture of a general constitutional scheme" he had read by pointing out that necessarily in such a statement reservations have to be specified and thus present a formidable appearance The powers that remained without any reference being made to them were very great In addition to the subjects of which Ministers would have charge in common with Ministers in Indian Provinces, they would have such vastly important Central subjects as civil and criminal law, posts and telegraphs, communications, customs, and Incometax Of 40 Central subjects in the schedule of the Government of India Act only half a dozen were proposed to be excluded from the purview of the Burma Ministry and Legislature

The Indian Legislature.

The Indian Legislature with its Assembly, the fourth of its line, newly returned by the constituencies, was three times summoned during 1931 the first meeting being the ordinary Delhi cold weather one, the second the normal autumn meeting, in Simla, and the third a special session called in Delhi in November to pass measures which had been outlined in September to meet the emergency financial situation brought about in India by the collapse of the markets throughout the world

The first meeting of the Delhi winter session of the Assembly was on 14th January and pending the election of President Mr Shanmukham Chetty was nominated by His Excellency the Governor General to take the chair The presidential election on 17th January resulted in the elevation of **Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla** to the chair, after a spirited contest in which several candidates participated

H E the Viceroy (Lord Irwin) addressed the Assembly on the afternoon of 17th January "India, like the rest of the world (he said) has suffered seriously from an almost universal trade depression and in the nature of things has felt the full weight of the collapse in world prices of agricultural products The troubles arising from this state of affairs, as I recently had cause to point out, are being seriously aggravated by the disturbances resulting from the civil disobedience movement I do not wish to dwell at length on this aspect of that movement to day, nor indeed is it profitable to indulge in recriminations about the past" But, said the Viceroy, "a political movement must be judged and dealt with not according to the professions of those who initiate it or carry it into effect but in the light of practical results" His Excellency referred to the determined efforts of Congress to establish a parallel government and especially to the pernicious and cruel effort to persuade people not to pay agricultural rents and land revenue He referred to the Ordinances as means which he had taken to combat these insidious and dangerous attempts to cripple the administration and to save the small agriculturists "from the effects of a propaganda by people who have little to lose but are callously ready to involve the small landholder in the risks of legal processes and even forfeiture of his land" The Viceroy also referred to the Bill to be placed before the Legislature to increase Government's power of control over the Press—a Bill the Legislature later passed.

The Peoples of India.

It [illegible] to be kept in mind, when dealing with the peoples of India that it is a continent [illegible] Nowhere is the complex [illegible] of Indians more clearly exemplified than in the physical type of its inhabitants. No one would confuse the main types, such as [illegible] Sikhs, Rajputs, Burmans, Nagas, Tamils, etc., needless to say it take long to carry the [illegible] much further. The typical [illegible] —the Dravidians—differ al[illegible] from those of Northern Asia, and more [illegible] the tribes of Malaya, Sumatra and [illegible] Whatever may be their origin it is certain that they have settled in the country for [illegible] ages and that their present physical characteristics have been evolved [illegible] They have been displaced in the North-West by successive hordes of invaders including Aryans, Scythians, Pathans and Moghals, and in the North-East by Mongoloid tribes allied to those which have invaded India only in a modern [illegible] Between these foreign elements and the pure Dravidians is borderland where the contending races have intermingled.

The peoples of the Indian Empire are divided by [illegible] Herbert Risley (Caste, Tribe and Race, Indian Census Report 1901, the Gazetteer of India, Ethnology and Caste, Volume I, Chapter 6) into seven main physical types. There would be eight if the Andaman Negritos were included, but this tiny group of Negritos may be disregarded.

The Turko Iranian, represented by the Baluchis, Brahuis and Afghans of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Probably formed by a fusion of Turk and Persian elements, in which the former predominate. Stature above mean, complexion fair, eyes mostly dark but occasionally grey, hair on face plentiful, head broad, nose moderately narrow, prominent, and very long. The feature in these people that strikes one most prominently is the portentous length of their noses, and it is probably this peculiarity that has given rise to the tradition of the Jewish origin of the Afghans.

The Indo-Aryan occupying the Punjab, Rajputana, and Kashmir, and having as its characteristic members the Rajputs, Khattris, and Jats. This type, which is readily distinguishable from the Turko Iranian, approaches most closely to that ascribed to the traditional Aryan colonists of India. The stature is mostly tall, complexion fair, eyes dark, hair on face plentiful, head long, nose narrow, and prominent but not specially long.

The Scytho-Dravidian, comprising the Marathas, Brahmans, the Kunbis, and the Coorgs of Western India. Probably formed by a mixture of Scythian and Dravidian elements. This type is clearly distinguished from the Turko Iranian by a lower stature, a greater length of head, a higher nasal index, a shorter nose, and a lower orbito-nasal index. All of these characters, except perhaps the last, may be due to a varying degree of intermixture with the Dravidians. In the higher groups the amount of crossing seems to have been slight, in the lower Dravidian elements are more pronounced.

The Aryo-Dravidian or Hindustani, found in the United Provinces, in parts of Rajputana and in Bihar and represented in its upper strata by the Hindustani Brahman and in its lower by the Chamar. Probably the result of the intermixture in varying proportions, of the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian types. The head form is long with a tendency to medium, the complexion varies from lightish brown to black; the nose ranges from medium to broad, being always broader than among the Indo Aryans, the stature is lower than in the latter group and usually below the average according to the scale. The higher representatives of this type approach the Indo Aryans, while the lower members are in many respects not very far removed from the Dravidians. The type is essentially a mixed one, yet its characteristics are readily definable, and no one would take even an upper class Hindustani for a pure Indo-Aryan or a Chamar for a genuine Dravidian. The distinctive feature of the type, the character which gives the real clue to its origin and stamps the Aryo Dravidian as radially different from the Indo Aryan is to be found in the proportions of the nose.

The Mongolo Dravidian, or Bengali type of Lower Bengal and Orissa, comprising the Bengal Brahmins and Kayasthas, the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, and other groups peculiar to this part of India. Probably a blend of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements, with a strain of Indo-Aryan blood in the higher groups. The head is broad, complexion dark, hair on face usually plentiful, stature medium, nose medium, with a tendency to broad. This is one of the most distinctive types in India, and its members may be recognised at a glance throughout the wide area where their remarkable aptitude for clerical pursuits has procured them employment. Within its own habitat the type extends to the Himalayas on the north and to Assam on the east, and probably includes the bulk of the population of Orissa, the western limit coincides approximately with the hilly country of Chota Nagpur and Western Bengal.

The Mongoloid type of the Himalayas, Nepal, Assam, and Burma, represented by the Kanets of Lahul and Kulu, the Lepchas of Darjeeling and Sikkim, the Limbus, Murmis and Gurungs of Nepal, the Bodo of Assam, and the Burmese. The head is broad, complexion dark, with a yellow tinge, hair on face scanty, stature short or below average, nose fine to broad, face characteristically flat, eyelids often oblique.

The Dravidian type extending from Ceylon to the valley of the Ganges, and pervading Madras, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, most of Central India and Chota Nagpur. Its most characteristic representatives are the Paniyans of Malabar and the Santals of Chota Nagpur. Probably the original type of the population of India, now modified to a varying extent by the admixture of Aryan, Scythian, and Mongoloid elements. In typical specimens the stature is short or below mean, the complexion very dark, approaching black, hair plentiful, with an occasional tendency to curl, eyes dark, head long, nose very broad, sometimes depressed at the root but not so as to make the face appear flat. This race, the most primitive of the Indian types, occupies the oldest geological formation in

less than 841,000 or 80 per cent were from Madras, 24,000 from Bombay, 18,000 from the Punjab, 17,000 from the North-West Frontier Province and 11,000 from Bengal The majority of the emigrants work as agricultural labourers on rubber, tea, coffee and other plantations Under the Defence of India Rules indentured labour emigration was stopped in March 1917, but there had been a considerable outflow of labourers to the colonies in the previous years and more than 2 4 millions of natives of India passed through the ports of Madras and Calcutta as indentured labourers for the various colonies during the decade Of the labourers 33,000 went from Calcutta, but the bulk were from the Madras Presidency and their destination was Ceylon and the Straits Settlements There is very little emigration from the ports of Bombay and Karachi Altogether about two million labourers returned to India from the colonies during the decade

Indian emigrants to certain Colonies

	In thousands
Ceylon	461
Straits Settlements and Malay	401
Natal	47
Trinidad	37
Fiji	32
Mauritius	17
Kenya	17

RELIGIONS

The subject of religion is severely controversial in India, where often it is coloured by politics and racialism As the Year Book aims at being impartial, all disputed inferences are excluded Speaking broadly, of every hundred persons in the Indian Empire 68 are Hindus, 22 Mahomedans, 3 Buddhists, 3 follow the religion of their tribes, one is a Christian and one a Sikh Of the remaining 2 one is equally likely to be a Buddhist or a Christian, and the other most probably a Jain much less probably a Parsi and just as possibly either a Jew, a Brahmo, or a holder of indefinite beliefs The enumerated totals of the Indian religions are set out in the following table —

Religion	Actual number in 1921 (000's omitted)	Proportion per 10,000 of population in 1921.	Variation per cent (Increase +, Decrease —) 1911-1921
Indo Aryan	232,723	7,262	+ ·1
Hindu	216,735	6,850	— ·4
Brahmanic	216,261	6,841	— ·5
Arya	468	15	+92 1
Brahmo	6	2	+16 1
Sikh	3,239	103	+ 7 4
Jain	1,178	37	— 3 6
Buddhist	1,571	50	+ 7 0
Iranian (Zoroastrian (Parsi))	102	3	+ 1 7
Semitic	73,511	2,325	+ 4 2
Musalman	68,735	2,174	+ 5 1
Christian	4,734	150	+22 6
Jew	22	6	+ 2 6
Primitive (Tribal)	9,775	309	— 5 1
Miscellaneous (Minor Religions and religions not returned)	18	1	—51 5

The Hindus largely predominate in the centre and south of India, and in the Madras Presidency they are no less than 89 per cent of the population Hindus are in the majority in Assam Bihar and Orissa the United Provinces the Central India tracts Rajputana and Bombay Muhammadans monopolize the North-West Frontier Province Baluchistan and Kashmir and are considerably in excess in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal and Sind They form about 28 per cent of the population of Assam, 14 per cent in the United Provinces and 10 per cent in Hyderabad The Buddhists are almost entirely confined to Burma where they are 85 per cent of the population The Sikhs are localized in the Punjab and the Jains in Rajputana, Ajmer Merwara and the [illegible] States Those who were classed as [illegible] Religions are chiefly found in [illegible] the Central Provinces and Assam [illegible] Burma Madras, Rajputana, Central India Hyderabad [illegible] under the head [illegible] the total [illegible] India including the Native States The remainder are [illegible] the largest [illegible] the United Provinces [illegible] Burma, Punjab and Assam [illegible] Jews are chiefly resident [illegible] Presidency

Christians —The Christian [illegible] numbers [illegible] 1¼ per cent [illegible] per cent [illegible] Madras [illegible] [illegible] Burma [illegible] [illegible] Hyderabad [illegible] [illegible] Punjab [illegible]

CENSUS OF INDIA 1931—Population of Provinces and States

Province, State or Agency	Population, 1931			Population, 1921			Variation 1921—31 Increase (+) Decrease (−)	
	Total.	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Actual	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	352,986,876	181,021,014	171,064,062	318,942,480	163,995,554	154,946,926	+34,044,396	+ 10 6
PROVINCES	271,749,312	140,070,321	131,678,991	246,850,191	126,793,887	120,057,304	+24,899,121	+ 10 8
Ajmer-Merwara	560,292	296,081	264,211	495,271	259,566	235,705	+65,021	+ 13 1
Andamans and Nicobars	29,463	19,702	9,761	27,036	20,743	6,293	+2,377	+ 8 8
Assam	8,622,261	4,537,266	4,085,015	7,459,138	3,887,890	3,571,248	+1,163,123	+ 15 6
Baluchistan	463,508	270,064	193,504	420,648	255,014	165,634	+42,860	+ 10 1
(*Districts and Administered Territories*)								
Bengal	50,122,556	26,044,380	24,078,176	46,701,571	24,154,210	22,547,361	+3,420,979	+ 7 32
Bihar and Orissa	37,596,356	18,752,646	18,843,310	33,996,154	16,760,878	17,235,276	+3,594,202	+ 10 6
Bihar	25,650,017	12,858,443	12,792,174	23,374,253	11,586,658	11,793,595	+2,276,664	+ 9 71
Orissa	5,300,398	2,548,225	2,752,173	4,968,873	2,350,793	2,618,080	+331,525	+ 6 67
Chota Nagpur	6,693,641	3,345,378	3,293,663	5,653,028	2,829,427	2,823,601	+946,013	+ 17 4
Bombay (Presidency)	22,250,977	11,719,591	10,540,386	19,348,219	10,176,969	9,171,250	+2,911,758	+15 04
Bombay	18,323,860	9,507,663	8,816,797	16,012,342	8,301,310	7,711,032	+2,311,518	+ 14 4
Sind	3,885,368	2,180,871	1,704,437	3,279,377	1,837,265	1,442,112	+605,931	+ 18 5
Aden	50,809	31,657	19,152	56,500	38,394	18,166	—5,691	— 10 1
Burma	14,665,618	7,489,460	7,176,158	13,212,192	6,756,969	6,455,223	+1,453,426	+ 11 0
Central Provinces & Berar	15,472,628	7,746,183	7,726,445	13,912,760	6,951,399	6,961,361	+1,559,868	+ 11 2
Central Provinces	12,628,863	45,985,877	6,042,986	10,837,444	5,385,525	5,451,919	+1,191,419	+ 10 9
Berar	3,443,765	1,760,366	1,683,459	3,075,316	1,565,874	1,509,442	+368,449	+ 11 9
Coorg	163,039	90,434	72,655	163,838	89,501	74,337	—749	— 0 45
Delhi	636,246	369,497	266,749	488,452	281,777	206,675	+147,794	+ 30 3
Madras	46,748,644	23,698,601	23,050,043	42,318,085	20,870,749	21,448,236	+4,420,659	+ 10 5
North-West Frontier Province	2,425,076	1,315,818	1,109,258	2,251,340	1,229,316	1,022,024	+173,736	+ 7 72
(*Districts and Administered Territories*)								
Punjab	23,580,851	12,876,312	10,704,539	20,685,478	11,306,507	9,378,971	+2,895,373	+ 13 9
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	48,468,763	25,445,006	22,963,757	45,375,069	23,787,359	21,587,710	+3,033,694	+ 6 7
Agra	35,613,784	18,805,132	16,808,652	33,268,427	17,488,690	15,719,737	+2,465,357	+ 7 2
Oudh	12,794,979	6,639,874	6,155,105	12,166,642	6,298,669	5,867,973	+628,337	+ 5 16

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

TOWN	Population, 1931			Population, 1921			Variation, 1921-31 Increase (+), Decrease (—)		Variation 1911-21 Increase (+), Decrease (—)
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Actual	Per cent	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ajmer-Merwara									
Ajmer	110,524	66,014	53,510	113,512	67,597	45,915	+6,012	+5 3	+31 7
Bengal									
Calcutta with Suburbs & Howrah	1,410,321	958,378	460,943	1,272,565	852,720	419,845	+140,756	+11 5	+ 4 3
Calcutta Proper	1,196,833	815,012	381,821	1,077,264	724,248	353,016	+119,569	+11 1	+ 1 3
Howrah	222,488	143,366	79,122	195,301	128,172	66,829	+27,187	+13 0	+ 9 1
Dacca	138,518	79,365	59,153	119,450	67,333	52,117	+19,068	+10 9	+10 0
Bihar and Orissa									
Patna	158,230	91,234	66,996	119,976	65,777	54,199	+38,254	+31 8	—11.9
Bombay									
Bombay	1,157,851	745,762	412,089	1,175,914	771,332	404,582	—18,063	— 1 53	+20 0
Ahmedabad	*310,000	*	*	274,007	155,372	118,635	*	*	+17 7
Karachi	260,639	153,626	107,013	216,883	133,084	83,799	+43,756	+ 20 1	+42 7
Poona	163,100	86,792	76,308	214,796	118,473	96,323	—51,696	—24 06	+13 8
Sholapur	135,632	72,173	63,459	119,581	63,115	56,466	+16,051	+13 4	+94 9
Burma									
Rangoon	400,415	271,063	129,352	345,621	238,769	106,852	+54,794	+15 9	+10 0
Mandalay	144,899	75,653	69,246	148,917	77,763	71,154	—4,018	—2 7	+ 7 7
Central Provinces and Berar									
Nagpur	215,003	110,089	98,914	145,193	77,906	67,287	+69,810	+48 08	+43 2
Jubbulpore	124,469	69,363	55,106	108,793	61,754	47,039	+15,676	+14 4	+8 08
Delhi									
Delhi	447,442	267,979	179,463	304,420	182,054	122,366	+143,022	+40 98	+30 7
Madras									
Madras	647,228	341,303	305,925	526,911	276,107	250,807	+120,314	+22 8	+ 1 0
Madura	182,007	91,687	90,320	138,894	70,289	68,605	+43,113	+31 04	+ 2 8
Trichinopoly	141,640	72,064	69,576	120,422	69,574	50,848	+21,218	+17 0	— 2 5
Salem	102,181	51,776	50,405	52,244	26,418	25,826	+49,937	+95 5	—11 7

* 1931 enumeration incomplete

AGE AND SEX.

The figures of the total population of India are not tabulated by annual age-periods but the table below gives the age distribution of 10,000 males and females in the Indian population

Age-group	1921		1911	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—5	1,202	1,316	1,327	1,433
5—10	1,471	1,494	1,383	1,383
10—15	1,245	1,081	1,165	997
15—20	842	815	848	826
20—25	775	881	822	930
25—30	865	885	896	909
30—35	825	833	829	835
35—40	636	565	622	556
40—45	621	621	634	631
45—50	392	346	380	338
50—55	434	438	432	443
55—60	185	168	177	164
60—65	266	298	257	305
65—70	81	79	83	75
70 & over	160	180	145	175
Mean age	24 8	24 7	24 7	24 7

In the whole of British India the infant death-rate amounts to about one-fifth of the total death-rate for all ages and about one fifth of the children die before the age of one year The ratios of deaths vary in different provinces the birth-rate being an important factor Thus they are specially high in the United Provinces and Central Provinces where the birth-rate is high and low in Madras which has a lower general birth-rate The recorded rates in some of the cities are phenomenally high but may, owing to the defective reporting of births, be somewhat exaggerated

Special causes contribute to the high mortality of infants in India Owing to the custom of early marriage co habitation and child-birth commonly take place before the woman is physically mature and this, combined with the primitive and insanitary methods of mid lifery seriously affects the health and vitality of the mother and through her of the child Available statistics show that over 40 per cent of the deaths of infants occur in the first week after birth and over 60 per cent in the first month If the child survives the pre-natal and natal chances of congenital debility and the risks of child-birth, it is exposed to the dangers of death in the early months of life from diarrhœa or dysentery

Infant mortality in Cities

Bombay	556
Calcutta	386
Rangoon	303
Madras	282
Karachi	249
Delhi	233

Sex Ratio—In the whole of India there is an excess of males over females, the figures being 945 females per thousand males These results being opposed to experience in most other countries of the world have been challenged and attributed to errors in the Indian census This reasoning is rejected by the Census authorities, who insist that the disparity between the sexes is due to special conditions in the Indian Empire The sex ratio has fallen in the last twenty years throughout India The statistics of birth suggest that the proportion of females born to males born has, if anything, declined during this period, and in any case there has been a marked decline in the last five years of the last decade in most provinces The decline in the proportion of women however is chiefly due to (*a*) the absence of famine mortality which selects adversely to males and (*b*) the heavy mortality from plague and influenza which has selected adversely to females

Marriage—The subject of polygamy has been discussed fully in the report of 1911 Both Hindus and Muhammadans are allowed more wives than one, Muhammadans being nominally restricted to four As a matter of practice polygamy is comparatively rare owing to domestic and economic reasons and has little effect on the statistics The table shows the number of married women per 1,000 married men in India and the main provinces No definite conclusions however can be drawn from these figures because (1) they probably contain a certain number of widows divorces and prostitutes who have wrongly returned as married and (2) it is impossible accurately to gauge the effect of migration on the figures of the married in any area The custom of polyandry is recognized as a regular institution among some of the tribes of the Himalayas and in parts of south India It is also practised among many of the lower castes and aboriginal tribes Its effect is reflected in the statistics of a few small communities such as the Buddhists of Kashmir where the proportion of married women to married men is exceptionally low, but otherwise the custom is of sociological rather than of statistical interest

Number of married females per 1,000 males

India	1,008
Assam	976
Bengal	966
Bihar and Orissa	1,034
Bombay	987
Burma	924
C P and Berar	1,024
Madras	1,061
Punjab	1,021
United Provinces	1,013

Widows—The proportion of widowers in the population, viz 6 4 per cent, does not differ widely from the figure for European countries but the number of widows is strikingly

Emigration to Natal was discontinued from the 1st July 1911 as the Government of India were satisfied that it was undesirable to continue to send Indian labour to that country Emigration to the French Colonies of Reunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe had been suspended prior to the passing of the Act of 1908 on account of repeated complaints of the inadequate precautions taken for the proper treatment and repatriation of the immigrants

The labour laws of the several Colonies provide for the protection and welfare of resident Indian labourers The Government of India also occasionally depute to the colonies their officers to report on the condition of Indian labourers Deputations from India visited Fiji and British Guiana in 1921 In spite of all precautions certain social and moral evils had grown up in connection with the indentured system of emigration and Indian public opinion has during the last decade been strongly opposed to it The whole system was exhaustively examined by the Government of India in 1915 in the light of the report received from Messrs McNeill and Chimanlal, and they arrived at the conclusion that the time has come when contract labour should be abolished The Secretary of State for India accepted this policy and authorised the Government of India to announce the abolition of the indentured system and the announcement to this effect was made in 1916

In 1922 a further step forward was taken in Act VII of 1922 which prohibited indentured emigration and all unskilled emigration, except to countries specially approved by the Legislature Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was brought under control, and the definition of "Emigrant" was extended to cover all persons "assisted" to depart from India

References—The following is a list of the most important reports on questions connected with Indian Emigration that have been published during recent years —

1 Report of the International Commission appointed to enquire into the condition and treatment of British India immigrants in Reunion 1879

2 Report on the system of recruiting coolies in the North Western Provinces and Oudh for the Colonies, 1883

3 Major Pitcher and Mr Grierson's report on the system of recruiting labourers in the North Western Provinces and Bengal for the Colonies, 1883

4 Report of the Natal Indian Immigrants Commission 1885-87

5 Dr Comin's report on the proposed resumption of Emigration to Reunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe, 1892

6 Dr Comin's report on Emigration from the East Indies to Surinam, 1893

7 Mr Muir-Mackenzie's report on Emigration to Reunion, 1894

8 Mr Muir-Mackenzie's report on the condition of Indian immigrants in Mauritius, 1895

9 Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the question of Indian immigration, 1896

10 Lord Sanderson's Commission's Report on Emigration from India to the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, 1910

11 Report of the Indian Enquiry Commission, South Africa, 1914

12 Messrs McNeill and Chimanlal's report on the condition of Indian Emigrants in the four British Colonies Trinidad, British Guiana or Demerara, Jamaica and Fiji, and in the Dutch Colony of Surinam, 1914-15

13 Marjoribanks' and Marakkayar's report on Indian labour emigrating to Ceylon and Malaya, 1917

14 South Africa Asiatic Enquiry Commission report, 1921

15 Report by Right Hon V S Shastri regarding his Dominion tour, 1923

16 India and the Imperial Conference of 1923 compiled by Director of Public Information, Government of India

17. Reports on the scheme for Indian emigration to British Guiana

18 Report by Kunwar Maharaj Singh on his deputation to Mauritius, 1925

19 Report by Kunwar Maharaj Singh on his deputation to British Guiana, 1926

20 Report by the Right Hon'ble V S Srinivasa Sastri, P C, regarding his Mission to East Africa in 1929

21 Annual Reports of the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon for the years 1928, 1929 and 1930

22 Annual Reports of the Agent of the Government of India in British Malaya for the years 1928, 1929 and 1930.

23 Annual Reports of the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa for the years 1928, 1929 and 1930

Present Position—Indian emigration questions have recently taken on a wider aspect The status of Indians in the Empire generally is one in which the Indian public now take keen interest It is no longer possible to deal with the treatment of Indian labour apart from other classes of Indian emigrants and travellers In several colonies and dominions considerable Indian communities have sprung up, which although composed largely of the descendants of indentured labourers, are themselves free and lawfully domiciled citizens of the countries in which they are settled, but have not yet been placed on a footing of legal, social, political and economic equality with the rest of the population The issues round which public interest at present centres are three —

(*a*) Control of emigration

(*b*) Rights of Indians to admission to other parts of the Empire.

(*c*) Rights and disabilities of Indians domiciled overseas

These questions may be considered separately

Control of Emigration—So far as unskilled labour is concerned, the Government of India have assumed absolute powers of control. The terms of section 10 of the Emigration Act of 1922 are as follows —

"10 (1) Emigration, for the purpose of unskilled work, shall not be lawful except to such countries and on such terms and conditions as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, may specify in this behalf

"(2) No Notification shall be made under sub-section (1) unless it has been laid in draft before both Chambers of the Indian Legislature and has been approved by a resolution of each Chamber, either without modification

[illegible]

[illegible] shall be [illegible] in the form [illegible] British Guiana [illegible] British Guiana for [illegible]

[illegible] shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana [illegible] than [illegible] months after his arrival in British Guiana [illegible] the Government of British Guiana [illegible] of the cost of his passage from [illegible] in India to British Guiana

(11) Notwithstanding anything contained in [illegible] clause the Government of British Guiana on the request of an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act shall repatriate at its own expense and without any payment [illegible] one-half of the emigrant to the place of his [illegible] residence in India an emigrant at any time after his arrival in British Guiana

(12) An emigrant shall be at liberty at any time after his arrival in British Guiana to take up work or employment other than or in addition to the cultivation of a holding on lease from the Settlement Commission

(13) The ordinance enjoining compulsory education in British Guiana shall be enforced to the same extent in the case of Indian children as in the case of children belonging to other communities

(14) Boards of arbitration in regard to wages shall be established before the arrival of the emigrants and Indians shall be adequately represented on such boards

(15) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and under any agreement in force at the date of this notification is entitled to an assisted return passage to India shall not be required to pay more than 25 per cent of the excess in the cost of his return passage and clothing over the cost of such passage and clothing at the time of his first arrival in the colony

(16) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and has at the date of this notification become or thereafter become destitute shall be entitled to be repatriated to India at the expense of the Government of British Guiana without being further required to prove that he has become incapable of labour

(17) The Government of British Guiana shall furnish such periodical reports and returns as may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the welfare of the persons emigrating to the Colony in accordance with this notification

Admission of Indians to Other Parts of the Empire —On the motion of the Government of India this question was discussed at the Imperial War Conferences, 1917 and 1918 and the policy accepted by the self-governing dominions and the British Government was embodied in the following resolutions —

(1) It is an integral function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities

(2) British citizens domiciled in any British country including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purposes or to permanent settlement

(3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition (a) That not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian and (b) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian

The first paragraph of this resolution has regularized the various restrictions on immigration which the self-governing dominions have, from time to time, adopted and which, without expressly differentiating against Indians are in practice used in order to check Indian immigration, the objections to which are stated to be not racial or political but economic Australia prohibits the entry of any person who fails to pass a dictation test of not less than 50 words in any prescribed language New Zealand prohibits the entry of any person who has not received in advance a permit from the Dominion Government which is refused to any person regarded as unsuitable to settle in the country. South Africa prohibits the entry of any person deemed by the Minister of the Interior on economic grounds or on account of his standard or habits of life to be unsuited to the requirements of the Union Canada prohibits the landing of any person who has come to the Dominion otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he is a native and unless he possesses in his own right 250 dollars Newfoundland and the Irish Free State impose

Relief Act, 1914 and by the guarantee known as the Smuts Gandhi agreement The substance of this agreement is embodied in the following extracts from letters —

(i) Mr Gorges Secretary for the Interior, to Mr Gandhi June 20th, 1914 "With regard to the administration of existing laws, the Minister desires me to say that it always has been and will continue to be, the desire of the Government to see that they are administered in a just manner and with due regard to vested rights"

(ii) Mr Gandhi to Mr Gorges, July 7th, 1914 By vested rights I understand the right of an Indian and his successors to live and trade in the township in which he was living and trading no matter how often he shifts his residence or business from place to place in the same township'

This has been officially interpreted to mean "that the vested rights of those Indians who were then living and trading in townships, whether in contravention of the law or not should be respected'

In 1920 an Asiatic Enquiry Commission was appointed to investigate the grievances of Indians regarding their rights to trade and hold land in the Union Their main recommendations were as follows —

(1) Law 3 of 1885 (Transvaal), the Gold Law of the Transvaal (Act No 35 of 1908) and Act No 37 of 1919 should not be repealed

(2) There should be no compulsory repatriation of Asiatics but

(3) Voluntary repatriation should be encouraged

(4) There should be no compulsory segregation of Asiatics but

(5) A system of voluntary separation should be introduced under which municipalities should have right, subject to certain conditions —

(*a*) to lay out residential areas for Asiatics,

(*b*) to set aside certain streets or portions of the town for Asiatic traders to which existing license holders should gradually be attracted

(6) These areas should be selected and allocated by a board of independent persons in consultation with the Municipal Council and Asiatic community

(7) In Natal the right of Asiatics to acquire and own land for farming or agricultural purposes, outside townships, should be confined to the coast belt, say, 20 to 30 miles inland.

(8) A uniform 'License Law' applicable to all the Provinces of the Union should be possible be enacted If that is impracticable, the law relating to the Issue of Trade Licenses in the Cape Province, the Transvaal and Natal should be assimilated in a comprehensive consolidating Act of Parliament providing, *inter alia* —

(*a*) That the granting of all licenses to trade (not being liquor licenses) shall be entrusted to municipal bodies within the area of their jurisdiction, outside those areas, to divisional Councils in the Cape Province, and in the other Provinces to special Licensing Officers appointed by the Administrator

(*b*) The grounds upon which an application for the grant of a new license may be refused

(*c*) That the reasons for the refusal to grant any license shall be recorded, together with any evidence tendered for or against the application

(*d*) That, in the case of the refusal of a license on the ground that the applicant is not a fit and proper person to hold the same or to carry on the proposed business, there shall be a final appeal to a Special Appeal Board, appointed by the Administrator

(*e*) That municipal bodies shall have the right to prohibit the license holder, or any other person, from residing in any shop, store or other place of business

(9) There should be no relaxation in the enforcement of the Immigration Laws, and more active steps should be taken to deal with prohibited immigrants who have evaded the provisions of those laws

(10) The administration of the Asiatic policy of the Government should be placed in the hands of one official, under whose charge would come all administrative functions, together with the official records relating to Asiatics This officer should also be entrusted with the duty of securing full statistics regarding Asiatics in the Union and of the arrivals in and departures from South Africa Details of all applications for trade licenses, and transactions in connection with the purchase of land and property made by Asiatics throughout the Union, should be sent to him in order to ensure the enforcement of the provisions of Section 8 of Act 22 of 1913

On the other hand, he should keep in close touch with the various sections of the Indian community, see that the laws are applied in a just manner, give a ready ear to any complaints or grievances and generally safeguard their interests

From the above it will be observed that the Commission recommended the retention of a law prohibiting the ownership of land by Asiatics in the Transvaal, and another of its recommendations, threatened the right which Indians had previously enjoyed of acquiring and owning land in the Uplands of Natal Against this latter proposal the Government of India earnestly protested, but it was not accepted by the Union Government.

Present Position —Indians enjoy both the political and municipal franchise only in the Cape Province and the municipal franchise only in Natal In the remaining two provinces they are not enfranchised They are subjected to differential treatment in the matter of trading licenses, specially in the Transvaal Their immigration into the Union is barred and severe restrictions exist on inter-provincial migration In the Transvaal they are not allowed to acquire immovable property outside locations and on the Witwatersrand they are subject to the restrictions of the Gold Law

The anti-Asiatic party have made several efforts, especially in Natal, further to curtail the rights of Indians Some of these are merely irritating social disabilities, such as railway regulations debarring Indians from travelling in any other carriages except those reserved for them, and similar rules restricting their use of tramways at Durban, and excluding them from race courses and betting club rooms Examples of recent anti-Asiatic legislation of major importance are

[illegible]

[illegible] Sir Tej B Sapru [illegible] the delegation for [illegible] that before [illegible] a statement on the attitude of the Government of India in regard to the points raised by the delegation in reply to their request for the nomination by the Government of India of a [illegible] to accompany the proposed deputation to London he would like the members of the delegation to attend the meeting which the Government of India had arranged to hold upon the 14th September, with leading members of the Legislature and the Standing Emigration Committee, so that the latter might have the advantage of hearing the delegation themselves before they advised the Government of India upon the situation The delegation expressed their readiness to attend the meeting and then withdrew

The subsequent meetings of the Standing Emigration Committee were held and the decision arrived at by the Government of India was communicated to His Majesty's Government

The report of Sir Samuel Wilson was published on the 5th October 1929 Another meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee was held soon thereafter to consider the report and a further communication was addressed to His Majesty's Government on the subject

The conclusion of His Majesty's Government [illegible] Federation in East Africa were published in June 1930 in the form of a White Paper and it was announced that they would be submitted to a Joint Committee of the Two Houses of Parliament In accordance with this decision a Select Committee was set up in November 1930 The Government of India communicated their views in a despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the [illegible] in the White Paper in so far as it affected the Indian population in East Africa With the permission of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament they also deputed the Right Honourable V S Srinivasa Sastri, P C to be their representative to present their case and elucidate in the course of oral examination such questions as the Committee might consider necessary to refer to him The Select Committee examined Mr Sastri in July, 1931

The report of the Committee was published simultaneously in England, East Africa and India on the 2nd November, 1931 The decision of His Majesty's Government on the recommendations of the Committee are awaited

During the year 1927 another matter which engaged Government and the public in India was the report of the Local Government Commission which was appointed by the Governor of Kenya in July 1926 to make recommendations as to the establishment or extension of local Government for certain areas in the Colony —The report of the Commission was submitted to the Governor of Kenya in February 1927 The recommendations made were numerous and so far as Indians were concerned they involved a decrease in the proportion of Indian representation on the local bodies at Nairobi and Mombasa and the creation of an European elected majority in both places This caused resentment among Indians in the Colony and resulted in the abstention from the Legislative Council of four out of five Indian representatives The Government of India submitted representations to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the subject

In 1928 the Local Government (Municipalities) Ordinance was passed This amended the law relating to Municipal Govt in Kenya to provide for the nomination of 7 unofficial Indian Members as against 9 European Members to be elected in Nairobi and for the nomination to the Municipal Board of Mombasa of an equal number of European and Indian Members, *viz.*, 7

(3) **Fiji and British Guiana** —Emigration to Fiji was stopped in 1917, under Rule 16 (B) of the Defence of India (Consolidated) Rules in pursuance of the general policy of stopping recruitment under the Indentured system of emigration With a view to secure, if possible, a renewal of emigration to the Colony an unofficial mission composed of the Bishop of Polynesia and Mr Rankine, Receiver-General to the Fiji Government arrived in India in December 1919, and submitted a scheme of colonisation, which was referred to a committee of the Imperial Legislative Council on 4th February, 1920 To secure a favourable reception for the mission the [illegible] ernment cancelled all outstanding [illegible] Last Indian [illegible] from 2nd [illegible] 9, and also

in a position at present to afford the cost which it involves

In March 1928, following special inquiries by the Colonial Office, reports appeared in the press that a bill had been introduced in the House of Commons empowering His Majesty's Government to alter the constitution of British Guiana by Order in Council The Government of India consulted in the matter the Standing Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislature and are now watching events

(4) **Other Parts of the Empire**—The changes eventually introduced by the British Guiana (Constitution), Order in Council 1928, did not involve any differentiation against Indians and did not in any way infringe the provisions of the special declaratory Ordinance which was passed by the Colonial Government in 1923 and which confers equality of status on all persons of East Indian race resident in the Colony In Ceylon, Mauritius, and Malaya, the position of Indians has on the whole been satisfactory, and the matters have gone smoothly The Government of India have now appointed their own Agents in Ceylon and Malaya The question of the fixation of a standard minimum wage for Indian Estate labourers in Ceylon and Malaya has been the subject of negotiations between the Govt of India and the Colonial Governments ever since the emigration of Indian labour to the Colonies for the purpose of unskilled work was declared lawful in 1923 under the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922 So far as Ceylon is concerned a settlement satisfactory to the Govt of India and that of Ceylon has been arrived at, *i e*, the standard wage and other outstanding questions affecting the interests of the labourers and the draft legislation to give effect to it was passed by the Ceylon Legislative Council in December 1927 as "Indian Labour Ordinance No 27 of 1927" The Standard Rates of Wages agreed upon were introduced with effect from the 1st January 1929 In 1931, however, it was decided with the *concurrence of* the Government of India to reduce these wages by 5 cents for men, 4 cents for women and 3 cents for children by way of readjustment owing to the price of rice issued from estates being fixed at Rs 4 80 instead of Rs 6 40 per bushel In regard to Malaya, Standard Wage Rates which are considered suitable by both the Indian and Malayan Governments have been introduced in certain areas and the question of their extension to the rest of Malaya is engaging attention

The rates so fixed were, however, reduced by 20 per cent with effect from the 5th October 1930 owing to acute depression in the rubber trade The position is being watched by the Government of India and it is hoped that the rates originally agreed upon will be restored as soon as the present crisis has passed

In April 1924, the Government of Mauritius requested that emigration to the Colony might be continued for a further period of one year, but the Government of India in consultation with the Standing Committee on Emigration decided that consideration of the request should await the results of a local investigation The Government of Mauritius agreed to receive an Officer for the purpose and to give him all facilities, and in December, 1924, an Indian Officer of Government, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, left India to conduct the necessary inquiry

Kunwar Maharaj Singh's report was published by the Government of India in August 1925 The various recommendations made in the report have been commended to the consideration of the Colonial Government.

In February, 1926, the Government of India received a reply from the Colonial Government stating that they accepted the main conclusion formulated by Kunwar Maharaj Singh in regard to the renewal of emigration to Mauritius, *viz*, that no more unskilled Indian labour, should be sent to Mauritius either in the immediate or near future With regard to Kunwar Maharaj Singh's suggestions relating to other matters of interest to the Indian population now resident in the Island, the Colonial Govt expressed their willingness to give effect to several of them

The present position of Indians in the Dominions is that under the Canadian Dominion Election Act, Indians domiciled in Canada enjoy the federal franchise in eight out of the nine provinces In New Zealand, Indians enjoy the franchise on the same footing as all other British subjects In Australia, sub-section (5) of section 39 of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, 1918-24, was amended in 1925, by adding after the word "Asia" the words, "except British India" This measure gives the Commonwealth franchise to subjects of British India at present domiciled in Australia and is the fruition of the hopes held out by the Commonwealth Government to Mr Sastri on the occasion of his visit to Australia in 1922 As a result of the representations made in London in 1930 informally by the late Sir Muhammad Shafi at the instance of the Government of India to the Prime Minister of Australia, the electoral law of Queensland has also been revised to enfranchise the British Indians resident in that State It is, therefore, in Western Australia alone that Indians do not enjoy the suffrage in respect of election for the Lower House By Acts which have recently been passed by the Commonwealth Parliament, British Indians in Australia have been admitted to the benefits of Invalid and Old Age Pensions and Maternity allowances from which they were hitherto excluded as Asiatics Old Age Pension is payable to men above 65 years of age, or above 60 years, provided such persons are of good character and have resided continuously for at least 20 years An Invalid Pension is obtainable by persons, who, being above 16 years of age and not in receipt of an Old Age Pension, have whilst in Australia, become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or by reason of being an invalid or blind, provided they have resided continuously in Australia for at least five years.

Maternity allowance to the amount of £5 is given to a woman of every child to which she gives birth in Australia, provided the child is born alive and the woman is an inhabitant on the Commonwealth or intends to settle there This Legislation removes the last grievance of the Indian community in Australia which was remediable by the Federal Government

caused by the Great War the number rapidly expanded from 1919 in spite of pressure on college accommodation In addition to the ordinary graduate or undergraduate student, there are some youths of good family, including heirs of Indian States admitted into our public schools such as Eton and Harrow There are over 300 Indians at the Inns of Court Since the war there has been a welcome increase in the number of technical and industrial students Altogether including technical and medical students, there are fully 2,000 young Indians (some five per cent of them women) in London, Edinburgh, Cambridge, Oxford, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds Sheffield, Liverpool and a few other centres London absorbs about half the total

The Advisers

It is well known that until a few years ago the young Indian apart from inadequately supported unofficial effort and the chance of coming under the influence of English friends of their families, were practically left to their own devices But in April 1909 Lord Morley, created for their benefit a Bureau of Information and appointed the late Sir Thomas Arnold to the charge of it under the title of Educational Adviser The Bureau was located at 21, Cromwell-road, together with the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society, which were thus given spacious quarters for their social work among the young men In India the provincial advisory committee to help and advise intending students have been replaced in some instances by University Committees The work of the Bureau rapidly expanded, and in consequence Lord Crewe in 1912 re-organised the arrangements under the general charge of a Secretary for Indian students, Mr (now Sir) C E Mallet who resigned at the close of 1916 He was succeeded by Dr Arnold under the designation of Educational Adviser for Indian Students to the Secretary of State Mr N C Sen followed Sir T Arnold as Local Adviser in London At Oxford the Oriental Delegacy, and at Cambridge the Inter-Collegiate Committee have been instituted to deal with Oriental students generally, whilst Local Advisers for Indian students have been appointed at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow

These arrangements underwent far reaching revision in the autumn of 1920 in connection with the setting up, under the Act of the previous year of a High Commissionership for India in the United Kingdom The "agency work" Sir William Meyer took over from the Secretary of State included that connected with Indian students Sir Thomas Arnold accepted an appointment long pressed upon him as Professor of Arabic at the School of Oriental Studies, and the High Commissioner appointed Mr N C Sen and Dr Thomas Quayle as Joint Secretaries for the Education Department The administrative work hitherto divided between the India Office and 21, Cromwell Road was consolidated at the offices of the High Commissioner, thereby obviating a good deal of duplication of files and papers Dr Quayle is now Secretary in the Education Department of the Office of the High Commissioner and his colleague is Mr P K Dutt

The whole situation was investigated by a committee of inquiry which sat in 1921 under the chairmanship of Lord Lytton Arrangements had been made for the Committee to continue their investigations in India in the cold weather of 1921-22, but were abandoned in consequence of the refusal of the Legislative Assembly to vote the necessary grant This largely accounts for the somewhat tentative form of the recommendations of the unanimous report published in October 1922 The opinion was expressed that the only permanent solution of the problem is to be found in the development of education in India Attention was invited to the diminution of the number of Indian students proceeding abroad that would result from giving effect to recommendations made for such development by previous commissions, and by the establishment of an Indian Bar The Committee held that it should be possible to secure admission both to British universities and, subject to certain reservations to the works of manufacturing firms in Great Britain for all Indian students competent to profit by the facilities afforded, provided that some machinery existed to ensure their distribution to the places best suited to their requirements Subsequently a committee presided over by Sir Edward Chamier recommended the creation of Indian Bars, which should have the effect of much reducing the number of Indians going to the Inns of Court An Act for the purpose was passed by the Indian Legislature in 1926

The students have hosts of non-official friends and helpers and the report suggested that there should be a conference of representatives of all organisations interested in the social and intellectual welfare of young Indians in Great Britain to discuss the best means for co ordinating their efforts Accordingly the High Commissioner held a conference in July 1925, when plans were formulated to help to meet the needs of students more particularly in respect to suitable boarding accommodation in London The subject had been previously discussed at a meeting of the East India Association (April 27, 1925) when a paper was read by Mr F H Brown The conference came to the conclusion that, since non-official effort admittedly does not meet the need fully the hostel and club at 21, Cromwell-Road, should be maintained, more particularly to provide accommodation for new comers A small committee with Mr A D Bonarjee (Warden of 21, Cromwell Road) as Secretary was established to assist students in obtaining suitable accommodation The increasing number of students coming from Indian States raises the question whether the time has not come for provision to be made for them on lines similar to those adopted by the Education Department of the Office of the High Commissioner The Mysore State opened in 1929 an agency office at Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, and appointed a permanent Trade Commissioner

Under the presidency of Lord Hawke an Indian Gymkhana Club in 1921 acquired its own sports ground at Osterley, the total cost of purchase and equipment being estimated at £15,000 Generous gifts were

Sport

As was the case in 1930, sport suffered through the political troubles which were prevalent throughout the year but it managed to keep its flag flying **Cricket** perhaps was the sport which suffered most and for the second year in succession, the famous Quadrangular tournament in Bombay had to be postponed, through the Hindus refusing to participate This was a great pity as this tournament would have been valuable to the selection committee of the Indian Board of Cricket Control, which had to select the Indian team to go to England in 1932 This committee, however, kept in close touch with local tournaments all over the country and by the end of the year had formed an estimate of the form of over fifty players likely to make the journey and had ear-marked them for trials later on

Cricket and tennis are the two games which Indians play best as, despite the fact that India won the Olympic Games Hockey championship in 1928, the best hockey players in India are the Anglo-Indian and the Indian born European, though the game is largely played by Indians, the Muslims of the Punjab being very keen and able players Though the Bombay cricket tournament did not take place the other centres held their Quadrangular cricket tournaments as usual, but even these were affected by the political situation These games were played at Nagpur, Lahore, Secunderabad and Karachi

The visit of the English tennis team, who were in India in the early part of the year, gave tennis a big fillip, and the contact Indian players had with these English stars undoubtedly did a lot towards improving their game In the International match, Great Britain beat India by five matches to two but the Indian players put up a very fine performance

Towards the end of the year another International team visited India, Japan sending a team consisting of Satoh, Mihi, Fujikurajiro and Kawachi and these also proved too good for India's best players The seventeen year old Fujikurajiro amazed all by his wonderful play and he even beat his own captain, Satoh, in the singles at Calcutta India is indebted to the South Club, for the visits of these International teams and this club hopes to arrange for next year, a visit from a representative American tennis team This contact with players of International repute will undoubtedly improve Indian tennis and it ought not to be long before India takes her place among the foremost tennis playing nations of the world

Hockey continued to be as popular as ever and additional interest was given to the various tournaments by the fact that in 1932 India was to send a team to Los Angeles to defend her title of hockey champions of the world The Bombay and Calcutta Customs stood out as the best sides of the year, the two premier tournaments, the Aga Khan Cup in Bombay and the Beighton Cup in Calcutta, being won by them There is no doubt that these two sides contain the pick of India's hockey talent, and further honours are bound to be their lot in 1932

Association Football continues to be the principal game of the European and the Army in India and the principal tournaments the I F A Shield in Calcutta, the Durand Cup in Simla and the Rovers Cup in Bombay create wide interest The Indians in Bengal are taking to the game in increasing numbers and one or two purely Indian teams can hold their own against the pick of the Military sides, which are the strongest in the country The attendances at the matches in these tournaments are large, especially in Calcutta, where the Indian has become a keen follower of the game, and what is more thoroughly understands it

The game is governed by the India Football Association in Bengal and the Western India Football Association in Western India, the two chief centres of the game, and attemps are being made to form other ruling bodies for the North and South of India

Rugby Football is confined to Europeans and generally to those who have come to India from Great Britain and the usual tournaments were again well supported Rugby is a game which has only a short season, during the monsoon, but Bombay, Calcutta and Madras run successful tournaments The Welch Regiment won the All-India Championship which in 1931 was played in Calcutta The Prince of Wales Volunteers and the Bombay Gymkhana were other successful fifteens

Golf is played everywhere, sometimes on improvised courses, like that of the Royal Bombay Club, but there are one or two sporting courses in the country, at Calcutta and Nasik, especially, while Gulmarg in Kashmir, has what is undoubtedly the best in the East

Boxing is booming, especially amateur boxing in Western India where the Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation is doing very good work in fostering the sport The Army naturally figures largely in amateur boxing circles in India and this is a sport which is as well controlled as any other in the country Bengal now has a governing body for boxing and steps are being taken to provide one for the Punjab and Northern India The tournaments at Mussoorie and Lahore are well supported The Military championships are held at Rawalpindi

Yachting flourishes in Bombay and Naini Tal, Poona and Calcutta hold regattas during the year Of rowing there is little but enthusiasts generally manage to organise a race or two in Bombay, Poona, Calcutta and Naini Tal

Athletics are in a bad way There is an Olympic Council but it is one in name only Athletics receive practically no encouragement at all and there is hardly a meeting in India worth calling the name Calcutta, Madras and Lahore usually have one sports meeting a year, but apart from these, the budding runner, jumper or field sportsman, has little inducement to keep in training Expert coaches are badly needed, there is not a cinder track in the country and though India possesses one or two sprinters of merit her atheletes generally are a long way behind those of Europe The Olympic Council is handicapped by lack of funds which explains largely their comparative inactivity

The Turf.—Notwithstanding the general trade depression the Turf Clubs in India more than held their own and excellent sport was provided at all the popular venues With the previous year's champion Star of Italy out of action, Tel Asur accounted for the King Emperor's Cup at Calcutta before coming over to Bombay to participate in the Western India classics of 1932 A feature of the year was the increased encouragement given to Indian-bred horses

A summary of the chief sporting events of the year is given in the following pages

Kolhapur.

Sir Yuvaraj of Dewas Cup Distance 5 furlongs —
Mr L S Godfrey's Spa (8st 4lbs), Burn 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Quick-fire (9st 4lbs), Obaid . 2
Mr J Ardelhur's Four Square (7st 9lbs), L McQueale 3
Won by 2 lengths, 2½ lengths and 1 length Time 1 min 3¾ secs

Sir Leslie Wilson Cup Distance about 1 mile 5 furlongs 100 yards
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Raham (7st 8lbs) Ibhimrao 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Noori Sahib (8st 7lbs), A K Obaid 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Arkan (7st 7lbs), Hetcher 3
Won by 2 lengths, 5 lengths, 1½ lengths Time—3 mins 21 secs

S S Akkasah b Maharaj Cup Distance 1¼ miles —
Mr Yusuf Haroon's Devka (8st), A K. Obaid 1
Mrs Goolam Ali's Old Scar (9st), W G Thompson 2
Mr D D Nimbalkar's Swank (8st 9lbs), C Hoyt 3
Won by 6 lengths 4 lengths, 2 lengths Time—2 mins 15 2-5 secs

Lahore

Indian Grand National Distance about 3 miles —
Mr N Calder's Var Plum (9st 7lbs), Mr Sherston 1
Mr H N Maclaurin's Half Note (10st 12 lbs), Mr Edward 2
Captain L M H Benn's Galtee Princess (10st 6lbs), Captain L M H Benn 3
Won by 3 lengths 4 lengths, 1½ lengths Time—6 mins 20 secs

Lucknow

Indian Military Steeplechase Distance 2¼ miles —
Mr H N Maclaurin's Half Note (10st 10lbs), Mr Barlow 1
Capt P J Hillard's Just Cause (12st 8lbs), Owner 2
Capt J R Charles' Kelly (10st 7lbs), Mr Henecker 3
Won by a neck, a head and a head Time—4 mins 31 secs

Dilkhusa Hurdles Distance 1½ miles
Maj J C Walker's Wedding Day (11st 8lbs), Fownes 1
Mr J Thompson's Calva (9st 9lbs), Capt Anderson 2
Mr J D Scott's Orion's Pelt (9st 4lbs), Elliott 3
Won by 2½ lengths, 2 lengths, 4 lengths Time—2 mins 4 secs.

The Army Cup —Distance 7 furlongs —
Maj-General H K Bethell's and Capt W M Nemill's Honey-Mooner (11st 11lbs), Capt Newill 1
Maj W B Rennie's Granary (11st 12 lbs), Capt Hilliard . 2
Mr D W Henecker's Absorbent (10st 13lbs), Mr Henecker 3
Won by ¾ length, 2½ lengths, a neck Time—1 min 31 4-5 secs

Civil Service Cup Distance 7 furlongs —
Mr S Khanna's Winslow (7st 11lbs), Powlel 1
Capt E H Lea's Nour Jehan (7st 10lbs) J O'Neale
Messrs C B Farrar and C W Tosh's Frefineyking (8st 10lbs), Edwards } Dead heat 2
Won by 2 lengths, dead heat and short head Time—1 min 28 2-5 secs

Madras

The Maharani of Venkatagiri's Cup Distance 1¼ miles —
The Maharaja of Kashmir's Chiantl (9st), Brown 1
Mr Newton Davis' and Captain Wilkin's Sivaji (9st 5lbs), Forsyth 2
Jayadevi's Highwayman (9st 7lbs), Southey . 3
Won by 1¼ lengths, 1½ length, short head Time—2 mins 12 2-5 secs

The Cochin Cup Distance 1½ miles —
Mr Talib's Charter (8st 2lbs), Thompson 1
Mr Kadum's Grand Boy (9st 2lbs), Forsyth 2
Mr Rangilla's Jewel (7st 11lbs), Adley 3
Won by a head, 2 lengths, ½ length Time—2 mins 55 secs

The Merchant's Cup Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong —
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Polecat (9st 8lbs), Dickenfield . 1
Lady Beatrix Stanley and Miss Stanley's Bridal Knot (8st 13lbs), Southey 2
H H the Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Recompense (7st 11b), White 3
Won by a head, 1 length, head

The Bobbili Cup Distance 1 mile Handicap for Arabs —
Mr Ternoolji's Hazima (8st 8lbs), Forshty 1
Mr Hazamy's Isfoog (7st 9lbs), Townsend 2
Mr Jaleel's Shivaraj (7st 8lbs) O'Neale 3
Won by short head, 1¼ length, ¾ length. Time—1 min 51 1-5 secs

The Kirlampudi Cup Distance 5 furlongs — Handicap for horses in class III.
Mrs Clarke's Lady Primrose (8st 2lbs), Forsyth . 1
Mr. S A A Annamalai Chettiar's Dupplin (8st 5lbs), Packham .. .. .

[illegible]

[illegible] 2

[illegible] 3

[illegible] Time—[illegible]

[illegible] Distance [illegible] furlongs —

[illegible] Malkani's [illegible] 3

[illegible] 1 length, 2 lengths [illegible]

[illegible] Distance [illegible] furlongs —

[illegible] 1

[illegible] Shri [illegible] 2

[illegible] Hardling 3

[illegible] Time—[illegible]

[illegible] Distance [illegible] —

[illegible] 1

[illegible] 2

[illegible] 3

[illegible] length, [illegible] length [illegible]

[illegible] Distance [illegible] —

[illegible] (9st 2lbs), [illegible] 1

Hon Mr H M Mehta's Spanish Wish (9st), Davison 2

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shri Narayan (8st 7lbs), Obaid 3

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 4 lengths Time—1 min 41 2-5 secs

The Criterion Distance 7 furlongs —

Messrs A A Ismahomed's Jnr and T Harrison's Crusty (7st), Fletcher 1

H H the Aga Khan's Nilinsli (8st 7lbs), A C Walker 2

Mr M [illegible] Patel's Restoration (9lbs), Howell 3

Won by 1½ lengths, 4 lengths, 2 lengths Time—1 min 28 secs

Secunderabad

President's Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

Mr Yusuf Haroon's Devaka (9st) Bowley 1

Mr T Harrison's Raisina (8st 2lbs), Harrison 2

Nawab Moinud Dowlah's Javadevi (8st 11lb) Leeson 3

Won by 3 lengths Time—1 min. 35 secs

Fakhrul Mulk Cup Distance 1 mile —

Capt McIlhiot's Lager Mike (8st 5lbs), Townsend 1

Nawab Moinud Dowlah's Playday (8st. 6lbs) T Hill 2

Nawab Mir Mahdi Ali Khan's Vivimeter (8st 8lbs), Thompson 3

Won by ¾ length Time—1 min 47 2-5 secs.

CRICKET.

[illegible] —

[illegible] Europeans by 289 runs [illegible]

[illegible] 269

Europeans [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] Northern India Quadrangular Cricket Tournament —

Final Central Punjab 242 and 180
N W F Province, 154 and 138

Nagpur Quadrangular Cricket Tournament —
Final Muslims 47
Christians, 101 and 85

Secunderabad Quadrangular Cricket Tournament —

Hindus 182 and 89 (for 6 wickets)
Europeans 73 and 196
Muslims 161 and 295
Parsis 90 and 245
Final, Muslims 140 and 146 (for 4 wickets)
Hindus 104 and 178

Secunderabad Moinddullah Cricket Tournament —

Final Bombay Free Looters, 421 and 380
Aligarh University, 258 and 120

TENNIS

Allahabad.

All India Tennis Tournament —

Men's Singles D N Capoor beat Ahad Hussain 3 5, 7 5, 5 7, 2 6, 6 1

Women's Singles Miss Leila Row beat Mrs McKenna, 6 1, 6 1

Women's Doubles Mrs McKenna and Miss Roberts beat Mrs Shepherd and Miss de Beaufort, 7-5, 6 2

Men's Doubles E V Bobb and Ahad Hussain beat Michaelmore and Brooke Edwards, 6 4, 3-6, 6 3

Mixed Doubles —E V Bobb and Miss Roberts beat Ahad Hussain and Miss Leila Row, 10-8, 6-3

FOOTBALL.

Bombay

Rovers Cup Tournament—
Royal West Kents 2 goals
16th Field Brigade . .. 1 goal

Harwood League—
Division I Duke of Wellington Regiment
Division II Bombay City Police

Gossage Cup—
B B & C I Rly . 1 goal
City Police . *Nil*

International —
England 5 goals
Scotland 1 goal

Calcutta.

I F A Shield—
Highland Light Infantry . 2 goals
Durhams . 1 goal

The Cooch Bihar Cup—
Mohun Bagan . 2 goals
Bhowanipore *Nil*

International Match—
Europeans . . 3 goals
Indians .. . *Nil*

Simla.

Inter-Railway Football Tournament—
E I Railway .. 3 goals
N W Railway . 1 goal

RUGBY

Bombay.

Bombay Rugby Tournament—
Bombay Gymkhana 3 points
Prince of Wales Volunteers *Nil*

International Match—
England 3 points
Scotland 3 points

Calcutta.

All-India Rugby Tournament—
Welch Regiment . 13 points
Prince of Wales Volunteers . 3 points

GOLF.

Bombay

England won the England *vs* Scotland Golf Match by 14 points to 13

Calcutta

Indian Golf Championship—
G P Pakenham Walsh beat E L Watts, 12 and 11

All-India Women's Championship—
Mrs Duncan beat Mrs Laird, 8 and 7.

Merchants' Cup Competition—
Jardine Skinner & Co , 533

International Match—
Scotland —10 Matches
England —5 Matches

Nasik.

The President's Cup—
J R Abercrombie, 76

The Gymkhana Cup—
J R Abercrombie, 73.

Ladies Bogie, Handicap —
Mrs Montgomery, 2 down

Men's Foursomes —
Sandeman and Herapath beat Owen and Barber, 4 and 2

Western India Championship —
Prall beat Irvine, 6 up and 5 to play

The Bombay Bangle —
Miss Wiles beat Mrs Greening, 4 up and 3 to play

Poona.

Governor's Cup —
Farbrother beat Collins 2 up

POLO

Calcutta Indian Polo Tournament—
Jodhpur 7 goals
Central India Horse 3 goals

Calcutta Carmichael Cup—
Police . 4 goals
Calcutta 3 goals

Calcutta The Ezra Handicap Tournament—
Jaipur Pilgrims 12 goals
Calcutta 5 goals

Jodhpur Duke of Connaught Tournament—
Jodhpur 8 goals
10th Hussars 7 goals

Poona Poona Open Polo Tournament—
Royal Dragoons 3 goals
3rd Cavalry 2 goals

Lahore Indian Cavalry Open Polo Tournament—
P A V O Cavalry 8 goals
7th Light Cavalry 4 goals

Delhi Radha Mohan Polo Tournament—
10th Hussars 4 goals
Scinde Horse . 3 goals

Delhi Prince of Wales Polo Tournament—
Central India Horse .. 5 goals
16/19th Hussars 3 goals

Meerut Meerut Summer Tournament—
10th Royal Hussars 7 goals
Black Watch .. 6 goals

Mysore Mysore Polo C
Royal Dragoo 6 goals
Jaipur 1

Who's Who in India.

ABDUL HAMID, KHAN BAHADUR DIWAN, Bar-at-Law, C I E, O B E, Chief Minister, Kapurthala State *b* 15 October 1881 *m* a daughter of Khan Sahib Sheikh Amir ud-Din, retired Extra Asstt Commissioner in the Punjab *Educ* Government College, Lahore Judge 1909, Supdt of the Census Operations 1911 Head of the Executive and Revenue Depts as Mashir Mal Fellow of the Punjab University, Lately Member Punjab Legislative Council, Chief Secretary March 1915, Chief Minister 1920 Khan Bahadur (1915), O B E (1918), C I E (1923) Appointed by the Government of India Chairman of the Banking Inquiry Committee for the Centrally Administered Areas 1929 30 Delegate at the Assembly of League of Nations in 1931 *Address* Kapurthala

ABDUL KARIM MAULAVI, B A, M L C, Government pensioner, Member, Council of State Member, Bengal Legislative Council since 1926 *b* 20 Aug 1863 *m* Ayesha Khatun of Calcutta *Educ.* Sylhet and Calcutta Started as a teacher in the Calcutta Madrasah, Assistant Inspector of Schools for Mahomedan Education for about 15 years Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, for about five years *Publications* History of India for Beginners in English, Bengali Hindi and Urdu, Students' History of India The Mahomedan Empire in India in Bengali, Hints on Class Management and Method of Teaching in English, and Mahomedan Education in Bengal (English) *Address* 13-1, Wellesley Square, Calcutta

ABDUL QAIYUM, Nawab Sir Sahibzada, K C I E (1917) *b* 1866 formerly in Foreign and Political Department Government of India and Pol Agent Khyber Black Mountain Expedition 1888 (despatches), Samana Expedition 1891, Tirah Expedition 1897-8 (despatches, Khan Bahadur), Zakka-Khel Expedition 1908 (C I E), on Indo Afghan Boundary Commns, 1894-5, has been an M L A since 1923, received title Nawab 1915, and Kaisar I Hind gold medal 1920 *Address* Peshawar

ABERCROMBIE, JOHN ROBERTSON, M L C, Merchant, Director, Wilson Latham & Co, Ltd, *b* June 11, 1888 *m* Elsie Maude *d* of E W Collin late I C S *Educ* Cheltenham Coll Came to India as Assistant in 1910, joined I A R O Feb 1915 Joined 18th K G O Lancers in France, May 1916, active service in France, May 1916—March 1918 and in Palestine March 1918—Feb 1919 Military Cross and mentioned in despatches Vice-President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1925, President 1930, Member Bombay Legislative Council 1925-26 and 1930-31 *Address* Central Bank Buildings, Bruce Street, Bombay

ABHEDANANDA, HIS HOLINESS SREEMAT SWAMI, PH D (New York), President, Ramakrishna Vedanta Society, Calcutta, Spiritual Teacher, Lecturer and Author *b* Oct 2 1866 *Educ* Calcutta University Disciple of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and a spiritual brother of Swami Vivekananda, a Trustee of the Belur Math and Ramakrishna Mission Went to London in 1896 to lecture on Hindu Philosophy (Vedanta) In 1897 went to New York, U S A, and organised the Vedanta Society of New York. Lectured before educational institutions, societies and universities for twenty-five years in England, America and Canada Returned to Calcutta in 1921 and established the Ramakrishna Vedanta Society of which he has since been President and also of Ramakrishna Vedanta Ashrama at Darjeeling, of Ramakrishna Ashram at Salkea, Dt Howrah and of Ramakrishna Vivekananda Ashram at Muzzafar pur *Publications* Reincarnation, Spiritual Unfoldment, Philosophy of Work, How to be a Yogi, Divine Heritage of Man Self Knowledge (Atma Jnan) India and her People, Gospel of Ramakrishna, Savings of Ramakrishna Human Affection and Divine Love Great Saviours of the World, 'The Doctrine of Karma", "The Religion of the Twentieth Century, "Lectures and Addresses in India," and a number of pamphlets in English and Bengali, Founder and Editor of *Bisva Bani*, an illustrated Bengali monthly Magazine of the R K V Society *Address* 13/B, Raja Raj Kissen Street, Calcutta

ACHARYA, M K, B A, L T, M L A, Public Worker and Journalist *b* 1876 *m* Rukman Ammal, in 1894 Two sons *Educ* at the Madras Christian College Lecturer, 1896 to 1902 Head Master, 1902-1917, Independent political worker since 1917 *Publications* Portraits from Indian Classics, A Hand-Book of Morals, "Kumuda" a drama, "Dasaratha" a tragedy, "Shri Krishna Karna Mrita," "The" Basic Blunder in the reconstruction of Indian Chronology by Orientalists, Indo-Britannia, etc, elected as a Member to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the Chinglepet *cum* S Arcot Non-Mahomedan Constituency in 1923 and 1926 Till 1928 a prominent Member of the Swaraj Party and the Congress *Address* 46, Lingha Chetti Street, Madras, E

ACLAND, RICHARD DYKE, The Right Rev M A, Bishop of Bombay, (1929) *b* 1881 *Educ* Bedford and Oxford. Deacon 1905-Priest 1906 Curate St Mary's, Slough 1905-10, S P G Missions, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Dapoli, Bombay, 1911-1929 *Address* Bishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6

ADVANI, MOTIRAM SHOWKIRAM, Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1919), President, Hyderabad Educational Society *b* 12 October 1868 *m* Margaret Annesley, *d* of the late Rev Charles Voysey *Educ.* The Albert School and Presidency College, Calcutta Barrister (Inner Temple), 1892, Practised in Karachi,

Educ Cooper's hill *m* Marion Drummond Stewart Joined P W D, 1885 Retd, 1918 *Publication* Roorkee treatise on water supply, Consulting Engineer for the Cawnpore Water-Work, etc *Address* Charleville, 2, Simla, and 18 Clyde Road, Lucknow

AINSCOUGH, THOMAS MARTLAND, C B E (1925) M Com, F R G S His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon *b* 1886 *m* Mabel *d* of the late W Lincolne of Ely, Cambs two *s* one *d* *Educ* Manchester Gr School, Switzerland and Manchester University In business in China, 1907-12, Spl. Commissioner to the Board of Trade in China, 1914, Sec, Board of Trade Textile Committee, 1916, Sec, Empire Cotton Growing Committee, 1917, Expert Assist to Persian Tariff Revision Commission, 1920 Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Central Asian Society and Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts *Publications* "Notes from a Frontier" *Address* Bengal Club, Calcutta

AIYANGAR, CHITLURU DURAISWAMI, B A, B L High Court Vakil Chittoor and Member, Legislative Assembly *b* 1873 *Educ* Madras Christian College and Law College School master for two years then Vakil from July 1899, occupied offices of President District Congress Committee, Dist Conference, etc President Taluk Board and Chairman Municipal Council Chittoor for some years President, Andhra Provincial Conference, 1928, President, Postal and R M S Union, Madras Province 1929 *Publications* Estates Land Act in Telugu Sri Venkatesa or the First Archa, Gandhi Unveiled *Address* Chittoor

ALI, A F M ABDUL, M A *b* 1884 Son of Nawab Bahadur Abdul Latif Khan, C I E *Educ* St Xavier's, Doveton College, Calcutta Founder of Moslem Institute Calcutta, Founder and Editor of the Journal of the Moslem Institute Joined Bengal Civil Service, 1906, placed on special duty, Political Department, Bengal as Special Press Censor, Sept 1918 to March 1919 Police Magte, Alipore, September 1921 to March 1922 Appt Keeper of the Records of the Govt of India and *Ex Officio* Assistant Secretary to the Govt of India, April 1922 Secretary to the India Historical Records Commission, Trustee and Honorary Secretary of the Indian Museum, Fellow, Calcutta University, Member of the Court of the Dacca University Member Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund Past President, Rotary Club of Calcutta Member of the Executive Committee, District Charitable Society, Governor of the Calcutta Blind School, Member, Executive Committee of the Bengal Olympic Association Member of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Flying Club Secretary, Calcutta Historical Society, Vice-President, Calcutta Mahomedan Orphanage Governor of the Refuge for the Homeless and Helpless and the Calcutta Juvenile House of Detention *Address* 3, Turner Street, Calcutta

ALI, KHAN BAHADUR MIR ASAD, Merchant Jagirdar *b* August 1879. *m* to Leakat-Anisa Begum, *d* of Nawab Ali Yaver Jung, Bahadur of Hyderabad (Deccan) *Educ* Nizam Coll, Hyderabad Hon Magte, Madras, 1912 Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1913-20, Member Legislative Assembly 1921-23 Presdt Elect, Dist Political Confce of Pullampet, 1916 Presdt Elect, Dist Political Conference Malabar, 1918, Presdt, Provincial Educational Confce, Poona, 1919, Presdt, Madras Presidency Muslim League, 1917-20, Presdt-Elect of All-India Unani Confce, Delhi 1917 President, Unani-Ayurvedic Confce, Hyderabad, 1922 *Publications* "Maasharat," Urdu translation of the *Use of Life* by Lord Avebury, 'Iraq-wo-Iran" Member, Cosmopolitan Club and Nizam Club, retired from Public Life, 1927, visited holy places in Iraq and Persia in 1929 *Address* Banganapalle

ALIKHAN, KUNWER HAJEE ISMAIEL, M.L A, Rais of Asrauli Estate, (Bulandshahr) Chairman, City Board, Mussoorie *b* Dec 1897 *m* *d* of late Kunwer Abdul Shakur Khan, Chief of Dharampore *Educ* Persian and Arabic at home, English St Peter's College, Agra Was elected a Member of the City Board, Mussoorie, 1922 Junior Vice-Chairman a year later Attended Wembley (1924), Fellow of the British Empire Exhibition Toured European countries, Western Asia and Northern Africa (1924-25), Chairman, Proposed High School Committee, Mussoorie (1925), General Secretary, Reception Committee, All-India Muslim-Rajput Conference (1925), Vice-President and Hony Treasurer of the All-India Muslim Rajput Conference Elected Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council from the Bulandshahr District Mohammadan Rural Constituency (1926), Secretary Ghana Nand High School, Mussoorie (1927-29) President, Anjuman Islamia, Mussoorie (1928-29) Manager-in Charge, Islamia School, Mussoorie (1929-30) Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly from the Meerut Division Muhammadan Rural Constituency (1930) Member of the Governing Body the School of Agriculture, Bulandshahr President, Tilak Memorial Library, Mussoorie Hereditary Darbari of the Government *Publications* Talim-e-Niswan Muslim Rajputan-i-Hind Council Speeches, Presidential Address of Mussoorie Tanzim *Address* Summer — Devonshire House, Mussoorie Winter — Asrauli Estate (Bulandshahr) U P

ALI IMAM See under I.

ALI, SHAUKAT *Educ* M A O Coll, Aligarh (Capt Cricket XI) In Govt Opium Dept for 15 years Sec and Organiser, Aligarh Old Boys' Assoc Trustee, M A O Coll Organised collection of funds for Aligarh University Interned during the war Prominent leader of the Khilafat movement, 1919 20, and of Non-co-operation movement Sec, Central Khilafat Committee Founder and Secretary of Khuddam-i-Kaaba Society *Address* Khilafat House, Love Lane, Bombay, 10

ANNESLEY, FRANCIS CHARLES, *b* 8 March 1879 *Educ* at Birkenhead School, Cheshire Joined firm of Killick Nixon of Bombay in 1906, retired 1930 *Address* Andheri, Bombay

ARCOT, PRINCE OF, SIR GHULAM MAHOMED ALI KHAN BAHADUR, G C I E (1917), K C I E (1909) *b* 22 Feb 1882 *s* father, 1903 Premier Mahomedan nobleman of Southern India, being the direct male descendant of the Sovereign Ruler of the Karnatic *Educ* Newington Court of Wards Institutions, Madras, Member of Madras Legislative Council, 1904-6, Member of the Imperial Legislative Council (Mahomedan Electorate) of the Madras Presidency 1910-13, Member of the Madras Legislative Council by nomination, 1916, President, All-India Muslim Association, Lahore, President, South India Islamiah League, Madras President of All-India Muslim League, 1910, Life Member, Lawley Institute, Ooty, Life Member, South Indian Athletic Association, Madras Club and Gymkhana *Address* Amir Mahal Palace, Madras

AROGYASWAMI MUDALIAR, DIWAN BAHADUR RAYAPURAM NALLAVEERAN, B A, B C E, Rao Bahadur (1915) and Diwan Bahadur (1925), *b* 18th April 1870 *Educ* Madras Christian College and College of Engineering, Madras Entered service under Madras Government Asstt Engineer in 1896 and retired as Superintending Engineer in 1925 Minister for Public Health and Excise (resigned in March 1928) *Address* Leith Castle, San Thome, Mylapore

ASH, HERBERT DUDLEY, A M I E E, Director, Turner Hoare & Co, Ltd *b* 1879 *m* Madeline Edith Ash *Educ* Haileybury College Attached 29th Lancers, 1915 17, Staff Captain, Indian Cav Brigade, 1917-19 Twice mentioned in despatches *Address* C/o Turner Hoare and Co, Ltd, Bombay

ASTBURY, ARTHUR RALPH, C I E (1928), Secretary to Government, Punjab (Electricity), *b* 5th June 1880 *m* to Friede Hildegard von Schönberg *Educ* Westminster and the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill *Address* 55, Lawrence Road, Lahore and Torrentium Cottage, Simla, E

ASTON, ARTHUR HENRY SOUTHCOTE, M.A (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, (Lincoln's Inn) Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind *b* 4 July 1874, *m* to Lilian, *d* of the late Col A R Savile *Educ* Harrow School, Balliol College, Oxford Public Prosecutor in Sind, 1906, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay 1906, Acting Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind, 1920 23 *Publications* Joint Editor, Starling's Indian Criminal Law (8th Edition), Editor (9th Edition) *Address* The Ridge, Bath Island, Karachi

AYANGAR, VALANGIMAN KRISHNASWAMI ARAVAMUDHA M A (1914), C I E (1928), Secretary, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee *b* 15th December 1891 *d* of Prof K R Ramaswami Ayangar, Prof of Mathematics, Engineering College, Madras, *Educ* Kumbakonam Government College and Madras Presidency College Office of the Accountant General, Madras, Personal Assistant to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, Asstt Secretary, Finance Department, Govt of India, Jt Secretary to the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, Under-Secretary to Govt of India, Finance Department, Member of the Joint Committee on the Reserve Bank of India Bill, Under-Secretary, Commerce Department Govt of India Officer on special duty, Finance Department, Govt of India and Secretary, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee *Address* 26, Bund Garden Road, Poona

BABER, SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADOOR RANA, General of the Nepalese Army, G.B E, (Hon Mil) *cr* 1919, K C S I (Hon) *cr* 1919, K C I E (Hon) *cr* 1916, Hon Colonel, British Army (1927) *b* 27 January 1888 2nd *s* of His late Highness Hon General Maharaja Sir Chandra Shum Shere Jung, G C B, G C S I, G C M G, G C V O, etc., of Nepal and Her late Highness Bada Maharani Chandra Lokabhakta Laxmi Devi *m* 1903, Deva Vakta Lakshmi Devi, 2 *s* 2 *d* Director-General, Police Forces, Katmandu, 1903-1929, was present at the Delhi Coronation Durbar, 1903, visited Europe, 1908, was in charge of shooting arrangements during King George's shoot in Nepal, Terai, 1911, attached to the Army Headquarters, India (March 1915 to February 1919) as Inspector-General of Nepalese Contingents in India during the Great War (Despatches, specially, thanks of Commanders in Chief in India, K C S I, K C I E, for Meritorious Service, received the 1st class Order of the Star of Nepal with the title of Supradipta Manvabara, 1918, the thanks of the Nepalese Government and a Sword of Honour), European War (Waziristan Field Force, 1917) Despatches, special mention by Commander in Chief in India and Governor-General in Council, the Nepalese Military Decoration for bravery, the British War and Victory Medals at Army Headquarters, India, as Inspector-General of Nepalese Contingent during Afghan War, 1919, (Despatches G B F, India General Service Medal with Clasp) Represented Nepal at the Northern Command Manœuvres (Attock, Nov 1925) In memory of his son Bala Shum Shere supplied (1921) Pokhara a hill station in Nepal, with pipe drinking water at a cost of over Rs 1,00,000 *Address* Baber Mahal Katmandu, Nepal, via India

BADLEY, PRESTON THOMPSON (BISHOP), M A, D D, LL D Member of the American Geographical Society Member Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity Member, Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church Bombay Area *b* May 29 1876 *m* Mary Putnam Stearns Ph D of Boston University Boston Mass U S A *Educ* Phillips Smith Institute Naini Tal (High School) Ohio Wesleyan Univ Delaware Ohio B A D D, Columbia Univ New York

[illegible] School [illegible] School, [illegible] (In [illegible] between India [illegible] India [illegible] (1920) [illegible] Shivaji [illegible] Modern History [illegible] History [illegible] Shahpur [illegible]

[illegible] MAHARAJA PATISHCARI [illegible] SAHIB [illegible] under guardian [illegible] Unit Provinces [illegible] Bahraich

[illegible] SIR HOSHANG [illegible] K C S I, 1917 [illegible] (1911) [illegible] Commission 1884, military [illegible] Expedition [illegible] Imperial Civil Hospitals [illegible] 1914 [illegible] *Address* [illegible] Lucknow

[illegible] SARAT CHANDRA [illegible] Advocate [illegible] Mathematics [illegible] Law College [illegible] 1907 [illegible] Government of [illegible] Improvement Trust [illegible] 1911 [illegible] *Address* [illegible] Calcutta

PANDIT SIR ATMA RAM, KT (1923) K C S I (1921) K I H (1911) *b* Bristol, 10 Oct 1871 *m* 1895 *d* of Sir Krishna Gupta *Educ* Calcutta University, Balliol College Oxford M A 1892 Entered I C S 1893 served as district officer in the Madras Presidency Diwan to H H the Maharaja of Cochin 1907 14, reverted to British service 1915 Collector and District Magistrate, Cuddapah service placed at the disposal of Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment Member of the Executive Council of H H the Maharaja of Mysore, March 1916 Officiated as Dewan of Mysore, 1919 Retired from the I C S Diwan of Mysore, 1922 26 Foreign Minister, Kashmir 1927 29 Awarded I Class title "Rajamantradhurina" of Gandabherunda Order with Ishlilats by H H The Maharaja in open Durbar Oct 1923 Proprietor and Editor of "Indian Affairs" A Quarterly Journal Published at Windsor House, Victoria Street, London *Address* c/o Coutts and Co 440, Strand, London, W C 2

BANERJI, SUKUMAR, RAI SAHIB, B A, Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of North Suburbs, Calcutta *b* 5 October 1880 *m* to Subrahmi eldest *d* of late Kumar Satyeswar Ghosal of Bhukailas Raj *Educ* St Xaviers College, Calcutta, Law class, Government College, Krishnagar, Bengal Police Training School obtained first prize in Law in the Final examination of the Police Training School Joined Calcutta Police in 1902, his [illegible] on several occasions especially mentioned in the Annual Administration Reports of the Calcutta Police Title of Rai Sahib conferred by Government, January 1931 *Address* Police Headquarters Lal Bazar Calcutta

BAPNA WAZIR BOHRA LAL BAHADUR S M, C I E B A B C E LL B Prime Minister to H H the Maharaja Holkar *b* 24th April 1882 *m* Shrimati Anand Kumari *d* of the late Mehta Bhopal Singh Dewan of Udaipur *Educ* at Maharana High School, Udaipur, Govt Coll Ajmer and Muir Central College, Allahabad For about a year practised law in Ajmer Merwara, served in Mewar for about a year and a half as Judicial Officer, appointed District and Sessions Judge in the Indore State in Jan 1907 In 1908 was appointed Law Tutor to H H Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar III appointed His Highness' Second Secretary in 1911 and First Secretary in 1913, appointed Home Minister in 1915, retired on full pension in April 1921, joined Patiala State as Minister and remained there till August 1923, rejoined Holkar State Service as Home Minister in 1923, soon after appointed Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Appeal Committee of the Cabinet In February 1926 was appointed Prime Minister and President of the Cabinet *Address* Indore, C I

BARIA, MAJOR (HON) HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWAL SHRI SIR RANJITSINHJI, RAJA OF, K C S I (1922) *b* 10 July 1886, two *s* one *d* *Educ* Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Imperial Cadet Corps Dehra Dun, and in England Served in European War, 1914 15 and in the Afghan War, 1919 Receives a salute of eleven guns *Address* Devgad Baria, (Baria State Rly)

BARKER, JOHN STAFFORD, M V O (1911), P W Member and Chief Engineer, Holkar State *b* 6 Septr 1879 *m* Mary Gertrude only *d* of the late H L Moysey, I S O, Ceylon Civil Service *Educ* Bedford School and Royal Military Academy Commissioned in Royal Engineers, 1898, retired as Lt Col March 1929, Electrical Engineer, Delhi Durbar 1911, Chief Engineer, Holkar State 1912 to 1915, 1919 1922 and since February 1929 Served in Mesopotamia 1915 to fall of Kut-el Amara, April 1916, mentioned in despatches for defence of Kut-el-Amara Was G R L Quetta for three and a half years before retirement from the Army *Address* Indore, Central India

BARNE, THE RT REV GEORGE DUNSFORD, M A (Oxon), C I E (1923), O B E (1919), V D (1923), Elected Bishop of Lahore, April, 1932 *b* May 6, 1879 *m* Dorothy Kate Akerman *Educ* Clifton College and Oriel Coll, Oxford [illegible]ster, Summerfields, Oxford, 1902 Christ Church, Simla, 1908 [illegible] Chaplain of

darsa, Critical edition of Brahmasutrabhashya with Notes and translation, Basu Mallik Lectures on Vedanta Philosophy, Calcutta University 1925 and (in collaboration with Prof Ranade) History of Indian Philosophy, Vol 2 (out of the 8 projected) several papers contributed to Oriental Journals or presented to the Oriental Conferences, and other learned Societies *Address* 'Bilvakunja,' Bhamburda, Poona, No 4

BENJAMIN, VEN T KURUVILLA, B A, Archdeacon of Kottayam since July 1922 Formerly Incumbent of Pro Cathedral, Kottayam 1895-1922, Acting Principal, C N I, Kottayam, 1912-13, Surrogate, 1922, Bishop's Commissary, 1923 *Publications* (in Malayalam) Notes on the Epistles to the Hebrews, Notes on the Epistles to the Thessalonians Devotional Study of the Bible Editor of Treasury of Knowledge Family Friend *Address* Kottayam

BENNETT GEORGE ERNEST, M Sc, M Inst C E, M I M E, Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust *b* 1884 *m* Frances Sophia Bennett *Educ* Stockport Grammar School, Manchester University Assistant Engineer (Bridges), G I P, 1910-1916 Port Engineer, Chittagong, 1916 1919, Ex-Engineer Calcutta Port Trust, 1919-24 Senior Executive Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1924-26, Deputy Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, 1926-30, Chief Engineer, 1930 *Address* Bombay Port Trust, Bombay

BENZIGER, RT REV ALOYSIUS MARY, O C D Bishop of Quilon since 1905, *b* Einsoedeln, Switzerland, 1864 *Educ* Frankfort, Brussels, Downside Came to India, 1899 Bishop of Tabre, 1900, Assistant to the Pont Throne Roman Count 1925 *Address* Bishop's House, Quilon, Travancore

BERKELEY-HILL, Lt-Col OWEN ALFRED ROWLAND, M A, M D, Ch B (Oxon), M R C S (Eng), L R C P (Lon) I M S, Medical Superintendent, European Mental Hospital, Ranchi *b* 22 Dec 1879 *m* Kunhimanny *d* of Nellary Ramotti *Educ* at Rugby School, Universities of Oxford and Gottingen and University College Hospital, London Entered Indian Medical Service in 1997 Served throughout Great War (East Africa Campaign), Mentioned in Despatches *Publications* Numerous articles in scientific journals *Address* Kanke (P O), Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa

BERTHOUD, EDWARD HENRY, B A (Oxon), 1898, Member, Council of State and Commissioner of Excise and Inspector-General of Registration, Bihar and Orissa *b* 13 Sept 1876 *m* Phyllis Hamilton Cox *Educ* at Uppingham and New College, Oxford Asstt Magte, Joint Magte and Magte and Collector in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa since 1999 *Address* Patna

BERTRAM, REV FRANCIS, S J (or BERTRAND), B A, D D, Kaiser-I-Hind (I class, 1921), Principal, Loyola College, Madras *b* 23 July 1870, at Montigny les Metz, Lorraine *Educ* in the Society of Jesus Entered Society of Jesus, Aug 1888, came to India 1888, Principal St Joseph's College Trichinopoly, 1999-25, Principal, Loyola College since 1925, Member of Senate, Madras University since 1910, Member of Syndicate, since 1916, Member, Academic Council, since 1923, offg Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, April 1931 *Address* Loyola College, Cathedral P O Madras

BESANT, ANNIE, President, Theosophical Society and of National Home Rule League, author and lecturer on religious, philosophical, political, and scientific subjects *b* 1 October 1847, *d* of William Page Wood and Emily, *d* of James Morris, *m* 1867, Rev Frank Besant (*d* 1917), Vicar of Sibsey, Lincolnshire legally separated from him, 1873, one *s* one *d* *Educ* privately in England, Germany, France, Joined the National Secular Society, 1874, worked in the Free Thought and Radical Movements led by Charles Bradlaugh, M P, was co-editor with him of the National Reformer, Member of the Fabian Society, Member of the London School Board, 1887-90, Joined the Theosophical Society in 1889 became a pupil of Mme Blavatsky, elected its President in 1907, 1914, 1921 and 1928 Founded 1898 the Central Hindu College at Benares, 1904, the Central Hindu Girls School, Benares, is on Court Council and Senate of Benares Hindu University and on Council and Senate of the National Univ, given Hon D L, Benares Hindu Univ, 1921 in recognition of unique services, Elected President of the Indian National Congress, 1917-18 Secretary of All-Parties Conference (Auxiliary, Madras), Editor of *The Theosophist* monthly, *The Adyar Bulletin*, monthly, and Editor of *New India* daily and weekly *Address* Adyar, Madras

BEWOOR, GURUNATH VENKATESH, B A (Bom), B A (Cantab), I C S, Postmaster-General Bombay *b* 29 Nov 1888 *m* Miss Tungatai Mudholkar *Educ* Deccan Coll, Poona, and Sydney Sussex Coll, Cambridge Under Secretary to Govt, C P, Dy Commissioner, Chanda, Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa and Central Circles Dy Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi, and Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle, Indian Delegate to the Air Mail Congress at the Hague, 1927 and to the Universal Postal Congress, London, 1929 *Address* Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle, Bombay, "Shri Krishna Niwas", Poona 4

BHABHA, HORMASJI JEHANGIR, M A, D Litt J P, C I E, Hon Pres Magte, Director of Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co, Member of Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Deputed as a delegate to the Congress of Imperial Universities 1926 by the Universities of Bombay and Mysore *b* 27 June 1852 *m* Miss Jerbai Edaljee Batiwala *Educ* Elphinstone College and in England Asstt Professor, Elphinstone College, 1874-76, Vice-Principal and Professor of Logic and Ethics, Central College, Bangalore 1876 Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore 1884, Education Secretary to Government, Mysore, 1899, Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, 1895-1999, Munir ul Talim (Mysore) 1999 *Pub* Special Report on Manual

and M L C, Bombay Council, Chairman, Co operative Bank, District Larkana, and Chairman Bombay Provincial Committee, Zamindar Landlord and President, Sind Mahomedan Association Delegate, Round Table Conference *b* 1st March 1888 *Educ* Sind Madressah and St Patrick High School, Karachi *Address* Bhutto Colony, Larkana

IGG-WITHER, LIONEL M I Mech E, M I I I P Chief Mechanical Engineer, G I P Railway *b* 31st December 1876 *m* Evelyn Marie 1898 *Educ* Private School Clifton College Univ Coll London Served apprenticeship in Metropolitan Dist Railway London appointed to Nizam's State Railway in March 1898 as Asst Loco and Carr Superintendent services transferred to G I P Rly in 1902 Asst Inspector H L Shell Filling Woolwich Arsenal 1916 17 joined Iraq Military Railways in 1917 with rank of Major appointed Assistant Director Mechanical in 1918 with rank of Lieut Colonel Mentioned in despatches returned to G I P in 1919 as Dy C M I acted as C M L for varying periods during 1924 27 acted as C M E 1927 1930 confirmed October 1930 *Address* Walkeshwar Road Malabar Hill Bombay

BIKANER, MAHARAJAH OF, LIEUT-GENERAL H H MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR NARENDRA SHIROMANI MAHARAJAH SRI SIR GANGA SINGHJI BAHADUR, G C S I, *cr* 1911, G C I E, *cr* 1907, K C S I *cr* 1904, K C I E, *cr* 1901, G C V O, *cr* 1919, G B E, (Military Division), 1921 K C B *cr* 1918 A-D-C, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, *cr* 1918, Hon LL D Cambridge Edinburgh and Benares Hon D C L Oxford Donat of the Order of St John of Jerusalem in England son of Maharaj Sri Lall Singhji Bahadur and adopted son of his own elder brother His late Highness Maharajah Sri Dungar Singhji Bahadur born 3 October 1880, educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, *m* 1897 is one of the Ruling Princes of India (succeeded 31st August 1887) and is entitled to a salute of 19 guns Two sons, one daughter two grandsons, three grand daughters Invested with full ruling powers, 1898, granted Hon Commissioner of Major in the British Army, 1900 and attached to 2nd Bengal Lancers, promoted Lt Col, 1909, Col, 1910, Major General 1917 Lieut General, 1930, served with British Army in China in command of Bikaner Camel Corps, 1901 (medal, despatches K C I E) served European War, 1914 15 in France and in Egypt (despatches France and Egypt K C B) Major General, 1914, Bronze Star Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile G B E (Military Division) Awarded gold medal (1st Class) of Kaiser i Hind for public service in India during Great Famine of 1899 1900, attended the Coronation of King Edward VII, 1902, and of King George V, 1911, Hon A-D-C to H R H the Prince of Wales, 1902, A-D-C to H I M the King Emperor since 1910 Was selected as one of the three Representatives of India at the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference, 1917 Received the Freedom of the Cities of London, Edinburgh Manchester and Bristol Was selected again as one of the two Representatives of India at the Imperial War Cabinet and the Peace Conference 1919 Elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, 1921, and re-elected in 1922 and continued as such till 1926 Represented the Ruling Princes of India for the third time at the Assembly of the League of Nations 1924 Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations 1930 one of the three representatives of India at the Imperial Conference, 1930, Member of the Indian State Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conferences held in London, 1930 and 1931 Is Chancellor and a Patron of the Benares Hindu University and Sri Bharat Dharm Mahamandal, Benares, a Vice-President of the East India Association, London, the Royal Colonial Institute, London, the Indian Gymkhana Club, London, the Indian Army Temperance Association, Simla, a member of the General Council of the Mayo College, Ajmer and of the Managing Committee Mayo College, the first Member of the Indian Red Cross Society, the Benares Hindu University Court Is a Freemason, Past Master of Lodge Rajputana," Abu, a past Dy Dist Grand Master of the Dist Grand Lodge, Bombay, Founder and Scribe E of the Royal Arch Chapter "Sir Ganga Singh," Abu, holds the rank of the Past District Grand Scribe Nehemiah in the Dist Grand Chapter of Bombay, Mem of Royal Arch Chapter, Ajmer and the Phulkian Lodge, Patiala *Heir-Apparent* Captain Maharaj Kumar Sri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, C V O, *b* 7th September 1902, Grandsons Bhanwarji Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur, *b* 21st April 1924, Bhanwarji Sri Aman Singhji Bahadur, *b* 11 December 1925 *Address* Bikaner, Rajputana

BILIMORIA, ARDASHIR JAMSETJEE, B.A, *b* 18 September 1864 *Educ* Chandanwadi High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay Joined Messrs Tata in 1884 Retired 1921 *Address* C/o Dr Modi, Cooperage, Fort Bombay

BILLIMORIA, SIR SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE, KT (1928), M B E, J P, Partner in the firm of S B Billimoria & Co, Accountants and Auditors *b* 27 July 1877 *m* Jerbai, *d* of Bhicaji N Dalal (1906) *Educ* St Xavier's College Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Member, Auditors' Council, Bombay, Member of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Committee, Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber 1926-27, President, Indian Merchants Chamber, 1927-28, Member, Government of India Back Bay Inquiry Committee, 1927-28 President, Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, 1928-29 *Address* 13, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay

BINNING, SIR ARTHUR WILLIAM, KT (1916) Merchant in Rangoon. *b* 5 August 1861 *s* of Robert Binning Glasgow, unmarried *Educ* Glasgow Academy *Address* Rangoon

BIRLEY, FRANK, D C M (1915), Director, Best & Co, Ltd, Madras and Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce, Madras *b* 6 July

Educ Christ's Hospital, R M A Woolwich Active Service W Africa 1892, Chitral Relief, 1895, China 1899 Great War France, 1914-19, Afghan War, 1919 *Address* Quetta

BOMON-BEHRAM JEHANGIR BOMONJI, B A LL B G P (Solicitor) Bombay Merchant *b* July 1868 *Educ* St Xavier's and Elphinstone College Practised as an Attorney for about 20 years then became partner in C Macdonald & Co and was there for 5 years Gave up business to do public service Became member of Bombay Municipal Corporation 1919 member of Standing Committee 1921-22 to 1926-27 and 1928-29, Chairman, Standing Committee, 1928-29 Chairman, Schools Committee, Jan to March 1928 and January to December 1929, Chairman of Law Procedure and Elections Committee, 1930-31 and President of Corporation, 1931-32 Director of several Joint Stock Companies *Address* The Seaside, Sassoon Dock Road Middle Colaba

BOMBAY, BISHOP OF See Acland, Rt Rev Richard Duke

BOSE, SIR BIPIN KRISHNA, K C I E (1920) Kt *cr* 1907 C I E, 1898, M A Advocate in the Central Provinces and Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University *b* 1851 *Address* Nagpur, C P

BOSE, SIR JAGADIS CHANDRA, Kt *cr* 1917 C I E, 1903, C S I, 1911, M A (Cantab), D Sc (Lond), LL D, F R S, Professor Emeritus of the Presidency College Calcutta, Founder Director of Bose Research Institute *b* 30 Nov 1858, *Educ* Calcutta, Christ's College, Cambridge, Delegate to International Scientific Congress, Paris, 1900, scientific member of deputation to Europe and America, 1907, 1914 and 1919 Published series of papers on Electric waves and other electric phenomena (Proc Roy Society) Member, Committee of Intellectual Co-operation League of Nations *Publications* Response in the Living and Non living, Plant Response Electro-physiology of Plants, Irritability of Plants, Life Movements of Plants, Vols I and II, Life Movements in Plants, Vol III and IV, The Ascent of Sap, The Physiology of Photosynthesis Nervous Mechanism of Plants, Motor Mechanism of Plants, Plant Autographs and their Revelations, Tropic Movement and Growth of Plants *Address* Bose Institute, Calcutta

BOSE, SIR KAILAS CHUNDER, RAI BAHADUR, Kt *cr* 1916, C I E, 1910 Kaiser-i-Hind, 1909, O B E *b* Decr 26, 1850 *Educ* Calcutta Training Academy, Calcutta University and Medical College Fellow, Calcutta University, Vice-President, Indian Medical Congress Fellow, R Institute of Public Health, Member, British Medical Association, ex Member of the Corporation of Calcutta and Hon Presidency Magistrate connected with many literary and scientific societies of India and England and most of his contributions to the Medical Journals have been reproduced in the English and American Press 2nd s of late Babu Madhusan Bose *Address* 1, Sukea Street, Calcutta

BRADFIELD, ERNEST WILLIAM CHARLES, Lieut -Colonel, M B M S, F R C S, O B E (1918), C I E (1928) *b* May 28, 1880 *m* Margaret Annie Barnard *Educ* King Edward's School, Birmingham, St Mary's Hospital and St Bartholomew's Hospital London *Address* Madras

BRAY SIR EDWARD HUGH, Kt, *cr* 1917; Senior Partner, Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Member of Imperial Legislative Council. Controller of Contracts Army Headquarters. *b* 15 Apr 1874 *m* 1912, Constance, *d* of Sir John Graham, 1st Bt *Educ* Charterhouse Trinity College, Cambridge *Address* Gillander House, Calcutta

BRAYNE, ALBERT FREDERIC LUCAS, M A (Glas) B A (Oxon) C I E 1923 Indian Civil Service on Special duty, Finance Dept Govt of India *b* 1 April 1884 *m* 1909, Mary, *e d* of James Thomson, M D Irvine, Ayrshire *Educ* Irvine, Royal Academy, Glasgow University, Oxford (Trinity College) Appointed I C S Bombay, 1908 Assistant Collector, Satara 1908-1913, Superintendent, Land Records, 1913 1916, Under-Secretary and Deputy Secretary to Bombay Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, 1916-20 Subsequently Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India and in 1922-23 attached to the Inchcape Committee on Retrenchment Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs 1923 24 Financial Adviser, Military Finance 1924-29 Offg Secretary, Finance Department 1926-27, also Army Department, 1928 *Address* Finance Department, Government of India

BRAYNE, FRANK LUGARD, M C (1918), Commissioner, Lahore, Punjab *b* Jan 6 1882 *m* Iris Goodeve Goble, 1920 *Educ* Monkton Combe School and Pembroke Coll, Cambridge Joined I C S, 1905 Military Service France, Palestine, etc 1915-19 *Publications* Village Uplift in India (1928), Socrates in an Indian Village (Oxford Univ Press), The Remaking of Village India (being the second edition of Village Uplift), 1929 (Oxford Univ Press) The Lov Scouts in the village (Ultan Chand Kapur Lahore 1931) *Address* Lahore, Punjab, and Great Pulburgh Norfolk

BRAYSHAY MAURICE WILLIAM, M Sc (Leeds) A M Inst C E Agent B B and C I Ry *b* 7 March 1887 *Educ* Ripon Grammar School 1897 1900 and Leeds University 1900 1903 Training in Royal Dockyard Chatham 1903 5 Asst Asst Engineer Indian P W D (Railways) 1905 Asst Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway 1905-09 Assistant and Inspector under Sir Robert G [illegible] the construction of the Sara [illegible] 1910 15, Assistant Agent North Western Railway, 1915-17, Dy Chief Engineer Indian Munitions Board, 1917-18 [illegible] Secretary Railway Board, 1918 2, Dy Agent B B & C I Railway, 1924 [illegible] Railway Board, 1929 *Address* [illegible] Railway Board, Bombay

[illegible] Deccan College, Poona, [illegible] to the High School, [illegible] High Court Bombay [illegible] High Court Lahore [illegible] High Court [illegible] Member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay, 1910-12 [illegible] Member of the Public Services Commission [illegible] Chancellor Indian [illegible] 1920 [illegible] Chairman [illegible] Bombay Co-operative Societies 1927 [illegible] Director [illegible] Bombay 1924 [illegible] of Sholapur and [illegible] 7, Laburnum [illegible]

CHAUDHURI Sir Jogendra Chandra, B.A. (Oxon), M.A. [illegible] Bar-at-Law, *b* 28 June [illegible] Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea, bar Collegiate [illegible] Calcutta, St. [illegible] Calcutta and New College, Oxford. Lecturer and Lecturer of Law [illegible] Mitra Law College, Calcutta. Weekly Notes since [illegible] Indian Industrial [illegible] in Calcutta in 1901-1902 and [illegible] Member Legislative Council, 1913-17, Member Legislative Assembly 1921-1926 [illegible] of the Calcutta University 1927 *Address* "Calcutta Weekly Notes Office," 24, Lalbazar Circular Road, Calcutta

CHAUDHRI LAL CHAND, Hon. Captain the Hon. Rao Bahadur, B.A., LL.B. (Cal.), *b* 1882 in Shahpur Sub-div. Delhi. Belonging to a Rich Jat Family of Ferozepur Dist. *Educ* St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Joined Revenue Department 1901, took LL.B. degree [illegible] and practised Law as lawyer at Rohtak [illegible] Chairman District Board, 1914-17, elected Punjab Council 1916, nominated Council of State 1922. President All India Jat Maha Sabha 1918 (elected). Manager of High School for Sons of Soldiers. Hon. recruiting officer during War. Minister, Punjab Government, 1924. Revenue Member, Bharatpur State, 1924 and President, State Council, 1926-1927. Has taken to practice as an Advocate of the Lahore High Court at Rohtak. President All India Jat Maha Sabha. *Address* Rohtak

CHETTY, R. K. SHANMUGHAM, B.A., B.L., Lawyer and Dy. President Legislative Assembly. *b* 17 Oct. 1892. *Educ* The Madras Christian College. Elected as a member of the Madras Legl. Council in 1920, was appointed Council Secretary to the Development Minister in 1922. In Oct. 1922 was deputed by the Madras Govt. to report about measures of Temperance Reform in Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces. Elected in 1923 as member, Legislative Assembly. Visited England in May 1924 as one of the members of the Deputation sent by the National Convention of India, visited Australia as Indian representative on the Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association in September 1926, was re-elected uncontested to Legis. Assembly in the General Election of 1926, Chief Whip of the Congress Party in Legislative Assembly, was nominated by the Government of India

[illegible] Provincial [illegible] Water [illegible]

CHATTERJEE, [illegible] M.D. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Univ. Edin.), [illegible] Health Officer, G.I.P. Railway, *b* 4 Dec. 1886, *m* [illegible] M.D. (Edin.). *Educ* Calcutta and Edinburgh. Entered Indian Medical Service in the I.M.S. during Great War. District Surgeon, G.I.P. Rly. 1918-[illegible], Dy. Chief Medical and Health Officer, N.W. Rly., 1929-31. Principal Medical and Health Officer, G.I.P. Railway, [illegible] 5, Parel Road, Byculla, Bombay. [illegible]

CHALPAL, Sir Mahadev Bhaskar, K.C.I.E., *cr* 1917, C.S.I., 1911, B.A., LL.B., *b* 15 Sept. 1857, *m* Anandibai, only *d* of Parashram S. Gupte, 1870. *Educ* Government

Government of India for inquiry into blackwater fever in the Dooars, December 1907 to January 1909 Assistant to Director Central Research Institute, Kasauli 1909, Director, Central Research Institute Kasauli, Dec 1914 C I E 1915, on Military duty from January 1916 to October 1919, O B E June 1918 Director Kala Azar Commission, January 1925, Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli June 1925 Created Knight, 1931 *Address* Central Research Institute, Kasauli

CLARKE, WALTER DOUGLAS MONTGOMERY, H M Trade Commissioner Bombay *b* 3rd March 1890 *m* Joselyn, *d* of late J E Baker Esq Christ Church N Z one daughter *Educ* High School Kelso and Trinity College Glenalmond In business in Burma and India, 1911 1921 joined Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915, served with 38th Dogras Mohmand campaign, 1915 16, appointed Asstt Cable Censor, Madras, 1916, and Deputy Controller (Hides) Indian Munitions Board, Bombay 1918 19 Hon Secretary Cochin Chamber of Commerce and Member, Cochin Harbour 'ad hoc' Committee, 1921 *Address* Somerset Cottage, Warden Road, Bombay

CLAYTON HUGH BYARD, C I E (1924), I C S, Commissioner Central Division Poona *b* 24 D c 1877 *m* Annie Blanch Nepean *Educ* St Paul's School Wadham College, Oxford 1st Class Hon Mods 1st Class Lit Hum Came to India 1901 served in Bombay Presidency employed in Military Intelligence Branch of War Office 1914-19 Municipal Commissioner 1919 1928 Chairman Hj Enquiry Committee 1929 30 Member, Council of State 1929 30 *Address* 21, Queen's Gardens, Poona

CLOW, ANDREW GOURLAY, M A, J P, F S S, C I E (1928), Indian Civil Service, Secretary Labour Commission (1929) *b* 29 April 1890, *m* Ariadne Mavis Dunderdale 1925 *Educ* Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, St John's College, Cambridge Served in U P as Asstt Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer, 1914-20, Controller, Labour Bureau, Govt of India, 1920 23, Chairman, Seamen's Recruitment Committee, 1922, Secretary, Workmen's Compensation Committee, 1922 Under-Secretary to Government of India, 1923-4 Adviser and delegate International Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1921 and 1923, Dy Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, 1924-7 Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923, 1925-27, Member, Council of State, 1928 9, Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-30 *Publications* Indian Factory Law Administration (1921), The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act (1924), Indian Factory Legislation, a Historical Survey (1927), etc *Address* 9, Hastings Road, New Delhi

COCKE, SIR HUGH GOLDING, Kt (1929), Chartered Accountant, Partner, A F Ferguson & Co Chartered Accountants, Bombay, Karachi Indore, Delhi, Simla, Rawalpindi Lucknow and Lahore *b* 1st June 1882 *m* Winifred Florence, *d* of A E Cumming, late of Karachi *Educ* at Merchant Taylors School, London, Joined A F Ferguson & Co, Bombay, in Feb 1907, represented Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Bombay Improvement Trust, 1919 and Bombay Municipality, 1919 23, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1924-31, Public Accounts Committee, 1924-27, Railway Finance Committee, 1926 28, Hon Presidency Magistrate, 1924, President, Bombay Chamber, 1928 *Publications* A Summary of the Principal Legal Decisions affecting Auditors *Address* A F Ferguson & Co, Apollo Street, Bombay

COLLINS GODFREY FERDINANDO STRATFORD, M A O B E, (1919), C I E, (1931), I C S, Home Secretary, Government of Bombay *b* 3rd November 1888 *m* Joyce, *d* of G Turville Brown, Esq, *Educ* Charterhouse and Christ Church Oxford Asstt Collector, 1912, on Military Duty, 1916 18, Dy Director of Civil Supplies, 1919 Forest Settlement Officer 1920 22, Revenue Settlement Officer, 1924 26, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, 1925 1926, Registrar Co operative Societies, 1926-27, Collector and District Magistrate 1923-1926, and 1928 1929, Home Secretary, 1929 *Address* Grindlay & Co, Bombay

COLVIN, GEORGE LETHBRIDGE, C B (1919), C M G (1918), D S O (1916); Commendatore of the Order of St Maurice and St Lazarus, (Italy), 1920, A D C to H M King (1928), Agent, East Indian Railway *b* 27 March 1878 *m* Katherine Mylne, *d* of James Mylne of Edinburgh *Educ* Westminster Joined E I Railway, 1898, served in Army (France and Italy) during war, 1914-1919, Hon Brigadier-General in Arm Director, of Development Ministry of Transport, London, from 1919 to 1921 Rejoined E I Rly in 1921 as Agent *Address* Bengal Club, Calcutta

CONNOR, COL SIR FRANK POWELL, Kt (1926), D S O, F R C S, I M S, A D M S, Bombay Dist Late Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta *b* 1877, *m* Grace Ellen Lees, *d* of late R O Lees *Educ* St Bartholomew's Hospital, London Indian Army, Civil in Bengal, War service in France and Mesopotamia (mentioned in Despatches four times, D S O, Brevet Lieut-Colonel), Consulting Surgeon Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force *Publications* Surgery in the Tropics (Churchill) Chapters on "Surgery in the Tropics" in (1) Rose and Carless, Manual of Surgery and (2) Nelson's Loose-Leaf Surgery, and various surgical articles in Medical Journals *Address* 3, Hencker Drive, Colaba, Bombay

CONTRACTOR, MISS NAVAIPAI DORABJI B A J P, Hon Presidency Magistrate, Member of the Committee of visitors for the Cama and Albless Hospitals, Member of the Municipal Schools Committee, Lady Superintendent, Chanda Ramji High Girls' School Bombay *Educ* Wilson College, Bombay First Indian Lady Fellow in Arts in the Bombay University (1922), an extensive traveller throughout India, Burma and Ceylon, and in China, Japan, United States of America and Europe *Publications* Contributions on topical educational and social subjects in English and Gujarati in periodicals and newspapers published in Bombay *Address* Hardinge House, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

[illegible] widow in 192[illegible] *Address* Laxmivilas Palace

DHA[illegible] RAGHUBIR SINGH, RAO [illegible] (1921) C S I Retired [illegible] Council Bharatpur *b* [illegible] Privately Sardar holding a [illegible] Sardar's allowances etc [illegible] Entered Bharatpur State [illegible] Promoted a Member [illegible] of Sardars [illegible] Maharaja [illegible] Bahadur subsequently [illegible] and Guardian to H H late [illegible] Shri Kishen Singh Sahib [illegible] member of Indian Students [illegible] for Rajputana and [illegible] *Address* Bharatpur

DHANSHDHIA H H MAHARAJA SHRI [illegible] G C I E, K C S I, [illegible] 1889 *suc* father [illegible] and with private tutors [illegible] Sir Charles Ollivant [illegible] Kathiawar

DHA[illegible] RAO BAHADUR MAHADEV [illegible] M A *b* 4th March 1871 *m* [illegible] daughter of Madhavrao [illegible] Rajaram High School, [illegible] Sir J J School [illegible] Appointed as a painting [illegible] staff of the School of Art then [illegible] Master in 1901 to 1918 Acted as [illegible] Drawing and Craft Work Bom [illegible] in 1918 and 1919 and again [illegible] Retired as Personal As[illegible] Principal Sir J J School of [illegible] in March 1928 and was re[illegible] Visiting Professor of Painting, [illegible] to decorate the Hon Law [illegible] Imperial Secretariat New [illegible] Deccan Nurseries [illegible] Stories of King Vikram" S M [illegible] (I C S) By ways of Bombay" [illegible] (I C S) Women of India" [illegible] Marathi Gujarathi, Hindi [illegible] and several other Indian publish[illegible] Oxford University Press, Longmans [illegible] and several other Indian publish[illegible] *Address* Shree Amba Sadan, [illegible] Khar, Bombay No 21

DICK GEORGE PARIS, C I E, 1916 Bar-at-Law, Member of C P Legislative Council, 1921, and of each preceding Council, Govt Advocate C P *b* 1866 *m* Lilla Geraldine Newman *Educ* Dulwich College, called to Bar, Middle Temple, 1889, Advocate of Calcutta High Court, 1893, of the Judicial Commissioner Court Nagpur, 1891, Lecturer in Law to the Morris College, Nagpur until 1924, President, New English High School and President, Nagpur Civil Station Municipal Council for years Member of the Legislative Council before the Reforms and continuously to date *Publication* Itch and His Fortunes *Address* Nagpur C P

DIGBY BESTE, HENRY ALOYSIUS B, O B E, (1919) C I E (1931), Captain, Superintendent, M M T S Dufferin *b* [illegible] 1881 *m* Olave Hume [illegible] W Hume [illegible]

DIH[illegible] H H Maharaja [illegible] Rao Pra[illegible] Sahib Tukaji [illegible] Guardian [illegible] Harry James and [illegible] Indore *b* [illegible] Succeeded to the gadi [illegible] 24 November [illegible] 1926 after adoption *Address* Dhar and Indore

DHAP H H MAHARANI LAXMIBAI SAHIBA Pra[illegible] Kalar I Hind (Gold Medal) D B E [illegible] Maharani of Dhar and President of Dhar State Council Daughter of the Chief of Savantvadi *b* 1892 *m* to H H Maharaja Sir Udaji Rao Puar, K C S I, C V O,

[illegible] Accountant General, [illegible] 1925 [illegible] New Delhi [illegible] New Delhi [illegible] Accounts [illegible] September [illegible] Address New Delhi [illegible] and [illegible]

GANGULI SUPRAKASH [illegible] the poet Dr Rabindranath Tagore [illegible] and Art Gallery [illegible] M R A S [illegible] Srimati [illegible] Museum grand daughter of the late [illegible] 8th May [illegible] Doveton [illegible] With the idea of paint [illegible] in the above subject [illegible] post in the Imperial Archaeological [illegible] under late Dr [illegible] General of Archaeology [illegible] Geographical [illegible] In the Province of Bengal [illegible] Assam and Chota Nagpur [illegible] ancient Indian Sculptures [illegible] Museum, Calcutta and [illegible] Under preparation [illegible] on Rags and Raginis with [illegible] tions of old paintings 2 [illegible] Rajput and Kangra Paintings [illegible] trations 3 Influence of Japanese Art on the Modern Bengal School 4 A short history on the art of brocade weaving in Gujarat 5 Moghul textiles 6 Lacquer work in India *Address* Pachpahn [illegible] Baroda

GARRETT JOSEPH HUGH B A (Cantab), C S I (Jan 1931) *b* 22 Jan 1880 *Educ* Highgate School and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge Served in Bombay as Asstt Collector and Magistrate and Asstt Settlement Officer, Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Northern Division, Dec 1919 Offg Collector and District Magistrate and Political Agent Jan 1921 Offg Collr and Talukdari Settlement Officer Jan 1924 and again June 1925 confirmed Jan 1926, Offg Commissioner March 1925 and again February 1926 *Address* Shahibag, Ahmedabad

GAUBA KANHAYA LAL B A, LL B (Cantab) 1920, Barrister-at-Law *b* 28th August 1899 *m* Husnara Aziz Ahmed *d* of late Aziz Ahmed Bar-at-Law *Educ* Privately and at Downing Coll, Cambridge Associated with many Joint Stock enterprises as Director Lahore Electric Co, Ltd, The Bharat Insurance Co, Ltd, etc Vice President Indian Chamber of Commerce Lahore, Secretary Punjab Flying Club, Ex President, Punjab Journalists' Association (1922), Member, N W R Advisory Committee, and Member, Managing Committee of the Irwin Flying Fund (1931) *Publications* Uncle Sham (1929), H H or the Pathology of Princes (1930) *Address* 6, Race Course Road Lahore

GEDDIS ANDREW, J P, JAMES FINLAY & Co Limited *b* 11th July 1886 *m* Jean Baikie Gunn *d* of Dr Gunn, George Square, Edinburgh *Educ* George Watson's College, Edinburgh Joined James Finlay & Co, Ltd, Bombay 1907 Chairman, The Finlay Mills, Ltd, The Surya Mill Swan Mills, Ltd, Gold Mohur Mills Ltd Director, Bank of India, Chairman Bombay Millowners Association, 1923 Millowners Association's representative on [illegible] G I P Railway Advisory Committee, also Director, East India Cotton Association *Address* Sudama Villa, Nepean Sea Road Malabar Hill

JENNINGS JOHN FREDERICK, Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple 1911) Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, Bombay. [illegible] Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation *b* 21 Sept, 1885 *m* Edith [illegible] Walls [illegible] of Croydon Surrey, [illegible] Suffolk, *Educ* Aske's [illegible] Dulwich Entered [illegible] 1902 and served on the [illegible] Staff of the Morning Leader, Daily Mail and Daily Telegraph Army [illegible] and R G A), 1915 1919, War Office M I 7 b Propaganda Section, from [illegible] 1917 Director of Information [illegible] Director of the Labour [illegible] July 1925 to March 1926 [illegible] Director in charge of combined [illegible] Intelligence Information and [illegible] *Address* Secretariat Bombay

GHOSAL MRS (SRIMATI SVARNA KUMA DEVI) *d* of Maharshi Debendra Nath Tagor and sister of Sir Rabindranath Tagore *b* 1857 *m* late J Ghosal, Zemindar Befor twenty published a novel anonymously, soon after became editor of 'Bharti' (first woman editor in India), a Bengali magazine whicl she still conducts *Address* Old Ballygunge Road Calcutta

GHOSE THE HON MR JUSTICE CHARU CHUNDER, Judge, Calcutta High Court, since July 1919 *b* 4 February 1874 *Educ.* Presidency College, Calcutta *m* Nirmal Nolini, *d* of the late Protap Chunder Bose Vakil, Calcutta 1898 Called to the Bar in England, 1907 *Address* High Court, Calcutta

GHUZNAVI THE HON ALHADJ SIR ABDEL KERIM ABU AHMED KHAN, KT, (1928), M L C Zemindar and Land-owner Member, Executive Council Government of Bengal *b* 25 August 1872 *m* Lady Saidennessa Khanum, 1894 *Educ* St Peter's School, Exmouth Devonshire Messrs Wren and Gurney's Institution, London Universities of Oxford and Jena (Germany), Returned to India 1894 and settled on his estates handed down by his ancestors Fatehdad Khan Ghuznin Lohani, brother of Osman Khan Ghuznin Lohani, the last Independent Afghan Chieftain of Bengal Represented the whole of E B & Assam in both Moslem & Hindu Interests in the old Imperial Legislative Council (1909-12) Represented [illegible] of Bengal in Moslem [illegible] Council (191

75; Principal, Harris School, Madras, 1883-91, Hyderabad, 1891-09, Hon Canon, St George's Cathedral, Madras, 1905 *Address* Royapet House, Royapettah, Madras

GONDAL, His HIGHNESS MAHARAJA THAKORE SAHIB SHRI BHAGWAT SINHJEE OF, G C I E, K C I E, *b* 1865 *s* of late Thakore Saheb Sagramji of Gondal, *m* 1881, Nandkuverba, C I, *d* of H H Maharana of Dharampore, *Educ* Rajkumar Coll, Rajkot Edin Univ Hon LL D (Edin) 1887 M B and C M (Edin) 1892, M R C P, (Edin) 1892 D C L (Oxon) 1892, M D (Edin) 1892 F R C P, (Edin) 1895, F C P and S B 1913 Fellow of University of Bombay 1885 F R S E 1909, M R A S, M R I (Great Britain and Ireland) H P A C *Publication* Journal of a Visit to England, A Short History of Aryan Medical Science *Address* Gondal, Kathiawar

GORADIA, PURSHOTAMDAS BHAVANIDAS B A LL B, Acting Dewan and President State Council, Morvi and President Morvi Railway Board *b* 10 Nov 1885 *Educ* Sagramji High School, Gondal Bahauddin Coll Junagad, and Wilson Coll and Govt Law School, Bombay Bar Examination Ahmedabad was appointed Sr and Asst to Govt Pleader for Land Acquisition of Ahmedabad Municipality in 1914 also Hon Asstt to Govt Pleader Kathiawar practised in Kathiawar as a Pleader till September 1923 when appointed Sar Nyayadhish, Morvi State Western Railway Bombay as Agent to H H the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi in December 1923 and Second Member of Council Morvi in 1925 held this position with that of Director of Commerce and Industries till December 1931, appointed First Member of Council and President Railway Board in Jan 1931 and Dewan and President State Council as well as President Railway Board in April 1931 *Publications* Hindu Rajtantra and Chhatrashuddhi (both in Gujarati) *Address* Morvi Kathiawar

GOSWAMI, KUMAR TULSI CHANDRA M A (Oxon.), Zemindar Member Legislative Assembly Son of Raja Kisorilal Goswami of Serampore, member of first Bengal Executive Council *b* 1895 *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta Oxford and Paris Delegate elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly to represent India at the August Session (1928) of the Imperial Parliamentary Association, Canada and was Chairman of the Indian Section *Address* The Raj Baree Serampore Railway Park Ballygunjge Calcutta Kamachha, Benares Puri

GOULD, HERBERT ROSS B A (Oxon) C I E Indian Civil Service 17th March 1888 m Florence Mary Fuller Elder Clifton College, Brisbane Coll Oxford Arrived Bombay 1911 Asst Collr Dharwar, Canara Parkhana 1911 to Military Service I A R O 1916-1919 Asst Collr Sholapur 1919 Dy Commissioner Upper Sind Frontier 1920-1922 Collr Poona 1922 Pol Secretary to Governor (Acting) 1923, Address Poona

GOUR, SIR HARI SINGH, KT (1925), M A, D Litt, D C L, LL D, Member of the Legislative Assembly, Barrister-at-Law *b* 26 Nov 1872 *Educ* Govt High School, Saugor, Hislop Coll, Nagpur, Downing Coll, Cambridge President, Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1918-22, First Vice-Chancellor, and Hon. D. Litt Delhi University, re-appointed 1st May 1924-1926 Member of Indian Central Committee, Elected Deputy President of the Leg Assembly and Vice-President of the Empire Parliamentary Association (Indian Branch), Hon Member of the Antheneum Club, National Liberal Club and British Empire Society *Publications* Law of transfer in British India 3 vols (6th Edition), Penal Law of British India 2 vols (4th Edition), Hindu Code (3rd Edition) The Spirit of Buddhism His only Love Random Rhymes and other poems *Address* Nagpur, C P

GOWAN HYDE CLARENDON, B A (OXON), V D, C I E (1925) I P I C S Chief Secretary to Government Central Provinces *b* 4 July 1878 *m* Edna Gowan (nee Brown) 1905, *Educ* at Elstree School, 1889-1892, Rugby School 1892 1897, New College, Oxford, 1897 1901 Univ Coll, London, 1901-02 Under Secretary to C P Govt, 1904-08, officiated as Under Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department Government of India, July to Nov 1908, Settlement Officer, Hoshangabad District 1913 17 Financial Secretary to Govt, C P, 1918 1921, Dy Commissioner, Nagpur 1923 25, Financial Secretary to Govt, 1925 and 1927 Chief Secretary, March 1927 Revenue and Finance Member (Cemp), C P Government May 1931 *Address* Nagpur

GRAHAM THE RIGHT REV JOHN ANDERSON, M A (Edin) D D (Edin) D D (Aberdeen); K I H Gold Medal C I E V D F R G S, Missionary to Church of Scotland at Kalimpong, Bengal 1888 Founder and Hon Supdt of St Andrews Colonial Homes, Moderator of Church of Scotland, 1931-32 *b* 1861 *Educ* Leith Parish School, Glasgow High School Edinburgh University *m* Kate McGaughey (K I H Gold Medal) who died in 1919 Was in Home C S in Indian Education 1885-92 graduated 1885, Lecturer on the three Indian languages and "The Christian Approach of the Reformed Church" *Address* Kalimpong, Bengal

GRAHAM SIR LANCELOT, M A (Oxon), K C I E (1920) Bar-at-Law C I E, (1924), Secretary Legislative Department of India (1924), *b* 15 April 1885 *m* Olive Bertha Maurice *Educ* St Paul's School London and Balliol Coll, Oxford Entered Indian Civil Service 1904; Asst Judge, 1908 Asst Collector 1909; Asst Judge, 1911 Judicial Asst Ratnagiri Bombay 1912 Joint Secretary Legislative Department, Government of India 1921 *Address* Grindlay & Co London

GRAHAM WILLIAM [illegible] I C S, Pro [illegible] Cotton Industry [illegible] 1871 [illegible] D [illegible]

Malik-i-Mauzzam-i-Rafi-ud-Darja-i-Inlgistan *b* 26th June 1916 Succeeded to the *gadi* on 5th June 1925 *Address* Jai Bilas Palace, Gwalior, and Madho Bilas Palace, Shivapuri, C I

HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR, THE HON, KHAN BAHADUR SIR MUHAMMAD KT (1922) K C S I (1927), K C I E (1924), C I E (1920) *b* Sept 22 1869 *m* Sadathun Nisa Begum, *Educ* Zilla High School, Saidapet Joined the Bar in 1888, in 1897 was presented Certificate of Honour on the occasion of Golden Jubilee of the late Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria, from 1901 devoted whole time to local self-government and held the position of Chairman of Municipal Council, Pres, Taluk Board and Pres, Dist Board, Khan Bahadur, 1905 Member, Legislative Council, 1909 12, appointed Temporary Member Madras Executive Council, 1919, war Commissioner of Madras Corporation, 1920 Gave evidence before Royal Commn on Decentralisation and also before Public Services Commn, served as a co-opted member on Reforms Committee, Member, Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India, Nov 1923 March 1924, Member of Council of the Governor of Madras 1920-1924 Member of the Viceroy s Council 1925-1930 Leader of the Indian Delegation to South Africa, 1926-27 Leader of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations (1929) *Address* Madras

HADOW, SIR (FREDERICK) AUSTEN, KT (1926), C V O (1922) M Inst C E M Inst Trans, V D, Chief Commissioner of Railways *b* 5 Sep 1873 *m* Kate Louisa Margary *Educ* Branksome House, Godalming, 1883-1887, Charterhouse, 1887-1892, R I E College Coopers Hill, 1892-95 Associate Coopers Hill, 1895, Appointed Asstt Engineer, State Rlys 1895, employed as Asstt Engineer on construction of new railways in Bengal, 1896-1902, Asstt Manager, E B Rly, 1902-1904, Asstt Secretary, Railway Board, 1905-1909, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, B G J P Rly, Kathiawar, 1909-1911 Deputy Agent, N W Rly, Lahore, 1911-1916, Secretary, Railway Board, 1916-1919, Agent, North-Western Railway, 1919-24, Member, Railway Board, 1924 *Address* Morvyn, Simla, W

HAIDER KARRAR JAFRI, SYED, Ex Member, Legis Assembly and Asstt Manager, Court of Wards, Balrampur Raj *b* 8 Nov 1879 Married *Educ* Collegiate School, Balrampur, M A O Coll, Allgarh, Agra College and Mistri's Accountancy Institution, Bombay, Member, Gonda Dist Board for six years, Member, Municipal Board, Balrampur for 20 years, Hon Magte, Balrampur, for 20 years, Vice-Chairman, Balrampur Central Co-operative Bank, Member, Standing Committee, All-India Shia Conference Trustee, Shia Coll, Lucknow, President and Trustee of the Balrampur Girls School *Address* Balrampur, Dist Gonda (U P)

HAIG, HARRY GRAHAM, C I E (1923), C S I (1930), *b* 13 April 1881 *m* to Violet May Deas, *d* of J Deas I C S (retired) *Educ* Winchester and New College, **Oxford** Entered I C S 1905, Under-Secy Govt, U P 1910-12, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915-1919, Deputy Secretary to Govt of India, Finance Dept, 1920, Secy, Fiscal Commission, 1921-22, attached Lee Commission 1923 24 Private Secretary to Viceroy 1925, Secretary to Government of India, Home Dept 1926 30, Ag Home Member, Govt of India, 1930 *Address* Govt of India, Simla and Delhi

HAILEY, SIR WILLIAM MALCOLM, G C I E, K C S I, I C S, Governor of the United Provinces (1928), Knight of Grace of Order of St John of Jerusalem Hon Fellow Corpus Christi College, Oxford, D Litt (Lahore) *b* 1872 *m* 1896, Andreina, *d* of Count Hannibale Balzani Italy Lady of Grace of Order of St John of Jerusalem, F R G S *Educ* Merchant Taylor's School, Corpus Christi College, Oxford (Scholar) First Class Mod First Class Lit Hum. Colonisation Officer, Jhelum Canal Colony, 1902, Sec, Punjab Govt, 1907, Dy Sec, Govt of India, 1908, Member, Durbar Committee, 1911, Ch Commr, Delhi, 1912-19, Finance Member, Government of India, 1919-1922, Home Member, Government of India, 1922-1924 Governor of the Punjab, 1924-28 *Address* Governor s Camp, U P

HAJI WAJIHUDDIN, KHAN BAHADUR (1926) M L A Proprietor of Pioneer Arms Co, Meerut, *b* 1880 During Great Balkan War (1910-12) was Treasurer, Meerut Division Red Crescent Fund, during Great War (1918) worked as Hon Secretary, Meerut Cantonment War Loan Committee Member of many educational institutions Elected in 1916 to Meerut Municipal Board, re-elected in 1919, elected in 1920 to Legislative Assembly, re-elected in 1923, re-elected unopposed in 1930 Appointed in 1922 to bench of Hon Magistrates, appointed 1927 Chairman, Cantonment Bench empowered "First Class" 1929 Elected in 1922, Hon Secretary to the Central Haj Committee of India Elected unopposed in 1927 to Cantonment Board, re-elected unopposed in 1928, elected Vice-President of Prohibition League of India in 1926, re-elected in 1928 elected President of Meerut Cantonment Residents Association in 1926 *Address* "Pioneer House," Meerut Cantonment

HAKSAR, COL KAILAS NARAIN, B A, C I E Mahsir-Khas Bahadur, Pol Member, Gwalior Durbar, since 1912 *b* 1878 *Educ* Victoria College, Gwalior, Allahabad University Hon Prof of History and Philosophy, 1899-1902, Priv Sec to Maharaja Scindia in 1903-12, Under-Sec, Pol Dept, on dep 1905-7, Capt, 4th Gwalior Imp S r Inf, 1902, Col, 1924 Director Prince s Special Organisation (on d putation) [illegible] Gwalior

HALL, MAJOR RALPH FITZ-CARR, C I E I A Mily Accts Dept, Field Controller, Poona *b* 1873 Joined army, 1894, Major, 1912, served Tirah 1897-98 European War, 1914-17, *Address* **Field** Controller, Poona

Punjab Provincial Conference at Jullunder, 1920 appointed Minister for Agriculture, Punjab 1920-21, Resigned 1923, since then devoted himself to business and banking Since retirement organised Peoples' Bank of Northern India Ltd having long previously brought the Bharat Insurance Co, Ltd, into being President Commercial Congress, Delhi in 1926, appointed on the Banking Inquiry Committee, Central and Provincial, 1929 *Address* Lahore.

HARRIS, DOUGLAS GORDON, Dip Ing (Zurich), C I E, M I E (Ind), Consulting Engineer to Government of India (1925) *b* 19 Oct 1883 *m* Alice, *d* of Spencer Ackroyd of Bradford, Yorks *Educ* Rugby School and Federal Polytechnic, Zurich, Switzerland Asst and Executive Engineer, P W D 1907-14, Under Secretary to Government, U P, P W D 1915, Under-Secretary to Government of India, P W D, 1916, Secretary to P W D Reorganisation Committee, 1917, Under-Secretary to Government of India, P W D 1918, Asstt Inspector General of Irrigation in India, 1920, Secretary to New Capital Inquiry Committee, 1922, Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, Public Works Branch, 1922 *Publications* Irrigation in India (Oxford University Press) *Address* c/o Department of Industries of Labour, Simla

HARRISON, ARTHUR NEVILLE JOHN, Modern History Scholar, Lincoln College, Oxford (1900), B A (Oxon), 2nd Class Finals 1903 Chief Auditor B B & C I Railway *b* 15th September 1881 *m* Helen Zoe Foote, youngest *d* of the late R Bruce Foote F R C S *Educ* Cheltenham College, Lincoln College, Oxford Joined Accounts Branch P W D, Madras, 1905, E B S Railway 1909 1914, Auditor, Jodhpur Bikaner Railway 1914-1924 B B & C I Railway since 1924 *Address* General Offices, B B & C I Railway, Churchgate, Bombay

HARRISON, SIR CHARLTON SCOTT CHOLMELEY, Kt (1932) C I E (1928), Ch Engineer Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction *b* 18 May 1881 *m* Violet Muriel Monamy, 2nd *d* of the late Dr E H Buckell and Mrs Buckell of Chichester *Educ* Coopers Hill Asst Engineer P W D, Belgaum, 1902-1906, Astt Engineer, P W D Irrigation, Nasik, 1906-1909, Ex-Engineer, P W D, Nasik District 1909-1910, Ex Engineer, Pravara Canals, Construction Division, 1911-19, Ex Engineer, Karachi Canals, 1920-21, Superintending Engineer, Sukkur Barrage, 1921-23, Chief Engineer, Lloyd (Sukkur) Barrage Construction 1923 to date *Address* Karachi, and Canals Sind

HATWA, MAHARAJA BAHADUR GURU MAHADEV ASRAM PRASAD SAHI OF *b* 19 July 1893, 5 Oct 1896 to the *Gadi* after death of father Maharaja Bahadur Sir Kishen Pratap Sahi, K C I E, of Hatwa *Address* Hathuwa P O, District Saran, Behar and Orissa

HAYE, MIAN ABDUL, B A, LL.B, M.B E 1919), M L A, Advocate, Lahore High Court 9 Oct 1888 *Educ* at Lahore Christian College Passed started practice at Ludhiana, elected Municipal Commissioner same year, elected Jr Vice-President 1911 which office he held till 1921 when he was elected senior Vice-President Is first non-official President of Ludhiana Municipal Council to which office he was elected in 1922 *Address* President, Municipal Council, Ludhiana

HAYLES, ALFRED ARTHUR, Editor and Managing Director, The Madras Mail *b* March 7, 1887 *m* Sybil Anne Copeland, 1928 Educ London and Paris Free lance journalism, London, till 1913, joined staff of the Madras Times 1913, became Asst Editor, The Madras Mail, 1921 *Address* Brightside, Wesley College Road, Madras

HEALE, ROBERT JOHN WINGFIELD, B,A (Cantab), 1899, M A (Cantab), 1922, O B L (1917), C I E (1930), Agent to the Governor General, Central India *b* 24 September, 1876 *m* Alice Isabel Hope, in 1906, Lthel J R Scott in 1922 and Muriel Trestrial Palmer in 1926 *Educ* King's School, Canterbury and Trinity College, Cambridge, Second Lieutenant 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment 1900, Lieut 46th Punjabis 1902, entered Political Department 1903, served on N W F Province, Ajmer, Gwalior and again on N W F Province *Address* United Service Club, Pall Mall, London

HENDERSON, ROBERT HERRIOT, C I E, Tea Planter (retired), Supdt of Tarrapur Company's Tea Gardens, Cachar, Assam, Chairman, Ind Tea Assoc, Cachar and Sylhet Represented tea-planting community on Imp Leg Council, 1901-2, when legislation regulating supply of indentured coolie labour was under consideration Was Member, Legislative Council of E Bengal and Assam, President, Manipur State Durbar, 1917-19 *Address* . Bengal Club, Calcutta

HERAS, HENRY, S J, M.A, Professor of Indian History, Director of the Indian Historical Research Institute, St Xavier's College, Bombay, President, Bombay Historical Society, Corresponding Member of the Historical Records Commission for the Bombay Centre Member of the International Committee of Historical Sciences *b* September 11, 1888 *Educ* Barcelona (Spain), Cleveland, Ohio (U S A) Professor of History, Sacred Heart College (Barcelona), Principal, Our Saviour's College, Saragossa (Spain) *Publications* History of the Manchu Dynasty of China (In Spanish), 3 Vols The Conquest of the Fort of Asirgarh by Emperor Akbar (according to an eye-witness) (in Ind Ant) The City of Jinji at the end of the 16th Century (*Ibid*), The Portuguese Fort of Barcalor (*Ibid*) The Prison of European Sadasiva Raya (*Ibid*) Venkatapatiraya I and the Portuguese (Journal of the Mythic Society) The Statues of the Nayaks of Madura in the Pudu Mantapam (*Ibid*) Early Relations between Vijayanagara and Portugal (*Ibid*) Asoka's Dharma and Religion (*Ibid*), Historical Carving at Vijayanagara (*Ibid*) Goa, Viragal of the time of Harihara II of Vijayanagara (*Ibid*) The story of Akbar's Christian Wife (Journal of Indian History), The Palace

HIBBERT, [illegible] Wilfrid Trees Chris[illegible] O B E, M C, T P, A M Inst Mech [illegible] Late Indian Sir W G [illegible] Wilmshurst and Co, Ltd [illegible] Partnership with Greenwood and [illegible] Canadian Pacific Railway 1904 [illegible] with Pabst and Wilcox, [illegible] and Bombay, 1907 1911 [illegible] 1st Bn West Yorkshire [illegible] 1914 1916, Commanded ditto [illegible] (Fr [illegible]) D A Q M G, XIVth Army Corps France (1916) Ditto 46th (North Midland) Division France, 1917, A Q M G, XVth Army Corps France, 1918 A A Q M G Tanks Corps Army of Occupation 1919 Lieut O B E M C, Belgium (Croix de Guerre) (Belgium) Deputy Chief Controller, Government of India Supply Stores, 1920 22 Personal Secretary of Yorkshiremen in India 1922 23 Commanding Bombay [illegible] 1924 *Address* Byculla [illegible]

HIDAYAT, Syed Ali, Historian of the State [illegible] Hyderabad *b* 1884, *educ* Nizam's College Hyderabad, Delegate to the Oriental Conference Calcutta 1922, Delegate to the All Indian Literary Conference at [illegible] 1922 Publications A Supplemental Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in the State Library *Address* The State Library, Hyderabad, Deccan

HIDAYATULLAH, Sir Ahmed, Nawab Amin Jung Bahadur, M A, I C S, LL D, C S I (1911) Nawab (1917) K C I E, (1922) Delhi Minister in Waiting on H E H the Nizam since 1915 and Chief Secretary to H E H's Government *b* 11 Aug 1863 *m* Lady Lalima Amin June 1907 (*s* 3*d*) *educ* Christian College and Presidency College Madras, Governor's Scholar, High Court Vakil 1890 Advocate (1928) Deputy Collr and Magistrate 1890 92 Asstt Secretary to the Nizam 1893 Personal Secretary to Nizam 1894, Chief Secretary to Nizam's Govt 1905, *Publications* "Notes on Islam", articles in Periodicals *Address* Amin Munzil, Saidabad Hyderabad, Deccan

HYDARI, Sir Akbar Nawab Hydar Nawab Jung Bahadur, Finance Minister, Hyderabad *b* 8 Nov 1869 *m* Amena Najmuddin Tyabji (Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal) Cr Knight (1928) *educ* St Xavier's College, Bombay, Joined Indian Finance Dept, 1888, Asstt Acctt General U P, 1890, Dy Acctt General, Bombay, 1897, Dy Acctt General Madras, 1900, Examiner, Govt Press Accounts 1901, Comptroller, India Treasuries, 1903, C P, 1904, lent as Acctt General, Hyderabad State, 1905, Financial Secretary, 1907, Secretary to Government, Home Dept, (Judicial, Police, Education, etc.), 1911, Ag Director General of Commerce and Industries, 1919, Accountant-General, Bombay, 1920, Finance and Railway Member, Hyderabad Executive Council, 1921, Official Director, Shahabad Cement Co, Ltd, 1922, Official Director, Singareni Collieries Co, Ltd, 1922, President, N S Railway Board, 1920 and Mining Boards 1925, Chairman Inter University Board 1925, First President Hyderabad Educational Conference in 1915 President All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference Calcutta (1917), delivered Punjab University Convocation Address 1925 Fellow of the Bombay, Dacca Aligarh Muslim and Hyderabad Osmania Universities and ex-Fellow, Madras University Conceived and organised Osmania University Hyderabad, organised State Archeological Department, especially interested in Ajanta Frescoes and Indian Paintings also Urdu type Head of Hyderabad Delegation to Round Table Conference *Address* Hyderabad, Deccan

HYDERABAD, Lieut General, His Exalted Highness Asaf Jah Muzaffar-ul-Mulk-Wal-Mamalik Nazam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Dawla Nawab Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jang, G C S I (1911), G B E (1916), son of the late Lieut-Genl Mir Sir Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur G C B, G C S I Nizam of Hyderabad, *b* 1886, *ed* privately, Acc 1911, Lieut-General in the Army, Hon Col of 20th Deccan Horse *Address* Hyderabad Deccan

ILLINGWORTH, Arthur John Alexander, A R I B A, (1922) J P (1927) Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, *b* 7th July 1867 *m* Winifred Younge *d of* Sir Henry Howard, *r* A, Miss Doe (one *s* one *d*) *educ* George Heriot School, Edinburgh, Royal Institution School of Architecture Edinburgh Pupil of the late Sir Duncan Rhind, K B E, A R I B A, Architect of Edinburgh 1903-1908, Assistant with Messrs Woolfall and Eccles, F I R I B A, Architects, Liverpool, 1909-1912 In practice in Canada 1912 14 Served with 46th Canadian Infantry Battalion and other units 1914 1919 Retired with rank of Captain Dec 18, 1919 Appointed Assistant Architect, Public Works Department, Government of Bombay, 1920, and Consulting Architect to Government, 1928, Member, R I B A, Examination Board in India Captain in Army in India Reserve of Officers *Address* The Red Bungalow, Mayo Road, Bombay

IMAM, Sir Syed Ali, K C I S (1914), C S I (1911) *b* Neora (Patna), 11 Feb 1869 *s* of Nawab Syed Imad Imam, Shamsulhuda *m* 1891, five *s* four *d* *m* 1916, Mary Rose who *d* 1916 *d* of Alfred Saupin, of Chandrannagore Called to Bar, Middle Temple, 1890, Standing Council Calcutta High Court, President, 1st Session of the All-India Moslem League held at Amritsar, 1908, Mem, Moslem League Depn to England, 1909, Member of Governor's Legislative Council, Bengal, 1910, Fellow of Calcutta University 1908 12, Law Member of Governor-General's Council, 1910-16, Puisne Judge of Patna High Court, 1917, Member, Executive Council of Bihar and Orissa, 1918, President Executive Council of the Government of the Nizam of Hyderabad, 1919, First Indian Representative to sit at the first meeting of the League of Nations Nov 1920 *Address* Marian Munzil, Patna also Bella Vista, Hyderabad (Deccan)

Mission to the Blind of Burma *b* 13th March 1889 Royal Normal College, Upper Norwood, London, S E, Wadham College, Oxford, and Leeds Clergy School. Assistant Priest, Great Ilford, Assistant Priest, Holy Trinity Hoxton, London N *Publications* "Chords and Cadences" and "Little Parables of the Church" *Address* Mission to the Blind of Burma, S Michael's, Kemmendine, Rangoon

JADHAV, BHASKARRAO VITHOJIRAO, M A, LL B, M L A *b* May 1867 *m* to a lady from the Vichare family of Ratnagiri District *Educ* Wilson College, Elphinstone College, and Government Law School Served in Kolhapur State and retired as Revenue Member of the State Council Started the Maratha Educational Conference in 1907 and revived the Satya Shodhak movement in 1911, and has been in the Non-Brahmin movement in the Presidency from its inception Represented the claims of the Maratha and allied Communities before the joint Parliamentary Committee in England in 1919 and secured the seven reserved seats for them, was nominated member of the Legislative Council in 1922 and 1923 and represented Satara in the last two elections Minister of Education, 1924 26 and Minister of Agriculture, 1928-1930 Leader of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Legislative Council President of the Satyashodhak Samaj 1920 30 Elected Member, Legislative Assembly to represent Central Division, Delegate to Round Table Conf, 1930 31 *Address* Shahupuri, Kolhapur

JAGAN NATH BHANDARI, M A, LL B, DEWAN Idar State *b* Jan 1882 *m* Shrimati Ved Kunwarji *Educ* Government College, Lahore, and Law College, Lahore Practised at Ferozepur till 1914, joined Idar State as Private Secretary, 1914, served there till 1922 as Political Secretary and Officiating Dewan left Service and resumed practice at High Court, Lahore, Appointed Dewan Idar State, 1931 *Address* Himmatnagar, Idar State

JAGATNARAYAN, PANDIT, Pleader, Chief Court of Oudh *b* Dec 1864 *m* Srimati Kamalapati, *d* of P Sham Narayan Saheb Raina *Educ* Canning Coll, Lucknow, non-official Chairman, Lucknow Municipality Chairman, Reception Committee, 31st Indian National Congress Member, Hunter Committee Was Minister, U P Govt, for Local Self-Government and Public Health *Address* Golaganj, Lucknow

JAMES, FREDERICK ERNEST, M.A, O B E (1918), Chevalier de l'ordre de Leopold (1920), *b* 1891 *m* Eleanor May Thackrah (1919) *Educ* Leeds and London University Army, 1914-15, Belgian Red Cross, Y M.C.A, Abbeville Amiens Tank Corps, 1916-19 General Secry, Belgium and Occupied Germany, 1919 20, General Secretary, Calcutta, 1920 Member, Bengal Legis Council, and Whip of European Group, 1924-28, visited Persia *re* Welfare British Employees, A P O C 1924, President, Calcutta Rotary Club, 1925-26, visited Java *re* establishment of Y M C A 1927, Political Secretary, U P A S I, 1929, Member, Madras Legis Council, Councillor, Madras Corporation, Member, Senate Madras University, Hon Commissioner for Rotary Clubs in India, Burma, Ceylon, Java, Straits and Siam *Address* Madras Club Madras

JAMES, MAJOR-GENERAL Sir WILLIAM BERNARD, KT, 1925, C B (1918), C I E, (1912), M V O (1911) *b* 8 Feb 1865 *m* Elizabeth Minto, *c d.* of late William Minto of Tingri Estate, Assam, two *s* *Educ* U S College and Sandhurst 1st Commission in 1886, Derbyshire Regiment 1888, 2nd Lancers Intelligence Branch War Office 1900-01, South African War 1902, various staff appointments in India, A Q. M G Coronation Durbar, 1911, D A & Q M G Corps, France 1914-15, Brig-General, General Staff, France, 1915-16, (Despatches) Brevet Colonel Temp Q M G India 1916-17, Major-General, Administration, Southern Command, 1917-19 Commanding Bombay District, 1919-22, Director of Remounts, India, 1922-26 Founder and thrice President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India 1923 *Address* C/o Messrs Grindlay & Co, Ltd, Bombay

JAMIAT RAI, DIWAN RAI BAHADUR, C I E, DIWAN BAHADUR, Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal 1930 *b* 1861, *m* 1891 *Educ* Bhown, Kohat, and Gujarat Ent Govt Service, 1880, served in 1880, Political Office with Kuram F F, 1880, accompanied Afghan Boundary Commission, 1885-1886, special duty boundary settlement of Laghari Barkhan, 1897, Asst to the Superintendent of Gazetteers of Baluchistan, 1902-1907, services acknowledged by Govt of India, on special duty in connection with revision of Establishments, 1910, Asst to Supdt of Census Operations, Baluchistan, 1910-11, Ex Asst Commsr, 1902 Settlement Officer Baluchistan, 1912, Provincial Superintendent of Census for Baluchistan, 1920-22, President, Hindu Panchayat, Member, Dufferin Fund Committee, Member, Prov Council Boy Scouts, Member, Provincial Ex Committee Red Cross Society, Grammar School Committee U P McMahon Museum Committee, President, Hindu Panchayat *Publications* Quetta Municipal Manual, History of Freemasonry in Quetta, Reports on the settlement of Duki and Barkkhan, Notes on (1) Domiciled Hindus, (2) Hindus of Kandahar and Ghazni, (3) Purbia menial castes and sweepers, (4) Afghan Pawindhas (5) Achakzai Pathans, (6) Shinwar, (7) Shorarud valley and (8) Revenue rates and conditions (9) Nutts—a wandering tribe, (10) Kharan State, (11) Hindus of Dhadar, (12) Cottage Industries of Baluchistan, (13) Administration of justice in rural areas of Baluchistan, (14) Notes on the study of the Brahui Language, (15) Manual (in Urdu) of Pushtu conversation (16) Translation into English of the Balochi Text Book, and (17) Translation into Urdu of Bengali Girih-dharma. *Address*, Quetta

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

JOGLEKAR, Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Narayan, I.S.O. P.A. Chief Land Officer Tata Co., Gwalior State from Dec 1916 to June 30, 1920. Dep. Coll. First grade and Native Asst to Commr., C.D. 1901-10 to 1911. Adv. to Chief of Ichalkaranji, b. Satara, 8th Dec 1868. *Educ.* Deccan Coll Poona. Held non-gazetted appointments in Satara, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur Dists., 1888-1899. Dep. Coll., 1899. *Publications* Land Revenue Code annotated up to 1st Octr 1920, Watan Act annotated up to 1st Sept 1920, Alienation Manual, Inspection of Revenue offices, Court fees in Revenue and Magisterial offices. *Address* 203, Kala Haud, Shukrawar Peth, Poona City.

JOHN, Sir Edwin, Kt (1922), C.B.E., 1921, Kt of the Order of St Gregory the Great, (Civil Order) 1901 Grand Commander, St. [illegible] the Great (1920), Inspector-General [illegible] Gwalior C.I. [illegible] 1920 [illegible] Gwalior, C.I.

JOHNSTON, Sir Frederick William, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Agent to the Governor-General and [illegible] in Baluchistan [illegible] Nov [illegible] Helen [illegible] of the late [illegible] Kelvinside [illegible] Trinity Hall Cambridge (B.A., 1884). [illegible] the Punjab Commission [illegible] 1896 [illegible] to N.-W. F. [illegible] 1899 [illegible] was employed there till end of 1911. Govt of India Finance Dept 1911-1[illegible] Minister, of Municipal Finance 1916-17 [illegible] Baluchistan Gulf

JOSHI, Sir Moropant Vishwanath, Kt., [illegible] B.A., LL.B., [illegible] 1861. *Educ.* Deccan Coll [illegible] and Elphinstone Coll. [illegible] Pleader and Advocate in Judicial Commr. Court in Berar from 1884-1920. [illegible] Member C.P. Govt 1920-25. Pres. [illegible] All India Liberal Federation 1924. [illegible] Agricultural Comm. Committee 1928-29. [illegible] Judicial Commissioner's Court, C.P. [illegible] Amraoti, Berar.

JOSHI, Narayan Malhar, B.A., M.L.A., J.P. Member of the Servants of India Soc. *b* June 1879. *Educ.* Poona New English School and Deccan Coll. Taught in private schools and Govt High Schools for 8 years. Joined Servants of India Soc., 1909. Sec., Bombay Social Service League, since 1911, and Sec., Bombay Presy. Social Reform Assoc., 1917-19[illegible]. Sec., W. India Nat. Liberal Assoc. 1919-19[illegible]. Was sent to Mesopotamia by Govt of India as representative of the Indian Press, 1917, and in 1920 to Washington and in 1921, 1922, 1923 and in 1929 to Geneva as delegate of the working classes in India to International Labour Confce. Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medal (1919). Was awarded, but declined. C.I.E. in 1921. Member of the Bombay Municipal Corpn since 1919, up to end of March 1923. Nominated by Govt, a Member of the Legislative Assembly in 1921 and again in 1924, 1927 and 1931 to represent Labour interests. Appointed a Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour as Labour representative. *Address* Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

JUGMOHANDAS VARJIVANDAS, Sir, Kt Merchant and Landlord. *b* 1869. *Educ.* Fort High Sch., Bombay. Mem., Bombay Corpn., 1900-06, trustee of several charitable institutions. *Address* "Shree Nivas," Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

JUKES, John Edwin Clapham, C.S.I. (1930), C.I.E. (1921). Expenditure Officer, Finance Department. *b* 12 Nov 1878. *Educ.* Aldenham Sch., Pembroke Coll Cambridge. Porson Univ. prizeman, 1899, Chancellor's Classical Medallist, 1902. *m* Marguerite Jessie, *d* of the late James Searle of Reigate. *Address* Delhi and Simla.

[illegible]

[illegible]

PATIALA, Colonel His Highness Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Bhupinder Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Patiala, G.C.S.I. (1911), G.C.I.E. (1915), G.B.E. (1917) on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee. Honorary Colonel of 7 11th Sikhs (5th Patiala Sikhs). One of the principal Sikh Ruling Princes in India. In recognition of the prominent assistance rendered by the State during the Great War His Highness's salute was raised to 19 guns and the annual tribute of £9,000 a year was remitted in perpetuity by the British Government. Received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, possesses also Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of [illegible] Grand Cross of the Order of [illegible] Indian Princes and [illegible] of Nations in 1926, 1927 [illegible] celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in 1927 with great eclat. *b.* 24 Nov. [illegible] of His Highness the late Raja [illegible] Singh of Kapurthala [illegible] Kapurthala State, Punjab, India.

KALE, DHIRAJ, Lieutenant, PANDURANG, Advocate, High Court, Bombay, Trustee, [illegible] and Member, Council of State, [illegible] 1867 in Khadilkar family, [illegible] Karandikars [illegible] Sakharal [illegible] Rao Saheb [illegible] of Pandharpur (1871) [illegible] Satara and Poona, Sub-Judge [illegible] Member, Bhor Forest Committee [illegible] Member, elected Bombay Legislative [illegible] 1911, attended His Imperial Majesty's coronation at Delhi 1912, member [illegible] and Committees 1886 [illegible] first Indian conference at [illegible] 1919. Member, elected [illegible] President, Satara [illegible] Vice-President, 1st Maha[illegible] Conference, Poona 1925, [illegible] and [illegible] 1928. Chairman, Board [illegible] Western India Life Insurance Co. [illegible] and in 1918 as the [illegible] Legal Adviser, also in 1920 [illegible] on Land Revenue Code and [illegible] Agricultural Associations. In [illegible] Office: Shanwar Peth, Satara City.

KALANTRI, BHIKAN NAGJI, Merchant and President, Indian Merchants' Chamber. *b.* Sept. 1876. *Educ.* Elphinstone High School and Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution of Bombay. Was President of Japan and Shanghai Silk Merchant Association; was Hon. Secretary of the War Loan Committee for A Ward of Bombay; was Hon. Secretary, Our Day Fund; Hon. secretary of 'People's Fair' in 1921. Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Medal and a Certificate of Merit in 1922. Is Chairman of Nerwa Beach Sanitary Committee. Gave evidence before the Cotton Tariff Committee, also gave evidence before the Tariff Board of Inquiry re Gold Thread Industry and Central Banking Inquiry Committee. Is a Member of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, also a Trustee of various charitable institutions and has been the Director of some Joint Stock Companies. *Address:* Messrs. Gobhai Karanjia Limited, Bombay 2.

KARAULI, H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIR BHANWAR PAL, DEO BAHADUR, YADUKUL CHANDRA BHAL, G.C.I.E., K.C.I.E., *b.* 24 July 1864. *Educ.* Mayo Coll., Ajmer. *s.* 1886. *Address:* Karauli, Rajputana.

KASTURBHAI LALBHAI, SHETH, Millowner, *b.* 22 Dec. 1894. *m.* Srimati Sardaben, *d.* of Mr. Chimanlal Vadilal Zaveri of Ahmedabad. *Educ.* at Gujrat College, Ahmedabad. Hon. Secretary, Ahmedabad Famine Relief Committee, 1918-19, elected Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners'

College Lahore, Hon Secy, Punjab Muslim Educational Conference Lahore since 1922 Hon Secretary, Punjab Muslim League since 1919, Member of Council All India Muslim League, Member Municipal Committee Lahore, Member, N W Railway Local Advisory Committee, President, Punjab Muslim Postal and R M S Union Lahore 14, Morang Road, Lahore

KHAN, SHAFAAT AHMAD B A First Class Honours in History 1914 Litt D, 1919, Trinity College, Dublin University Professor of Modern Indian History, Allahabad University 8 February 1892 m Lahmeeda, d of the late Justice Shah Din of the Punjab High Court *Educ* Government High School Moradabad Universities of Cambridge, Dublin and London Trinity College Dublin Member, United Provinces Legislative Council from Moradabad U P since 1924 Gave evidence before the Reforms Inquiry Committee 1924 the Economic Inquiry Committee in 1925, and other Committees in United Provinces President of the Provincial Muhammadan Educational Conference, held at Allahabad in 1925 and 1929 founder and proprietor of the English weekly the 'Star' Allahabad U P Muslim delegate to Round Table Conference, London, 1930 and 1931, Honorary Secretary to Muslim Delegation to Round Table Conference President, Calcutta Muslim Tenth League May 1931, President, All-Bengal Muslim Conference, Dacca, July 1931 *Publications* Founder and Editor till 1925 of the *Journal of Indian History*, published *Anglo-Portuguese Negotiations relating to Bombay*, 1667-1673 in 1923, *East India Trade in the Seventeenth Century*, 1924, *Sources for the History of British India in the Seventeenth Century* 1926 *John Marshall in India*, 1668 1672, *What are the Rights of Muslim Minority in India?* (1928) Organiser and joint author of the Memorandum of the Muslims of United Provinces to the Indian Statutory Commission (July 1929) Contribution of numerous articles to historical journals and to the "Star," Allahabad *Address* 25, Stanley Road, Allahabad

KHAPARDE, GANESH SHRIKRISHNA, B A (1877), LL B (1884) Advocate and Member of Council of State *b* 1955, *m* Laxmi Bai. *Educ* in Berar and Bombay Extra Asstt Commissioner in Berar from 1885 to 1889, returned to the Bar, Vice-Chairman of the Local Municipality and Chairman of the District Board for nearly 17 years Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, Member of the Council of State, re-elected in 1925. *Address* Amraoti, Berar, C P

KHOSLA, KAUSHI RAM, Journalist, Managing Proprietor, Khosla Brothers, Managing Director, Khosla Newspapers and Proprietors of the Daily Herald, Managing Director of the Property Bank, Ltd, Lahore *b* April 1882 *Educ* at F C College, Lahore Joined Commercial Bank of India Ltd as apprentice, Manager, Peoples Bank, 1904, Punjab Co-operative Bank, 1905 Started own firm of Khosla Bros, started Imperial Publishing Company and Industrial and Exchange Bank in 1920 which went into liquidation, Member, Executive body of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Member, N W R Advisory Committee, Lahore, since 1927 *Publications* Khosla Directory from 1906 16, Imperial Coronation Durbar, "India and the War", 'Who's Who in Indian Legislature and R T C" *Address* 99, Railway Road, Lahore

KHWAJA MUHUMMAD NUR, THE HON. KHAN BAHADUR, B A, B L, C B L, Puisne Judge, Patna High Court (1930) *b* 1878 *m* 1898 *Educ* Gaya Zillah School, Doveton Coll, St Xavier's College, Calcutta, Ripon Coll, Calcutta Practised as lawyer from 1901 to 1922 President, Legis Council, Bihar and Orissa from 1922 *Address* Gaya (Bihar and Orissa)

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND, Sir, Kt (1931), Financier, Sheriff of Bombay for 1932 *b* April 1, 1883 *m* Lily K Premchand *Educ* at Bombay Member, Legislative Assembly from January 1927 to September 1930 Member of the Indian Central Committee which co-operated with the Indian Statutory Committee *Address* Premodyan, Byculla, or 63, Apollo Street, Bombay

KIBE, MADHAVRAO VINAYAK, Sardar (hereditary) Rao Bahadur, (1912), Divan-i-Khas Bahadur (1920), M A, (1901), Deputy Prime Minister, Holkar State, Indore *b* 1877 *m* Kamalabai Kibe *Educ* Daly College, Indore, Muir Central College, Allahabad Hon Attache to Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Minister, Dewas State, (J B) *Publications* articles in well-known magazines in Hindi, Marathi and English on Economics, History and Antiquities *Address* Saraswatiniketan Camp, Indore, Central India

KIRPALANI, HIRANAND KHUSHIRAM, I C S M A (Bom), B A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay since July 1931 *b* 28 Jan 1888 *m* to Gulli H Gidvani *Educ* N H Academy, Hyderabad (Sind), D J Sind College, Karachi and Merton Coll, Oxford Asstt Collr and Magte, Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat, 1912-1918 Municipal Commsr, Surat, 1918 to 1920 Taluqdari Settlement Officer, Gujerat, 1921 Dy Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1921, Collr and Dist Magte, Kaira, 1923-24, Dy Secretary to Government, Rev Deptt, 1924-26, Ag Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, 1926 Collector of Kolaba, 1928, Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Committee, 1929 Collector of Panch Mahals and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, 1930-31 *Address* Carmichael Road, Bombay

KIRWAN, LIEUT-GENERAL BERTRAM RICHARD, C B (1918), C.M.G (1916), (Despatches seven times, Chevalier Legion of Honour, Officer Legion of Honour, French Croix de Guerre), R.A, Master-General of the Ordnance in India *b* 17 May, 1871 *s* of late Rev R Kirwan, Rector of Gittisham,

Province of Paris, at Le Mans, 4 Oct 1888 Joined Mission of Rajputana, November 1894 Ordained priest 21 July 1895 Chaplain at Ajmer, Rector of St Anselm's High School (1904-1931) Appointed Bishop 8 June 1931 Consecrated 28 Oct 1931 *Address* Bishop's House, Ajmer

LSLIF, BRADFORD, LIEUT-COL SIR, KT, O B I (Military, 1917), M.Inst C E, M I E E Chairman and Chief Engineer, Madras Port Trust *b* 1868 *m* Edith Stewart *Educ* Marlborough On B N N for 12 years, retiring as Deputy Agent and Chief Engineer to join Firm of Sir John Wolfe Barry and Brunel, Consulting Engineers, Westminster Lt.-Col R E Northern France 1916 to 1919 Chairman and Chief Engineer, Madras Port Trust since 1921 *Address* Harbour House, Madras

LEY, ARTHUR HERBERT, B A, C S I (1926), C I E (1918), C B E (1924), Member, Public Services Commission, India *b* 7 Nov 1879 *Educ* Winchester College and New College, Oxford Entered I C S 1903. Under-Secretary, Government of Bengal, 1908, Under-Secretary, Govt of India, 1909-12, Director General of Commercial Intelligence, 1914-16, Dy Secretary, Commerce Department, 1915 18, Secretary, Commerce Department, 1919, Chief Controller, Surplus Stores, 1921-23, Secretary, Department of Industries, 1923-1926 *Address* Delhi and Simla

LIAQAT HAYAT KHAN, NAWAB, K B, O B R, Vikarulmulk, Altmadutmul, Tazimi Sardar, Prime Minister of Patiala State *b* 1st February 1887 *m d* of Mian Nizammuddin, late Prime Minister of Poneh State *Educ*. Rawalpindi Government High School. *Address* Patiala

LINDSAY, SIR DARCY, KT (1925), C.B E, 1919 Kaisar i-Hind Gold Medal (1911) *b*. Nov. 1865 Late Secretary, Calcutta Branch, Royal Insurance Co *Address* 26, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta

LINDSAY, HARRY ALEXANDER FANSHAWE, C I E C B E, I C S, Indian Trade Commissioner, London. *b* 11 March 1881. *m* Kathleen Louise Huntington *Educ* St Paul's School, London Worcester College, Oxford; Arrived in India 1905 and served in Bengal as Asst Collr and Mgtc, Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue and General Departments, March 1910, transferred to Bihar, 1912, Under-Secretary to Government, Rev Department, 1912, Under-Secretary to Govt of India, Commerce and Industry Department, 1912, Director, Commercial Intelligence Department, 1916, C B E, 1919, Offg Secretary to Government of India, Department of Commerce, 1921, Indian Trade Commissioner, from 1st February 1923, C I E in 1926 *Address* Bengal Club, Calcutta, and Oriental Club, London.

LITTLEHAILES, RICHARD, M.A. (Oxon), C.I.E Educational Commissioner with Government of India, 1925 *b* 14 February 1878. *Educ* Balliol Coll., Oxford and Kiel University Demonstrator and Lecturer, Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford Joined I E S 1903 as Prof of Mathematics, Presidency College, Madras Director of Public Instruction, Madras, 1919 *Address* Delhi and Simla

LLOYD, ALAN HUBERT, B A (Cantab), C I E I C S, Member, Central Board of Revenue *b* August 30, 1883 *m* Violet Mary, *d* of the late J C Orrock *Educ* King William's College, Isle of Man, Gonville & Calus College, Cambridge Appointed to Indian Civil Service, Burma, 1907, Member, Central Board of Revenue since 1923 *Address* Delhi and Simla

LOHARU, THE HON NAWAB SIR AMIR-UD-DIN AHMED KHAN BAHADUR, K C I E, Member, Council of State, and Persian and Urdu Poet *b* 1860, *S* 1884 Ruling Chief of Moghal tribe Abdicated in favour of his Heir-Apparent and Successor in 1920 voluntarily retaining titles and 9 guns salute as personal distinctions For two years Mem of Imp. Leg Council and for two years Mem of Punjab Council, again a member of Council of State for 3 years, Superintendent and Adviser to the Malerkotla State in the Punjab for 12 years Attached to Pol Dept in Mesopotamia After death of his son the Ruling Nawab he is now Nawab Regent during the minority of his grandson the Nawab of Loharu *Address* Loharu, Punjab

LORT-WILLIAMS, HON MR JUSTICE JOHN ROLLESTON, K C (1922), Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta *b* 14 September 1881 *m* 1923, Dorothy Margery Mary, *o c* of late Edward Russel, The Hermitage, Hampstead *Educ* Merchant Taylors, London University, Tancred student, 1922, Barrister, Lincoln's Inn, 1904, Member, Inner and Middle Temple, Recorder of West Bromwich 1923 and of Walsall 1924-28 President, Hardwicke Society, 1911, Contested (U) Pembrokeshire, 1906 and 1908, Stockport, December 1910 (Co U) M. P Rotherhithe 1918-1922, (U) 1923 Member of the Oxford Circuit. Served six years in Middlesex Imperial Yeomanry, Member of the L C C (Limehouse), 1907-10, Vice Chairman of Housing Committee, Appointed, Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1927 *Address* High Court, Calcutta

LOW, FRANCIS, Assistant Editor. *The Times of India* *b* 19 November 1893 *m* Margaret Helen Adams, *Educ*: Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen Joined staff *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1911 Served in War with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force Special Service Officer, Intelligence, G H Q 1919 Gazetted out with rank of Captain, 1920 Chief Reporter, *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1920 Sub-Editor, *The Times of India*, 1922, Asst Editor, 1927. *Address* 57-C, Warden Road, Bombay

LOYD, RT REV. P H *see* Nasik, Bishop of

LYALL, FRANK FREDERICK, C I E, I C E (retd) General Manager, Kasim Bazaar Raj, *b* 12 June 1872 *Educ*.. Edinburgh Academy Balliol Coll, Oxford. Ent. I.C S, 1891, *m*

[illegible] in 1892 [illegible] Judge, High Court [illegible]

MAHAJAN [illegible] Kumta [illegible] 1917 [illegible] Madras [illegible] India [illegible] 1920 now [illegible]

MADHAVLAL, SIR CHINUBHAI, BT, *see* [illegible]al

MADRAS, [illegible] 1923 [illegible] Edward [illegible] Waller, M.A. (Cantab.) [illegible] 1871 [illegible] Highgate Sch.; Corpus Christi College, Cam. Ordained 1894 [illegible] Divinity Sch. Allahabad [illegible] Prin. [illegible] Jay Narayan's High Sch. [illegible] Sec. C.M.S. [illegible] Sec. C.M.S., Indian Group [illegible] Canon of Lucknow 1910-15; Bishop of Tinnevelly, 1915-1922. *Publications*: [illegible] in Bishop's Commentaries for India [illegible] The Divinity of Jesus Christ. Translated to Madras 1 Jan 1923. *Address*: Sullivan's Gardens, Royapettah, Madras.

MAHALOOF ALI KHAN, MAHOMED A[illegible], M.L.C., 1st Class Sardar (1921); Cotton Commission Agent, Hubli. *b.* 1876. *Educ.* at Hubli. Started business in cotton in 18[illegible]; extended same from time to time; created a cotton market at Savanur by establishing Ginning and Pressing factories there; also started ginning factories at Ranebennur and Guttal, convenient places for marketing cotton in the interior; is an advocate of improved methods and machinery for agriculture and himself a cultivator on a large scale, cultivating about 300 acres of land on improved lines and demonstrating its benefits to the other ryots of his place and neighbourhood; is President, Hubli Anjuman-i-Islam, working for the educational, social and material uplift of Mahomedans; is Vice-President of Hubli Municipality. *Publications*: Kanarese translation of Mr. G. F. Keatinge's "Rural Economy in the Bombay Deccan," Kanarese translation of "Britain in India, Have we Benefited?" *Address*: Opposite Native General Library, Hubli, Dist. Dharwar.

MAHAJANI, GANESH SAKHARAM, M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Cantab.), B.A. (Bom.), Smith's Prizeman (19[illegible]); Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona. *b.* 27 Nov. 1898; *m.* Indumati Paranjpye, *d.* of Mr. H. P. Paranjpye and niece of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye. *Educ.*: High School, Satara; Fergusson College, Poona; St. John's Coll., Cambridge. First in Intermediate (Senior Sanskrit Scholar) and the B.A. Examination, Bom. Duke of Edinburgh Fellow. Went to England as Government of India Scholar; returned to India in 1927; appointed Principal, Fergusson College, 1929; obtained [illegible]. *Publications*: Lessons in Elementary Analysis [illegible] Courses of Indian Universities, and some mathematical publications especially contribution to Theory of Ferromagnetic Crystals (published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, London). *Address*: Fergusson College, Poona 4.

MAHALANOBIS, S. C., B.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.E., I.E.S. (retired); Prof. of Physiology, Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta; Presidency Coll., Calcutta, 1900-27; Fellow, and Professor, Calcutta University; President, Board of Higher Studies in Physiology, Calcutta University. *b.* Calcutta 1867; *m.* 1902 fourth *d.* of Keshub Chunder Sen and sister of H.H. the Maharani of Cooch-Behar. *Educ.*: Edinburgh Univ. *Publications*: Muscle Fat in Salmon; Life History of Salmon; New form of Myograph; Teachers' Manual; Text Book of Science. *Address*: 45, New Park Street, Calcutta.

MAHDI HUSAIN, KHAN WAHUD-UD-DAULA, AZOD-UL-MULK, NAWAB MIRZA KHAN BAHADUR, C.I.E. *b.* 1834. *Educ.*: India, Arabia. Travelled extensively in Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and Europe; visited Mecca, Medina, Kaymiani. *Address*: Tirminigaz, Lucknow.

MAHOMED USMAN, THE HON. SIR, KT., B.A., Member of the Executive Council, Madras and Vice-President of the Executive Council, 192[illegible]. *b.* 1854. *m.* *d.* of Shifa-ul-Mulk Zynulabudin Sahib Bahadur, B.A. *Educ.*: Madras Christian College. Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1913-1925; Hon. Pres. Magte., 1916-20; Fellow of the Madras University; Member, Town Planning Trust, 1921-25; Chairman of Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine, 1921-23; Member, Publicity Board, 1918 and 1921-22; President, Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman, Madras; President, Board of Visitors to the Govt. Mahomedan Coll. and Hon. Visitor, Government School of Arts and Crafts, 1923-25; Member, Madras Excise Licensing Board, 1922-25. Gave evidence before the Reforms Committees and the Jail Committee. Elected Member, Madras Legis. Council, 1921-23; Sheriff of Madras (1924); President of the Corporation of Madras, 1924-25; President, Madras Children's Aid Society, 1926-28; President, Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, 1925-1928; Chairman, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales' Children's Hospital Fund; Chairman, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Madras, 1925; President, Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India. Khan Sahib 1920,

Bengal, since 1926 *b* Bengal 1866 *Educ* St Xavier's Coll, Calcutta, University Coll, London, Peterhouse Cambridge *Publications*. Numerous works on Mathematics and Physics *Address* Rangpur, Bengal

MANDI, LT HIS HIGHNESS RAJA JOGINDER SEN BAHADUR OF, K C S I (Hon) *b* 19th Aug 1904 *m* to only *d* of H H Maharaja of Kapurthala Son and heir Prince Yashodhan Singh (*b* 7 Dec 1924) *Educ* Aitchison College, Lahore Ascended the *gadi* in 1913, accompanied by Her Highness visited some of the important countries in 1924, again travelled to Europe and the Near East in February 1927, returning to India in October of the same year, was invested with full ruling powers in Feb 1925 *Address* The Palace, Mandi State, Punjab

MANINDRA DEB, RAI MAHASAI-KUMAR, M L C, of the Bansberia Raj *b* 26 Aug 1874, *Educ*. Hooghly College and St Xavier's College, Member of Bengal Legis Council, Hony Magistrate, Hooghly, Non-official Visitor, Hooghly District and Serampore, Sub-Jail, Chairman, Bansberi Municipality Vice President, All-India and All-Bengal Library Associations, Chairman Bansabati Co-operative Bank Ltd, Hony Secretary, Historical Research Society, President, Bansberia Public Library, Working Men's Institute, Night Schools, Bansberia Girls' School, late Editor, *The Eastern Voice*, an English Daily, *The United Bengal*, an English Weekly, *The Purnima*, a Bengali Monthly Author of several historical works, Calcutta *Address* 21F, Rani Sankari Lane, Kali Ghat

MANIPUR, H H MAHARAJA CHURA CHAND SINGH, C B E *b* 1885, *m* March 17, 1905 *Educ* Mayo College, Ajmer *s* 1891 State has area of 8,456 sq miles, and a population of 445,600 Saints 11 guns *Address* Imphal, Manipur State, Assam

MANOHAR LAL, M A (Punjab), B.A. (Double First Class Honours) Cambridge, Philosophy and Economics, Bar at-Law, Minister of Education, Punjab Government *b* 31 Dec. 1879 *Educ* Punjab University, and St John's College, Cambridge McMahon Law student, St John's Cambridge, Brother ton Sanskrit scholar, Cambridge, Cobden Prize, Cambridge, Whewell scholar in international Law, 1904-1905, Principal, Randhir College, Kapurthala, 1906-1909, Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1909-1912, practised as Barrister, High Court, Lahore, 1913-1926 *Publications* Articles on economic subjects *Address* Fane Road, Lahore

MANSINGH, SARDAR, B A, LL B Advocate High Court, Vice-President, The Chief Khalsa Diwan (1923-1925), *b* 1887 *Educ* Khalsa College, Amritsar, won Gold Medal for writing Punjabi poetry Practised as Vakil for a period of about sixteen years, worked as the Senior Counsel and in charge of the Law Department of Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Lahore (1926-1929), edited Khalsa Young Men's Magazine from 1905 to 1909 Member, Legislative Assembly (1921-23) Secretary, Reception Committee, XVII Sikh Educational Conference, Lahore, held in 1926 Hon Secretary, Khalsa High School *Publications* Translated Kalidasa's Vikramorvasi from Sanskrit into Punjabi poetry and prose, has written religious tracts *Address* Lahore

MANSINGHJI, *see* JHALA

MARSHALL, SIR JOHN HUBERT, KT, *cr* 1915, C I L, 1910, Litt D, M A, Ph D, F S A Hon A R I B A, Commander of the Order of Leopold Vice-President of the India Society, Director-General of Archæology in India since 1902, *b* Chester, 19 March 1876, *m* 1902 Florence, *y d* of Sir Henry Longhurst, C V O *Educ* Dulwich King's College, Cambridge (Scholar and Hon fellow) Craven Travelling student, *Address* Simla

MARZBAN, PHEROZESHAH JEHANGIR, M.A, C I E (1932), J P, Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal Editor and Proprietor, *Jam-e-Jamshed*. *b* 6 May, 1876 *m* Rattanbai, *d* of late Mr Edulji N Setina *Educ* Bharda New High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay A Journalist for over 31 years, an author, novelist, a dramatist Member of the Corporation for 16 years, Chairman, Municipal Standing Committee, President, Hon Presidency Magte, editor of a daily vernacular for the last 29 years Sheriff of Bombay, 1931 *Publications* Fifteen volumes of fiction and comic writings, 6 dramas and miscellaneous writings *Address* 'Mithia Lodge", Nepean Road, Bombay

MASANI, RUSTOM PESTONJI, M.A, J P, Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal, Joint Secretary, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, *b* 23 Sept 1876, *m* 9 Decr 1902, Manijeh P Wadia, *Educ* New H S and Elphinstone Coll, Fellow, Elphinstone College, 1897 and 1898, Jt Proprietor and Editor of *Gup Sup* (1898), Editor of English columns of *Kaisar-i-Hind* (1891-1900), Editor, *Indian Spectator* (1901 02), Fellow of the Bombay University and of the Institute of Bankers, Trustee, N M. Wadia Charities, President, Anthropological Society, Bombay, Vice-President, Bombay Vigilance Association, Jt Hon Secry, Society for the Protection of Children in W India, also of the K R Kama Memorial Institute and the Parsi Girls' Schools Association and Trustee, Secretary, Bombay Food Prices Committee (1914-17) Municipal Secretary, 1907-1919 Dy Municipal Commissioner (1919-25) Municipal Commissioner, 1922 Manager, Central Bank of India, Ltd, 1926-1928 Secretary, Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, 1929-1930 *Publications* English Child Protection, Folklore of Wells, The Law and Procedure of the Municipal Corporation Bombay, The Conference of the Birds, a Sufi. llegory, Evolution of Local Self-Govt in Bombay Gujarati *Dolatno Upayog* (Use of Wealth) *Gharni tatha nishalni Kelavni* (Home and School education), *Tansukh mala* (Health series), and novels named *Abyssinians Hobshi*, *Bodhlu*, *Chandra Chal* A [illegible] a (*via* Andheri Station)

MAXWELL [illegible] PARSHMAN, [illegible] M A (Oxon) [illegible] to Government of Bombay Home Dept b 24 Aug [illegible] of the late Henry Patch [illegible] the Bombay Civil Service 1916 By [illegible] 1917 1919, [illegible] Governor of Bombay [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Inquiry [illegible] the Government [illegible] Secretariat [illegible]

MEGAW [illegible] WALLACE [illegible] Principal and [illegible] Medical [illegible] Hospital [illegible] Tropical [illegible] Malaya Indian [illegible] of Director General [illegible] Medical Stores Simla

MEHTA [illegible] BA [illegible] Secretary to Government of Bombay Home Dept b 2nd June [illegible] of Dr Hormusji D Pankhania [illegible] High School Wadhwan [illegible] High School Bombay [illegible] Secretary to [illegible] Traders Ltd 1917, Secretary R G Paddock Ltd 1917, Sec, Indian Traders Pty Ltd 1919, Sec, Mr Australian & Eastern Co Pty Ltd 1921, appointed Investigator, Labour Office Government of Bombay 1923 and Asst Registrar of Trade Unions Bombay Presidency 1927 Officiated as Senior Investigator Labour Office in 1923 and 1929 and as Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency in April May 1930 Secretary, Bombay Strike Inquiry Committee (Lawrence Committee) from October 1928 to April 1929 Technical Adviser to Government Delegates and Secretary to Indian Delegation 15th Session, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1931 On deputation to the British Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Office whilst on leave out of India 1931 *Publications* Compiled section on "Labour" for the Indian Year Book 1930 *Address* Mount Villa, Bandra Hill, Bandra

MEHTA, KHAN BAHADUR SIR BEZONJI DADABHOY, KT *Address* Nagpur

MEHTA SIR CHUNILAL VIJBHUKANDAS, Kt, K C S I (1928), M A LL B, Chancellor, Indian Women's University Provincial Scout Commissioner, b 12 Jan 1881 [illegible] to Jaraba Chandulal Kankodiwala [illegible] St Xavier's College, Bombay, Captain, Hindu XI elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1907 Chairman, Standing Committee 1912, President of the Corporation 1916 Elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Corporation in 1916, elected to the City Improvement Trust, 1918, Chairman of the Indian Merchants Chamber, 1918 Elected to the Bombay Port Trust, 1920, Millowner and Chairman Bombay, Provincial Co operative Bank, Ltd, Director, The Bombay Steam Navigation Co, Ltd, The New India Assurance Co Ltd, The Bombay Suburban Electric Supply, Ltd, The Bombay Portland Cement Co, Ltd, the Bank of India Ltd, Tata Iron and Steel Co, and several other joint stock companies, Minister Bombay Government 1921-23 Member of the Executive Council of the Bombay Government, 1923 28 President, Indian Merchants Chamber (1931) *Address* 42 Pilgrim Road Malabar Hill, Bombay

MEHTA, DHANJIBHAI HORMASJI, L M & S Kaiser I Hind Gold Medal (1920) Donat of St John Silver Medal (1917), Raj Ratna Silver Medal Baroda (1916) Associate Serving Brothers Badge at the hands of His Majesty during the Centenary Celebrations of St John's Ambulance Association Retired Sanitary Commissioner, Baroda b 4 February 1861 m to a cousin *Educ* Sir Cowasji Jehangir Naosari Parsi Madressa and the Grant Medical College, Bombay Joined Baroda Med Service, 1887, did Inoculation work with Prof Haffkine, gave evidence on the value of inoculation before 1st Plague Commission. Has popularised St John's Ambulance work and Red Cross Work all over Gujrat, Sind, Kathiawad Central India, Central Provinces Punjab, N W I Province, Rajputana, Khandesh and Deccan by giving over 850 lectures earned for the Red Cross over Rs 1 25 000 by enrolling 2,950 Members, and published 49 books on Ambulance, Nursing Hygiene, Midwifery, Red Cross, etc Contributed Rs 20,000 for erection of Parsi Ambulance Division Headquarters Building, Bombay *Address* Malesar, Navsari

MEHTA, LATHU LAL, s of late Rai Pannalal, C I E Prime Minister of Udaipur b 1868 *Publication* "Handbook of Mewar and Guide to its Principal Objects of Interest" *Address* Rai Pannalal Mansion, Udaipur, Rajputana

MEHTA, THE HON MR HORMUSJI MANECKJI, Member, Council of State, Merchant and Millowner b 1 April 1871 m to Gulbai, d of late Mr H R Umrigar *Educ* at Bombay Started life as assistant in Bombay Mint in 1888 subsequently joined China Mill, Ltd and started business on his own account in 1896, bought Victoria Mills in 1901, Jubilee Mills in 1914, Raja Gokaldas Mills in 1916, Gaekwar Mills in 1929 Established Zenith Life Assurance Co in 1912 and British India General Insurance Co, Ltd in 1919 Established Poona Electric Supply Co, Ltd in 1916, Navsari E I Co, Ltd in 1922 and Nasik Deolali Electric Supply Co, Ltd, in 1930, T R Pratt Bombay Ltd and M T

MILLER, ARTHUR CONGREVE, M. A., (Cantab) O B E (1924), Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot *b* 24 Jan 1877 *m* Molly Celia Miller (nee Treeth) *Educ* S Edward's School, Oxford and Selwyn Coll , Cambridge Schoolmaster 1898-1908 in England, Scotland and South Africa , 1908-1911 Schoolmaster in India In 1911 joined Indian Educational Service as Headmaster, Belgaum , Inspector, S D Assist to the D P I , Vice-Principal of Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Principal of D J Sind College, Karachi Obtained Commission in the Army and was demobilised in 1919 as Captain Organiser to Provincial Secretary of Boy Scouts in the Bombay Presidency, Inspector of European Schools, Educational Inspector in Sind , Principal Rajkumar Coll , Rajkot *Publications* Seven Letters to Indian Schoolboys , Monograph on School Management , Barnaby Rudge (Stories retold series) *Address* Rajkumar College, Rajkot

MILLER, THE HON MR ERNEST, Member of Council of State and General Manager (Development) for India, Burma-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co of India, Ltd , and Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce (1931) *b* 22nd June 1879 *Educ* private school Entered firm of Arbuthnot Ewart & Co , London, 1900 and came out to India in 1902 being stationed at both Bombay and Karachi until 1914 Joined Scots Guards September 1914 and proceeded to France Nov 1914, War Office, London, 1917 and attached British War Mission to U S A 1918 Demobilised 1919 with Ag rank of Captain and returned to India as Manager of Ewart Ryrie & Co Karachi. Joined Asiatic Petroleum Co (India) Ltd. 1921 and posted to Calcutta , transferred Bombay 1925 With Burma-Shell since formation 1928 , Member of Committee, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1926, 1928 and Vice-President, 1929 Member, Bombay Legislative Council attached Simon Commission , President, Indian Roads and Transport Development Association *Address* Claremont, Malabar Hill, Bombay

MILLER, SIR LESLIE, KT (1914), C B E (1919) Chief Judge, Mysore, 1914-22 *b* 28 June 1862 *m* Margaret Lowry, O B E *Educ* Charterhouse, and Trinity College, Dublin Entered I C S , 1881 Judge of the Madras High Court, 1906-14 *Address* Glen Morgan, Pykara, Nilgiri Hills .

MIRZA ALI AKBAR KHAN, THE HON MR JUSTICE, B.A (Bombay and Cantab), Bar-at-Law' Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court, *Educ* Wilson College Bombay, and St John's College Cambridge Called to the Bar from the Inner Temple in June 1904 and enrolled in the Bombay High Court the same year Has been a Fellow of the Bombay Univ since 1909 , was Principal and Professor of Jurisprudence in Bombay Government Law School, 1914-1919, Hon Consul for Persia 1905-22, appointed Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court, 1924 and Dean of the Faculty of Law in 1927 and elected a member of the Syndicate in 1929 Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1930-31. *Address* . High Court, Bombay

MIRZA M ISMAIL, AMIN-UL-MULK, SIR, KT (1930), B.A (1905), C I E (1924), O B E (1923), Dewan of Mysore *b* 1883 *m* Zebinda Begum of Shirazee family *Educ*, The Royal School at Mysore, Central College, Bangalore, for B A , Superintendent of Police, 1905 , Asstt Secretary to H H. the Maharaja, 1908 , Huzur Secretary to H H the Maharaja, 1914, Private Secretary to H H the Maharaja, 1923 , Dewan of Mysore, 1926 Invited to the Round Table Conference in 1930 as a delegate from South Indian States, and in 1931 as a delegate of Jaipur (Rajputana) also *Address* Dewan of Mysore, Bangalore

MISRA, PANDIT HARKARAN NATH, B.A , LL.B. (Cantab), M L.A (1924), Bar.-at-Law (Inner Temple) *b* 16 July 1890 *m* Shrimati Bhagwan Devi of Cawnpore Dist *Educ* Muir Central College, Allahabad and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge (1911-1925) Joined Non-Co-operation Movement in 1920 , Member of the All-India Congress Committee , Senior Vice-Chairman of Municipal Board, Lucknow Joint Secretary, Oudh Bar Association , Member of the Bar Council of Chief Court of Oudh , Member of the Lucknow University Court, Chairman, District Board, Lucknow *Publications* Asstt Editor of Oudh Law Journal, Lucknow, from 1916-1920 *Address* 6, Neill Road, Lucknow

MISRA, RAI BAHADUR PANDIT SHYAM BEHARI M.A , ex-member Council of State , Dewan, Orcha State, Tikamgarh, C I , Member of the Allahabad University Court, Lucknow University Court, Benares Hindu University Court Member, Committee of Reference, Allahabad University , Member, Hindustani Academy, C P President, All-India Kanyakubja Sabha *b* 12 August 1873 *m* Miss B. D Bajpai, has two *s* , five *d* *Educ* Jubilee High School, Canning College, Lucknow Entered Executive Branch U P Civil Service in 1897 as Deputy Collector , was on special duty in 1903, 1908, 1909 and 1921-22 in connection with consolidation of agricultural holdings on the last occasion , was Deputy Superintendent and Offg Superintendent, Police (1906-09) , on deputation as Dewan, Chhatarpur State, C I (1910-14) Personal Asstt to Excise Commr , U P (1917-20), Dy Commr , Gonda (1920-21) for over a year, besides having twice officiated as Magte, and Collr of Bulandshahr Jt Registrar of Co-operative Societies, (1922-24) and Registrar, Aug 1924 to December (1926) Retired as permanent Deputy Commissioner, Unoo, U.P (1928) and became Dewan, Orchha State in January 1929 *Publications* several standard works in Hindi including the Misra-Bandhu Vinoda (a text-book for B. A & M A , Examinations) and the Hindi Nava Ratna (text-book in the Degree of Honours Examination) *Address* Golaganj, Lucknow.

MITCHELL, DAVID GEORGE, B Sc (Edin), C I E (2nd June 1923) V D Indian Civil Service *b* 31 March 1879 *m* Elizabeth Duncan Warton *Educ* George Heriots School, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University, Lincoln College, Oxford Joined I C S , Oct 1903 Divisional and Sessions Judge in Central Provinces, 1913, Legal Secretary and Legal Remembrancer to Government of

Provinces (from Jan 1926), Acting Governor of the United Provinces (June-August 1928) *b* 1888 *m* daughter of Nawab Bahadur M Abdus Samad Khan *Educ* M A O College Aligarh *Publications* Council speeches, Presidential Address, All-India Muslim Rajput Conference *Address* Oakover Naini Tal and Chhatari (Bulandshahr)

MOHAMMAD AJMAL KHAN HAKIM MASIH-UL-MULK, AND HAZIK-UL-MULK, Physician and Founder of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College, Delhi *b* 1865 Educated at home *Address* Sharif Manzil, Delhi

MOHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL KHAN, RAJA, C S I (1924), Taluqdar of Jahangirabad *b* 28 June 1884 *Educ* Colvin Taluqdars School Lucknow First non-official Chairman of the District Board, Bara Banki Besides numerous other charitable contributions, the following are the chief —Rs 1,25,000 to the Prince of Wales' Memorial, Lucknow, Rs 50,000 to Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, and Rs 1,00,000 to the Lucknow University Member of the Red Cross Society Contributed Rs 10,000 to Lady Reading Child Welfare Fund and Rs 5,000 to Aligarh University for Maris Scholarship, Vice President of the British Indian Association and Member of the United Service, Club Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsif, Chairman, Board *Address* Dist Bara Banki, Jahangirabad Palace, Lucknow

MOHAMMAD YAKUB, MAULVI SIR, Kt, Lawyer *b* 27 Aug 1879 *m* Wahida Begum, Editor Tehzib-e Niswan, Lahore (*d* in 1917)) (*Educ* M A O College, Aligarh, First non-official Chairman, Municipal Board, Moradabad, Senior Vice Chairman, District Board, Trustee M A O College, Member, Court of Muslim University, Aligarh, Presided over All-India Muslim League Session 1927, Member, Legis Assembly, Deputy President, Legislative Assembly, President, Legislative Assembly 1930, Hon Secretary, All-India, Muslim League *Address* Mohallah Moghalpur, Moradabad

MOHAMMAD ZAFRULLA KHAN, B A (Punjab), LL B Hons (London), Barrister-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn, Advocate *b* 6 Feb 1893 *m* Badrunnissa Begum, eldest *d* of Shamshad Ali Khan, I C S, Collector, Bihar and Orissa *Educ* Government College, Lahore and King's College, London Practised at Sialkote (Punjab) 1914-16, after 1916 in Lahore High Court, Lecturer, Univ Law College, Lahore, 1919 24, Member, Punjab Legis Council, 1926-1930, returned unopposed 1930, Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931 *Publications* Edited Indian Cases 1916 onwards, also Criminal Law Journal of India for the same period, Editor of Fifteen Years' Digest of Civil, Revenue and Criminal cases *Address* Turner Road, Lahore, Punjab

MOHAMMED YAMIN KHAN THE HON MR, B A, C I E, (1931), M L A, of the Allahabad University (1911), Bar-at-Law, Member, Council of State (1924), Senior Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Meerut *b* June 1888 *m* to a cousin *Educ* at Meerut College, M A O College, Aligarh and England Practising as Barrister in Meerut, since Dec 1914 Acted as Secretary of U P War Fund for Meerut District, Secretary, Y M C A Funds, Secretary, Dist War League Was elected a member of the Municipal Board, Meerut, in 1916 and Vice-Chairman a year later, Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1920, Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1920 1923 Nominated a member of Leg Assembly to represent U P in 1927 Elected Chairman, Municipal Board, June 1928 Elected Member, Leg Assembly from Agra Division 1930 *Address* Junnut Nishan, Meerut

MOLONEY, WILLIAM JOSEPH, General Manager for the East, Reuters Limited *b* May 28, 1885 *m* Katharine, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Elliot, G C M G, G C V O, *Educ* Redemptorist College, Limerick Reuters' Correspondent in Teheran, Constantinople, Paris, Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Berlin *Address* Reuters Limited, Bombay.

MONTMORENCY, SIR GEOFFREY DE (See De Montmorency, Sir Geoffrey)

MOOKERJEE, SIR NARAYAN, Zamindar of Uttarpara, *b* April 1859 Member, Bengal Legislative Council, since 1918, *m* 1878, one *s* *Educ* Uttarpara School, Presidency College, Calcutta, Chairman of the Uttarpara Municipality since 1887, Chairman of the Bench of Hon Magistrates, 1889, Managing Committee of the British Indian Association, 1889; a Member of the Asiatic Society, a life Member of St John Ambulance Association, Member of the Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian Students, 1918, a Member of the National Liberal League, and Vice-President of Bengal Humanitarian Association, elected to Executive Committee of All-India Landholders' Association, 1919 *Address* Uttarpara, near Calcutta

MOOKERJEE SIR RAJENDRA NATH, K C I E, K C V O (1922), M I M E (Hon Life), M I E (Ind), D Sc (Eng), F A S B, Civil Engr, *b* 1951 *Educ* London Missionary Institution at Bhowanipur Presidency College, Civil Engineering Branch, Calcutta, Senior Partner in Martin & Co, and Burn & Co, Calcutta, Member of Indian, Industrial Commission, 1917-1918, Member of Indian Railway Committee, 1920-1921, President, Howrah Bridge Committee, 1921, President, Bengal Retrenchment Committee, 1922, Member, All-India Retrenchment Committee, 1922, Member, Indian Coal Committee, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1926, President of Board of Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta, a Fellow of Calcutta Univ, Member of Court of Visitors, Ind Inst Science, Sheriff of Calcutta, 1911, Member of the Board of the Governing Body of Bengal Engineering College Ex-President, the Institution of Engineers (India). Member, Governing Body of the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, President, Indian Science Congress, 1922, President, Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1924 Governor, Imperial Bank of India, 1921-1928 *Address* 7, [illegible]treet, Calcutta.

MOTILAL, LAL BADRI NATH BAHADUR, [illegible] (1919), C I E (1921), ex M L C and M L A, Advocate and Land [illegible] Born 1859, son of Srimati Sarat Kumari [illegible] of late Rai Abhaya Charan [illegible] Lucknow and [illegible] Calcutta Professor [illegible] Calcutta Editor *Tribune*, [illegible] Dept, Lucknow, [illegible] Nepal Advocate, [illegible] Author [illegible] Commentary on [illegible] in Bengali, [illegible] religion of love in [illegible] and [illegible] in English [illegible] Hindus in English [illegible] Editor, *Hindu Patrika* [illegible] Jessore, Bengal

MUHAMMAD ABDULLAH SAYED, B A [illegible] Legislative Assembly (1920) *b* 1878 [illegible] Mehar [illegible] Nawab Bibi [illegible] of late Chief [illegible] Saint [illegible] of Saint [illegible] 1887 [illegible] Calcutta Madrassa [illegible] Coll, Lahore Coll, Hon Magte [illegible] 1920, elected member, Local and [illegible] Boards, Central [illegible] Meherpur [illegible], appointed Sub Deputy Collr and Magte 1910 and Sub-Divl Officer [illegible] Meherpur (Nadia Dist) Asst Settlement Officer, Dacca (Bengal) Retired 1917 *Address* Margram, Birbhum Dist

MUHAMMAD ABDUL QUADIR KHAN BAHADUR, Maulvi, B A, L L B, M L A [illegible] 1869 *Educ* Government Coll [illegible] and M A O Coll, Aligarh Was for some time Headmaster Muslim High School, Bilram [illegible] Bandhland Practised in Law at Amroti (Berar) Official Reviver (1917) Hon Secretary, Berar Mahomedan Educational Conference *Address* Amroti Camp (Berar), C P

MUHAMMAD MUKARRAM ALI KHAN, MUMTAZ UD-DOWLAH NAWAB, Chief of Pahasu Estate and Jazimi Jagirdar (Jaipur State) *b* 2 Sept 1893 *m d* of late Koer Lutafat Ali Khan, Chief of Sadabad 2nd *m* *d* of Rao Abdul Hakim Khan of Khalil Dist Sharanpur *Educ* Maharaja's Coll, Jaipur and M A O Coll, Aligarh Was Foreign Member of the Council of State, Jaipur 1922-24, Visited Europe in 1924 *Publications* Sadai Watan Tauqeed Nadir, Swarajya Home Rule *Address* Pahasu House, Aligarh

MUIR, WINGATE WEMYSS, LIEUT-COL, C B E (1926), M V O (1923), O B E (1918), Officer of the Crown of Roumania 1920, Commander of the Crown of Belgium 1926, *b* 12th June 1879 *Educ* Haileybury College and the R M C Sandhurst Was in the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and 15th Ludhiana Sikhs (I A) *Address* C/o The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Simla

MUKANDI LAL, B A (Oxon), Barrister-Law ex M L C, Ex-Dy President, U P Legis Council *b* 14th Oct 1890 *m* *nee* Miss Ball (1915) *Educ* at Schools Pauri and Almora, in colleges at Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, and Christ Church, Oxford, Hist Hons 1917 Called to Bar, Grays Inn, 1918 Returned to India, 1919, enrolled Advocate Allahabad High Court, 1919, elected to U P Legislative Council for Garhwal 1923 and 1926 Writes to Hindi and English periodicals and is an exponent and critic of Indian Art *Address* Lansdowne, Dist Garhwal U P

MUKERJEA, SATYA VRATA, B A (Oxon), Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, London Census Commissioner, Baroda State for the second time, since June 1930 *b* 6 Feb 1887 *m* Srimati Aruna Devi, M A *nee* Baroda, niece of Rabindranath Tagore, the Poet One *s* one *d* *Educ* St Xavier's and Presidency College, Calcutta, and Exeter Coll Oxford Entered Baroda Service 1911 Conducted the Census of Baroda State 1921 Subn in three districts, 1922-1928 Chief Secretary to Government, 1924 Revenue Commissioner, 1929-30, reorganised the Central Secretariat after the model of British India, 1919-20, was largely instrumental in the reorganisation of the local boards as member of the Baroda University Commission was mainly responsible for drafting its Report, 1926-27 *Publications* Constitutional Reforms in Baroda, Census Report of 1921, and other official publications *Address* Race Course Road, Baroda

MUKERJI, MANMATHA NATH, THE HON MR JUSTICE, M A (Cal), B L, Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta since 1921 *b* 28 Oct 1874 *m* Srimati Sureswari Debi, eldest *d* of Sir Gooroo Dass Banerjee *Educ* Albert Collegiate School and College, Presidency College, Calcutta and Ripon College Law Classes Vakil, Calcutta High Court, from Dec 1898 to Dec 1923 *Address* 8-1, Harsi Street, Calcutta

MUKHERJEE, BABU JOGENDRA NATH, M A, B L, Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, *b* 23rd June 1861 *m* *d* of late Babu Harinath Chatterjee, of the Provincial Executive Service *Educ* Presidency College and Hindu School, and Government Pathashala, Calcutta Practised as pleader at Purnea, 1886-1908, was Municipal Commissioner, Vice-Chairman, Purnea Municipality, and Chairman altogether for about 18 years, Member of Bengal Legislative Council (1905-1907), practised Calcutta High Court from 1908, Prof of Hindu Law in the Calcutta Law College from 1909-1919, Chairman of Professors, Criminal Law in that Coll, 1918-19, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23 *Publications* (1) The Legislative Assembly and its work (brochure), (2) Dilettantism in Social Legislation, (3) An address on Hindu music delivered at "Indian Musical Salon" held at Government House, Calcutta, on 7th Dec 1920 *Address* 18, Pran Kissen Mookerjee Road, Tallah, Calcutta

MUKHERJEE, THE HON SRIJUT LOKENATH, Zamindar, having properties extending over many districts, an Executive of Uttarpara Municipality, Member of Council of State *b* April 1900 *m* Srimati Sailabala Devi, *d* of Rai Bahadur Ramsadan Chatterjee, Retired Mgte of Bankura *Educ* Uttar-

Council, 1909, Mem of Provincial Advisory Committee, 1910, Member, Bombay Medical Council, 1913, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation for 15 years *Address* Fort, Bombay

NARSINGARH, HIS HIGHNESS SRI HUZUR RAJA VIKRAM SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR, *b* 21 September 1909, belongs to Paramar or Ponwar branch of Agnikul Rajputs *m* daughter of the heir-apparent of Cutch State, June 1929, *s* 1924 *Educ* Daly College, Indore and Mayo College, Ajmere State is 734 sq miles in extent and has population 1,13,873 salute of 11 guns *Address* Narsingarh, C I

NASIK, BISHOP OF (RT REV PHILIP HENRY LOYD, M A), *b* July 8, 1884 Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, (late Scholar and 1st class Classical Tripos) On being ordained deacon in the Diocese of London, became Curate of St Mary of Eton, Hackney Wick Vice-Principal of Cuddesdon College from 1912 to 1915, when he came to India as an S P G Missioner Assistant Missionary at Miri 1915-1917, Chaplain to Bishop Palmer of Bombay 1917-1919, S P G Missioner at Ahmednagar 1917-1925 Consecrated Asst Bishop of Bombay with special charge of Amednagar and Aurangabad 1925 Appointed first Bishop of the new Diocese of Nasik, 1929 *Address* Nasik.

NATARAJAN, KAMAKSHI, B A (Madras University), 1889, Editor, *The Indian Social Reformer*, Bombay, *b* 24th Sept 1868 *Educ* St Peter's H S, Tanjore, Pres Coll, Madras, Govt. Coll, Kumbakonam, and Law Coll., Madras, Headmaster, Aryan H S, Triplicane, Madras, Asst Editor, the *Hindu*, Madras, Pres, Madras Prov Soc Confce, Kurnool, 1911, and Pres, Bombay Prov Soc Confce, Bijapur, 1918 President, Mysore Civic and Social Progress Conference, 1921 and President, National Social Conference Ahmedabad, 1921, General Secretary, Indian National Social Conference, 1923-24 President, 40th Indian National Social Conference, Madras, 1927 *Publications* Presidential addresses at above Conferences, Report of Census of Hyderabad (Deccan), 1911 A Reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's "Mother India" (G A Natesan & Co, Madras) *Address The Indian Social Reformer Office*, Fort, Bombay, and "Kamakshi House," Bandra, Bombay

NATESAN, THE HON MR G A, head of G A Natesan & Co, and Editor, *The Indian Review*, Member Council of State *b* 25th August 1873 *Educ* High School, Kumbakonam, St Joseph's School, Trichinopoly H H School, Triplicane, Presidency College, Madras University, B A (1897) Fellow of the Univ and Commissioner, Madras Corpn Has taken a leading part in Congress work Joined Moderate Conference, 1919 Sec, Madras Liberal League Joint Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, 1922, visited Canada on Empire Parliamentary Delegation in 1928 *Publications* chiefly patriotic literature and speeches, etc., of public men, "What India Wants," "Autonomy within the Empire" *Address* George Town, Madras

NATHUBHAI, TRIBHOVANDAS MANGALDAS J P, Hon Mag and Fellow of Univ, Bombay, Sheth or Head of Kapol Banya community. resigned presidentship after tenure thereof for 25 years, 1912 *b* 28 Oct 1856 *Educ* St Xavier's Coll, Bombay Was for 20 years an elected Mem of Bombay Mun Corpn, has been Hon Mag since establishment of Courts of Bench Magistrates in Bombay *Address* Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, Bombay

NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR, *b* 13 June 1889 *Educ* at Nizam College; Prime Minister of Hyderabad, 1912-14 *Address* Hyderabad, Deccan

NAWANAGAR, H H MAHARAJA JAM SHRI RANJITSINHJI, G C S I, G B E, K C S I, Hon Lt.-Colonel in army, *b* Sarodar, 10th September 1872, *Educ* Rajkumar Coll, Rajkot, Trinity Coll, Cambridge First appearance for Sussex C C C, 1895, head of Sussex averages same year, head of Sussex averages, 1895-1902, champion batsman for all England in 1896 and 1900, scoring 2,780 runs with an average of 59 91, went with Stoddart's All England XI to Australia, 1897-98, served European War, 1914-15, represented India first Meeting of League of Nations at Geneva in 1920, also 3rd Meeting in 1922, also 4th Meeting in 1923 *Address* Jamnagar, Kathiawar

NAZIMUDDIN, THE HON KHWAJA, M.A, (Cantab), C I E, 1927, Minister for Education Government of Bengal *b* July 1894 *m* Shaher Banoo *d* of U M Ashraf *Educ* at Aligarh, M.A O College, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge Chairman, Dacca Municipality, from 1922 to 1929, Member, Executive Council, Dacca University, 1924 to 1929, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, from 1923 *Address* Pari Bagh, Ramna, Dacca

NEEDHAM, MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY, C.M.G, D S O, Officer Commanding Bombay District, *b* 1876 *m* 1902, Violet, *d* of late Captain H Andrews, 8th Hussars, and Mrs Yates Browne *Educ* privately Joined Gloucester Regiment, 1900, P S C 1908-9, Staff, England, 1910-14, France, Egypt, Salonika, Russia since 1914 (Legion of Honour) St Vladimir, U S Distinguished Service Medal, C M G, D S O, commanded 4th Worcestershire, 1922-23, Colonel, 1919, Military Attache, Brussels, Berne, Luxembourg, 1922, Military Attache, Paris, 1927-31. Officer Commanding, Bombay District, 1931 *Address* Assaye Building, Colaba, Bombay

NEEDHAM, BREVET-COLONEL RICHARD ARTHUR, B.Sc, M D, D P H, F R C.P. (Edinburgh), D.S O (1916), C I E (1919), *b* 1877. Inspector of Medical Education in India on behalf of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom, on special duty, Railway Board *Address* Simla and Lahore

NEHALCHAND, MUNTAZIMKHAS, BAHADUR, M.A. (Allahabad), LL B, Abkari Member, Indore Cabinet *Educ* Muir Central College, Allahabad Worked as Professor Tutor to a Rajputana Prince, Private Secretary to the

Entered Madras Civil Service, 1869, Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1899, Member, Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1897-99, 1900-02, reported on establishment of Agricultural Banks in India, 1895, Member of Famine Commission, 1901, retired, 1904, Hon Director of Fisheries 1905-1918 *Publications* District Manual of Coimbatore, Land and Agricultural Banks for India, Madras Fisheries Bulletins; Note on Agriculture in Japan *Address* Surrenden, Coonoor, Nilgiris.

NIHALSINGH, REV CANON SOLOMON, B.A, Evangelistic Missionary Chawhan Rajput of Mainpuri and Jagirdar by birth *b* 15 Feb 1852 *m* 1870 *d* of Subahdar Sundar Singh, a Tilok Chandi Bais of Baiswara, three *s* three *d* *Educ* Govt H S, Lakhimpur, Canning Coll, Lucknow, ordained, 1891, Hon Canon in All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, 1906 *Publications* An English Grammar for the use of the middle classes in Oudh, Translation into English of the Urdu Entrance Course Majmua Sakhun, 1873-75, Khulasat-ul Isaiah (in two parts), Risala-e Saf Goi or Plain Speaking, Verses on Temperance in Urdu, Minnajat Asi, Verses on the Coronation of King Edward VII and George V in Urdu *Address* 2 Pioneer Road Allahabad

NIYOGI, MACHIRAJA BHOWNISHANKER, M A, LL M, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur *b* 30th August 1886 *m* Dr Indirabai Niyogi, M B B S (Bom) *Educ* at Nagpur Practice at the Bar since 1910, President Municipal Committee Nagpur, 1925-1928, Member, University Court, Nagpur, 1924-27, President, Univ Union, 1928-29, Chairman Local Board of Directors, Bharat Insurance Co Social and Political Reforms activities *Address* Craddock Town, Nagpur, C P

NORBURY, H CARTER, J P, M Inst T F I R A, Chief Accounts Officer, G I P Railway, Bombay *b* 18 Oct 1883 *m* Miss Rickwood *Educ* at Leeds Great Northern Railway (England) Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and Indian Railway Accounts Office *Address* Victoria Terminus, Bombay

NORMAND, ALEXANDER ROBERT, M A, B Sc, Ph.D, Prof of Chemistry, Wilson Coll, Bombay *b* Edinburgh, 4 March 1880 *m* 1909 Margaret Elizabeth Murray *Educ* Royal H S and Univ, Edinburgh *Address* Wilson College, Bombay

NORMAND, CHARLES, WILLIAM BLYTH, M.A, D Sc, Director-General of Observatories *b* 10th September 1889 *m* Alison McLennan *Educ* Royal High School and Edinburgh University Carnegie Scholar and Fellow 1911-1913 Meteorologist, Simla, from 1913-1915 and 1919-1927, I A R O, with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1916-19, mentioned in despatches, 1917 Director-General of Observatories, 1927 *Publications* Articles in Chemical and Meteorological Journals *Address* Meteorological Office, Poona

NORRIS, ROLAND VICTOR, D Sc. (London), M Sc. (Manchester), F I C, Professor of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore *b* 24 October 1887 *m* Dorothy, only *d* of Robert and Myriam Harrop, Manchester *Educ* Ripon Grammar School and Univ of Manchester Schunck Research Assistant, Univ of Manchester, 1909, Research Scholar, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, 1910-11, Beit Memorial Fellow, 1911-13, Physiological Chemist, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, U P, 1914, war service, Captain I A R O attached 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, 1915-18, Indian Agricultural Service Agricultural Chemist to Govt of Madras, 1918-24, appointed Prof of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, July 1924, Hon. General Secretary, Indian Science Congress *Publications* Numerous scientific papers in various technical journals *Address* The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

NOYCE, FRANK, SIR, KT (1929), I.C S, C S I (1924), C B E, 1919 Member of the Viceroy's Council (Industries & Labour) 1931 *b* 4 June 1878 *Educ* Salisbury Sch. and St Catharine's Coll, Cambridge *m* Enid, *d* of W M Kirkus of Liverpool Entered I C S, 1902 Served in Madras Under-Sec to Govt of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept, 1912 16, Secretary, Indian Cotton Committee, 1917-18, Controller of Cotton Cloth, 1918-29, Vice-President and subsequently President, Indian Sugar Committee, 1919-20, Member, Burma Land Revenue Committee, 1920-21, Indian Trade Commissioner in London, 1922-23, Secy to the Govt of Madras, Development Department, 1923-24, President, Indian Coal Committee, 1924-25 President, Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry), 1926 Attached Officer and Asst Commissioner, Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, 1927, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1929 *Publications* England, India and Afghanistan (1902) *Address* Gorton Castle, Simla

NUNAN, WILLIAM B A, T C D (1902), M.B. B Ch, T C.D (1905), M.D (1906), Kaiser-i-Hind Estd Medal Jan 1932 Administrative Medical Officer, Bombay Port Trust *b* 26 Jan 1880 *m* Jeanne Honorine Thibault de Chanvalon, Paris *Educ* Clongowes Wood College, Kildare, University of Dublin, Trinity College Certifying Surgeon, Bombay, 1914, Coroner of Bombay, 1915-1919, Police Surgeon of Bombay Prof of Medical Jurisprudence, Grant Medical College Bombay. *Publications* Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence, The Mental Factor in Disease *Address* Dougall House, Colaba, Bombay

OATEN, EDWARD FARLEY, M L C, M.A, LL B, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal *b* 24 Feb 1884 *m* Dorothy Aileen Fegan, 2nd *d* of late E G Ellis *Educ* Skinner's School, Tunbridge Wells, Tonbridge School, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge (Scholar) On staff Llandovery Coll, 1908-9, I E S as Prof of History, Presidency Coll, Calcutta, 1909-16, Trooper, Calcutta Light Horse to 1916, thence to 1919 in I.A.R O attached 11th K E O Lancers in N W Frontier and in the Punjab, including Waziristan campaign, 1917, Lt, 1917, Ag Captain, 1919, Offg

[illegible] refers. In [illegible] enacted [illegible] Act of [illegible] High [illegible] Appointed [illegible] in [illegible] Ban [illegible] Address [illegible]

PATRO, [illegible] High Court Vakil [illegible] Madras [illegible] Education [illegible] Address [illegible]

PATTANI, SIR PRABHASHANKAR DALPATRAM, K.C.I.E. President of Council of Administration [illegible] State [illegible] Member of Executive Council, Government of Bombay 1912-1915 [illegible] Imperial Legislative Council 1916 [illegible] Council 1917 of the Council of India 1917-19 b 1862 Educ [illegible] Palace, Bombay Address Anant Wadi, Bhavnagar.

PATTERSON, STEWART BLAKELEY AGNEW, C.I.E. (1922) C.S.I. (1927) Agent to Governor General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner Ajmer Merwara b 1872 m [illegible] d of the late General Roberts Educ Sandhurst [illegible] Royal [illegible] 30th Bengal [illegible] Entered [illegible] served in Waziristan Expedition 1894 5 (Medal and Clasp), N W Frontier 1897 8 (Medal and Clasp) Chakdara, Swat Valley [illegible] Malakand, subsequently served in Political Department of Govt of India in N W Frontier, Kashmir and Rajputana acted as Political Secretary to Govt of India and was appointed A G G in Rajputana in 19[illegible] Address The Residency, Mount Abu

PAVRY, DASTURJI SAHEB CURSETJI ERACHJI, First High Priest of the Fasli Sect (Reform Section) of the Parsis in Bombay, elected 1920, Order of Merit from the Shah of Persia 1929, to be presented in April 1932 with a Commemorative Volume of Oriental Studies being the work of one hundred of the world's foremost Orientalists. *b* 9 April 1859 *sons* three, *daughters* three *Education* public and private schools Navsari Ordained into Zoroastrian priesthood 1871 first Principal of the Zand Pahlavi Madressa (Zoroastrian Theological Seminary) at Navsari appointed 1889 High Priest of the Parsis at Lonavla elected, 1912 Founder and trustee of the Bazmé Jashané Ruzé Hormazd (Society for the Propagation of Zoroastrian Knowledge), also trustee of the Mullan Anjuman Behetari Fund (Foundation for the Betterment of the Zoroastrian Community) *Publications* Rāhé Zarthoshti (A Zoroastrian Catechism), Part 1, Bombay, 1901, Vaazé Khurshed (Lectures and Sermons on Zoroastrian Subjects), Bombay, 1904, Resālahé Khurshed (Lectures and Addresses on Zoroastrian Subjects) Parts 2 3, Bombay 1917, 1921 Zarthoshti Sahitya Abhyas (Zoroastrian Studies) Parts 1 2 Bombay, 1922, 1925 Iranian Studies Bombay 1927, many articles in Gujarati newspapers and scientific journals *Address* 63, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill Bombay

PAVRY, BAPUJI DASTUR CURSETJI, Chief Engineer North Western Railway Created C.I.E. 1930 Eldest son of Dasturji Saheb Cursetji Erachji Pavry *Education* Elphinstone College and the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, Associate Fellow of Cooper's Hill Appointed Assistant Engineer North Western Railway, 1891 Executive Engineer 1905 Superintending Engineer 1924 *Address* Office of the Chief Engineer North Western Railway, Lahore

PAVRY, JAL DASTUR CURSETJI, M A Ph D Orientalist and Author *b* 27 November 1899 *Educ*, Elphinstone College 1916 18 St Xavier's College 1918 20 B A with Honours, Bombay University 1920 Fellow of St Xavier's College and of Mulla Firoz Madressa 1920-21 M A and Ph D with Distinction of Columbia University 1922 and 1925 respectively, Fellow of Columbia University, 1924 25, Travelled extensively in Europe and America, 1924 25 Appointed University Examiner in Avesta and Pahlavi on return to India in 1926 Went to England in 1927 on a scholarly and religious mission Delivered numerous public lectures at various centres of learning in England and in fourteen other countries on the continent 1927 30 Upon the establishment in London of the Zoroastrian House with the Hall of Prayer, and the completion of the scholarly work in England, returned to India in November 1930 Delivered a number of public lectures in Bombay and various other centres of learning in Northern India in 1931 Member of the Council of the Foreign Universities Information Bureau University of Bombay (1920-29), of the Mulla Firoz Madressa (since 1926), of the World Conference for International Peace through Religion (since 1928) of the Society for Promoting the Study of Religions (London since 1930) of Columbia University Club of London (since 1930) and of Cama Oriental Institute (1931) Delegate to the World Conference for International Peace through Religion (Geneva 1928), to the Seventeenth International Congress of Orientalists (Oxford 1928) to the Fifth International Congress for the History of Religion (Lund, 1929) and to the First Historical Congress (Bombay, 1930) President of Columbia University Club of Bombay (1931) Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, of the American Oriental Society, and various other learned Societies *Publications* The Zoroastrian Doctrine of a Future Life (New York, 1920), The Teaching of Zarathushtra (Bombay, 1926), Yashte Vadardegan, or the Zoroastrian Sacraments and Ordinances (Bombay 1927), and numerous articles on Oriental subjects in popular and Scientific Journals *Address* 63, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

of *The Indian Daily Mail*, Founder and President of the B D Petit Parsi General Hospital Indian Economic Society, Bombay Progressive Association, and New High School for Girls (Bombay), Founder and Honorary Secretary of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court (1902-1922), Member of Bombay Legislative Council (1921-1923 and 1927 31), Excise Committee (1921-24), Indigenous Industries Committee (1915-1917), Industrial Disputes Committee (1921), and the University Reforms Committee (1924) *Address* Mount Petit, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

'ETMAN, CHARLES EARLE BEVAN, C I E *b* 9 September 1866 *m* 1926, Amy widow of John William Hensley, deceased, late Director of Indian Govt Telegraphs and *d* of Rev Edwin Pope deceased, formerly Vicar of Paddock Wood, Kent and Rector of Latchingdon, Essex *Educ* Privately and at Trinity College, Cambridge, Advocate, Calcutta H Court, 1892, and of Chief Court, Punjab, 1892 Government Advocate, Punjab, 1909, Judge of the High Court, Lahore, from April to Aug 1920 and from Octr 1920 to Febr 1921 *Publications* "Report on Frauds and Bribery in the Commissariat Department" "P W D Contract Manual" (Revised Edition) *Address* Lahore

PETRIE, SIR DAVID, C.I E, C V O, C B E, Director, Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Government of India, 1924 *b* 1879 *Educ* Aberdeen Univ Ent Ind Police, 1900, Asst Dir, C.I.D, Simla, 1911-12, Spec duty with Home Dept, since 1915, on special duty with H R H the Duke of Connaught, 1921, on staff of H R H the Prince of Wales, 1921-22, Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, Member of the R Commn on Public Services, 1923, appointed Member, Public Service Commission, India, April 1931 *Address* c/o Lloyds Bank, Bombay

ICKTHALL, MARMADUKE WILLIAM, H E H the Nizam's Service *b* 7 April 1875 *m* Muriel Emily Cadwaladr Smith *Educ* Harrow, on the continent of Europe and in Syria, Egypt and Turkey Spent much of his life in Syria and Egypt and came to be regarded as an expert on Near Eastern affairs, was a strong partisan of the Young Turks in their struggle to reform their country became Muslim in Constantinople Succeeded Lord Mowbray and Stoarton as President of Anglo-Ottoman Society, served in British Army during Great War, Editor, *Bombay Chronicle*, 1920 24, in 1925 entered H E H the Nizam's service, Principal, Govt High School, Chadarghat, Superintendent, Hyderabad Civil Service class, Director of Information, Editor, *Islamic Culture Publications* Many novels and short stories including "Said the Fisherman," "The Valley of the Kings," "Veiled Women," "The House of Islam," "The House of War," "Knights of Arabi," "The Early Hours," "Oriental Encounters," "Tales from Five Chimneys," "Sir Limpidus," "As Others See Us," With the Turk in Wartime," Pot an-feu Edited "Folklore of the Holyland" In 1928 was granted two years special leave by H E H the Nizam for the purpose of completing a translation of the Qur'an on which he had been long engaged In Nov 1930 the work was published in England and America entitled "The Meaning of the Glorious Koran an Explanatory Translation" (Allen and Unwin) *Address* Civil Service House, Hyderabad, Deccan

POCHKHANAWALA, SORABJI NUSSERWANJI Certificated Associate of the Institute of Bankers (London), 1910, Managing Director, Central Bank of India, Ltd *b* 9 Aug 1881 *m* Bai Sakerbai Ruttonji *Educ* New High School and St Xavier's College, Bombay Joined Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and after serving the Bank for 7 years and the Bank of India for 5 years, founded the Central Bank of India Was appointed member of the Government Securities Rehabilitation Committee by the Govt of India in 1921 *Address* Buena Vista, Marine Parade Worli Bombay

PORBANDAR MAHARAJA OF H H MAHARAJA RANA SAHEB SHRI SIR NATWARSINHJI BHAVSINHJI K C S I First Class Ruling Prince in Kathiawar Belongs to the Jathwa family *b* 30 June 1901 *m* 1920 Kunvari Saheb Rupalita Saheb M B E *d* of Thakore Saheb of Limbdi *Educ* Rajkumar College, Rajkot Created Maharaja 1918 *Address* Porbandar

POSA, MAUNG, I S O (1911), K S M 1893, *b* Toungoo, 13 May 1862 *Educ* St Paul's R C M Sch, Toungoo Asstt to Civil Officer, Ningyai Column II, B Expeditionary Field Force, 1885-87, Burma Medal with clasp, 1885 87 Senior Member, Burma Provincial Judicial ser since 1911 Interpreter to Prince of Wales during visit to Burma Jan 1906 Also to three Viceroys, 1898, 1901, 1908, Dist Judge, 1916 Offg Divisional Sessions Judge, 1918 Retired, June 1918 Asstt Dir Recruiting, July to Dec 1918 Mentioned in despatches *Address* Thaton

PRADHAN SIR GOVIND BALWANT, Kt B A, LL B, Finance Member, Government of Bombay, 1928 *b* May 1874, *m* Ramabai *d* of Mr P B Pradhan, retired Assistant Engineer *Educ* B J High School, Thana, Elphinstone College, and Govt Law School, Bombay Practised at Thana, became, Public Prosecutor of Kolaba, 1907, resigned in 1920, for 20 years a member of Thana Municipality, for several years its Vice-President and for 7 years its elected President, Member of District Local Board, Thana, for 3 years, was one of the Directors of Thana Dt Co-operative Credit Bank, President Thana Dist Boy Scouts Movement, is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chandrasena Kayastha Prabhu community elected at the Indore Parishad, elected to the Bombay Council in 1924, re elected in 1926 by the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts Non-Mahomedan Rural Constituency, Minister of Forest and Excise, 1927-28, Created Knight in June 1931 (Birthday Honours

tion Branch, 1913-14, retired, 1914; since practising as Hydraulic Eng and Irrigation Expert *Address* c/o Messrs King Hamilton & Co, Calcutta.

QUILON, BISHOP OF; *see* BENZIGER, RT. REV A M.

RADHAKRISHNAN, SIR, KT (1931), M A, D LITT (Hon), Vice-Chancellor Andhra University, Waltair King George V, Professor of Philosophy and President, Post Graduate Council in Arts, Calcutta University *b* 5th Sept 1888 *Educ* at the Madras Christian College For some time Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Madras Mysore University, Upton Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Manchester College Oxford Hibbert Lectnrer 1929-1930 *Publications* Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore, The Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy, Indian Philosophy in the Library of Philosophy, Philosophy of the Upanishads, The Hindu View of Life The Religion we need, Kalki or the Future of Civilisation, article on Indian Philosophy in Encyclopædia Britannica and several others on Philosophy and Religion in Mind International Journal of Ethics Hibbert Journal etc *Address* University Waltair

RADHANPUR, H H JALALUDIN KHAN BISMILLAHKHAN BABI NAWAB SAHEB BAHADUR of *b* 2nd April 1889 Suni Pathan *Educ* Rajkumar College, Rajkot S brother 1910 State has area of 1,150 Square miles, and population of 70,451 Salute 11 guns *Address* Radhanpur

RAFAEL, HENRY, THE REV, S J, D Sc Mathematics (Madrid) 1905, Ph D (Madrid) 1915, D D (Barcelona) 1919, Professor of Mathematics, St Xavier's College *b* 10th November 1885—Barcelona (Spain) *Educ* University of Barcelona 1900 1904, University of Madrid 1905; University of Madrid 1913-1915 University of Barcelona 1915-1919 Assistant Professor (Govt Service) University of Barcelona 1905-08, Joined the Society of Jesus on 1st October 1908 Priest on 31st July 1918 Director of the Magnetic Department—Observatorio del Ebro (Tortosa) Spain, Professor of Mathematic and Mathematical Physics Institute of Arts and Industries, Madrid, 1921-23, Professor of Mathematics at St Xavier's College (1924) *Publications* Doctoral Thesis Solucion of generalizacion del Problema de Malfatti (1905), several articles in the Spanish Mathematical Review "Revista Matematica" several articles in the Catalan Mathematical Review "Arxius del Institute de Ciencies," Several articles in the Spanish Scientific "Review Iberica", eight lectures on Theory of Relativity in the Spanish Review "Anales de la Sociedad de Ingenieros del Institnto de Madrid" *Address* St Xavier's College, Bombay

RAFIUDDIN AHMAD MAULVI, SIR, KT (1932), Bar-at-Law, J P Minister of Education, Bombay Government *Educ* Deccan College, Poona and University College, London Was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1892, Practised for some years at the Privy Council As a journalist was a regular contributor to the *Nineteenth Century*, *The Times*, and *The Pall Mall Gazette* holder of Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Medal First elected to Bombay Council 1909, appointed Minister, Bombay Government in June 1928 and re-appointed Minister, Bombay Government in Nov 1930 *Address* The Chalet," Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

RAHIM, THE HON SIR ABDUR, M A, KT (1919), *b* September, 1867 *m* Nisar Fatima Begum *Educ.* Government High School, Midnapore, Presidency College, Calcutta Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1890, practised as Advocate, Calcutta, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1900 03, Fellow, Madras University, since 1908, Member of the R Commission on Public Services, 1913-15, officiated as Chief Justice, Madras, July-October 1916,, and July to October 1919 *Publication* "Principles of Mahomedan Jurisprudence" *Address* College Bridge House, Egmore Madras

RAHIMTOOLA FAZAL IBRAHIM B A, J P, Member Indian Tariff Board, Merchant (Messrs Fazalbhai Ibrahim and Company, Limited) *b* 21st October 1895 *m* Jainabhai, *d* of Allmahomed Fazalbhoy *Educ* St Xavier's High School and College, Bombay Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919, Member, Schools Committee 1920, its Chairman in 1923 and again in 1926 Trustee, Bombay Port Trust since 1921, Member, Advisory Committee, Bombay Development Department, 1922, Member, Advisory Committee, appointed to advise Government about Liquor shops in Bombay City, 1922, was appointed by Government on Bombay Securities Committee, Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber since 1921, Member of Executive Council of the Bombay Presidency Boy Scouts Association representative of the Corporation on B B & C I Railway Advisory Council, Secretary, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association Member, Standing Finance Committee for Railways, Railway Board, Member, Haj Committee, 1929, Chairman, Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference, President, Bombay Presidency Urdu Teachers' Conference, Director, Sultania Cotton Manufacturing Co, Director, Tata Construction Co, Ltd, represented Bombay Government on the Committee of Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute to advise Government of U P, Secretary and Promoter of All-India Muslim Conference, Secretary, All-India Minorities Conference, Member, Central Broadcasting Advisory Council, Director, Tata Iron & Steel Co, Ltd, Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co, Ltd, Automobile Acceptance Corporation, Member, Standing Committee for Haj and East India Association London Member, Legislative Council, 1926-1930 appointed Member of the Indian, Tariff Board, 1930 *Address* Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

RAHIMTOOLA, SIR IBRAHIM, K.C.S I, C I E President of the Legislative Assembly (1931) *b* May 1862, Joined his elder brother

Member, Indian Sandhurst Committee, 1924, President, Prohibition League 1926, President, All-India States Subjects Confce, 1927, Member, Indian Round Table Conference, 1930 President, Madras Co operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, 1930 *Publications* Development of Indian Polity *Address* Ellore, Madras Presidency

RAMASWAMI AIYAR, SIR CHETPAT P, K C I E (1925), B A, B L, C I E (1923) *b* 12 Nov 1879, *m* Sitalakshmi, *d* of C V Sundram Shastri and Sister of Justice Kumaraswami Sastri *Educ* Wesley College, Presidency College and Law College, Madras English and Sanskrit University Prizeman Enrolled as Vakil, 1903 and as Advocate, 1923 For many years member of the Madras Corporation and Standing Committee, Fellow and Syndic of Madras University, Trustee of various educational Institutions Secretary to Congress, 1917-18, connected with the National Congress until 1918. Gave evidence before Joint Parliamentary Committee on Reforms, 1919, also before Meston and Southborough Committees Member of Committee to draft Regulations for Madras under the Reform Act Represented Madras Presidency at War Conference, Delhi Returned to Legislative Council by University of Madras, 1918, and by City of Madras, 1920 Advocate-General, 1920-1923 Member, Executive Council, 1923 Delivered the Convocation Address, University of Madras, 1924, Senior Member and Vice-President, Executive Council, April 1925 Represented India at the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva as a substitute delegate in 1926 and as delegate in 1927 Resumed practice at the Bar, March 1928 Appeared before the Butler Committee on behalf of some of the Indian States, April 1928, delivered the Shri Krishna Rajendra Jubilee Lecture to the Mysore University, July 1928 Appeared in the Patiala Enquiry for H H the Maharaja of Patiala along with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Elected to the Legislative Assembly by the Tanjore-Trichinopoly Constituency, 1929 Elected to the Council of State from Madras Presidency, 1930, Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and Member of the Federal Structure Committee, 1930 Law Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, 1931 *Publications* Various pamphlets and articles on Financial and Literary topics *Address* The Grove Cathedral, Madras, and DeLisle, Ootacamund

RAMESAM, THE HON. MR JUSTICE VEPA, B.A, B.L, Judge, High Court, Madras *b* 27 July 1875 *m* Lakshminarasamma *Educ* Hindu Coll, Vizagapatam, Presidency Coll, Madras, and Law Coll., Madras Practised as High Court Vakil at Vizagapatam from 1896 to 1900, at Madras 1900-1920, Govt Pleader, 1916-20, appointed Judge, 1920 *Address*. Gopal Vihar, Mylapore, Madras

RAMPAL, RAJA, *see* KUTLEHR

RAMPUR, HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH FARZAND-I-DILPIZIR-I-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, MUKHLIS-UD-DAULAH, NASIR-UL-MULK, AMIR-UL-UMRA, NAWAB SAYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR, MUSTAID JUNG *b* 17th Nov 1906 Succeeded 20th June 1930 State has area of 892 54 square miles and population 464,919 Permanent Salute 15 Guns *Address* Rampur State, U P

RANGACHARIAR, DEWAN BAHADUR TIRUVENKATA, B.A, B L, C I.E (1925), M L A since 1920 Vakil, High Court, Madras *b* 1865 *m* Ponnammal, *d* of S. Rajagopala Aiyengar of Srirangam *Educ* S P G College, Trichinopoly, Law College, Madras Schoolmaster for 3 years, enrolled as Vakil, High Court, Madras, 1891, Professor, Law Coll, 1898-1900, Member, Madras Corpn, since 1908, Member, Madras Legis Council, 1916-1919, Member, Indian Bar Committee, Mercantile Marine Committee, Esher Committee, Elected Dy President, Leg Assembly, Member, Indian Colonies Committee on deputation at London with the Colonial Office, President, Telegraph Committee, 1921, Member, Frontier Committee, Chairman, Madras Publicity Board Represented India at the opening by H R H the Duke of York of the Federal Parliament at Canberra, Australia, 1927; Chairman, Indian Cinematograph Committee, 1928 Vice Chairman, Madras Bar Council *Publications* A book on Village Panchayats *Address* Ritherdon House, Vepery, Madras

RANGANATHAM, ARCOT, B A, B L, Minister for Development, Madras *b* 29 June 1879 *Educ* Christian and Law Colleges, Madras Entered Government Service in 1901, resigned Deputy Collectorship in 1915, entered Legislative Council in 1920 for Bellary District, re-elected in 1923 and 1926 Went to England as a member of the National Convention Deputation in 1924 Minister for Development, Madras, December 1926 to March 1928, Hon Secretary, Young Men's Indian Association, Madras, from 1916, Hon Organising Secretary and Treasurer, Reconstruction League 1928 *Publications* Editor, "Prajabandhu," a Telugu Magazine devoted to the education of the Electorate, Author of "Indian Village—as it is" *Address* Shanti-Kunj, Adyar, Madras, S

RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, A, B A (1897), B L (1901), Editor, *The Hindu*, Madras *b* 1877 *Educ* Coimbatore High School and the Presidency Coll, Madras Clerk in the Chief Secretariat, practised as a pleader in Tanjore joined *The Hindu*, then bought and took up the editorship of *The Swadesamitran*, and from 1928 has been Editor of *The Hindu* Elected to the second and third Legis Assembly Secretary, All India Swaraj Party, 1925-27. General Secretary of the Congress, 1926-27 *Publications* The Indian Constitution *Address*. 45, Mowbray's Road, Mylapore, Madras

RANGASWAMY AYYANGAR, K V, Landholder *b* 1886 Member of the old Imperial Legislative Council from 1916-1920, elected by the Zamindars of Madras Presidency, Member, Council of State, 1920 25, elected representative of the Legislative Assembly from 1926 and again by the Madras